The heat kernel expansion for higher order minimal and non-minimal operators

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We build a systematic calculational method for the covariant expansion of the two-point heat kernel \( \hat{K}(\tau|x,x') \) for generic minimal and non-minimal differential operators of any order. This is the expansion in powers of dimensional background field objects—the coefficients of the operator and the corresponding spacetime and vector bundle curvatures, suitable in renormalization and effective field theory applications. For minimal operators whose principal symbol is given by an arbitrary power of the covariant d'Alembertian \((-\Box)^M\), \(M > 1\), this result generalizes the well-known Schwinger–DeWitt (or Seeley–Gilkey) expansion to the infinite series of positive and negative fractional powers of the proper time \(\tau^{1/M}\), weighted by the generalized exponential functions of the dimensionless argument \(-\sigma(x,x')/2\tau^{1/M}\) depending on the Synge world function \(\sigma(x,x')\). The coefficients of this series are determined by the chain of auxiliary differential operators acting on the two-point parallel transport tensor, which in their turn follow from the solution of special recursive equations. The derivation of these operators and their recursive equations are based on the covariant Fourier transform in curved spacetime. The series of negative fractional powers of \(\tau\) vanishes in the coincidence limit \(x' = x\), which makes the proposed method consistent with the heat kernel theory of Seeley–Gilkey and generalizes it beyond the heat kernel diagonal in the form of the asymptotic expansion in the domain \(\nabla^a\sigma(x,x') \ll \tau^{1/2M}\), \(\tau \to 0\). Consistency of the method is also checked by verification of known results for the minimal second-order operators and their extension to the generic fourth-order operator. Possible improvement of the suggested Fourier transform approach to the noncommutative algebra of the covariant \(\Box\) operator in the method of universal functional traces is also briefly discussed.

1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this paper is to work out efficient method of calculating the heat kernel of various differential operators in curved spacetime. It is needless to say that the heat kernel is a powerful tool in mathematical physics, which underlies numerous applications in quantum field theory, theory of gauge fields and quantum gravity, theory of stochastic processes and condensed matter systems. It is especially important in the renormalization theory of quantum gravitational models where, when combined with the background field method, it allows one to express in a closed form the Green function of the theory and its one-loop effective action. Moreover, the Schwinger–DeWitt or Seeley–Gilkey heat kernel method enables explicit calculation of local UV divergences not as their expansion in powers of field perturbations on a simple symmetric background, but as full nonlinear counterterms—local nonlinear functionals of the generic background field. Starting with the pioneering application in quantum Einstein theory, this method proved to be very efficient and now underlies majority of results on renormalization of (super)gravitational models.

The basic tool of this method is the heat kernel expansion in powers of the proper time (or Schwinger parameter). The coefficients of this expansion—the so-called HaMiDeW (Hadamard–Minakshisundaram–DeWitt) or Seeley–Gilkey coefficients—represent the sequence of objects of growing dimensionality directly related to the operators of field and gradient expansion in effective field theory. Thus in the lowest orders corresponding to essential and marginal operators they contain the information about UV renormalization properties of the theory and also, within a needed accuracy below the cutoff, incorporate all quantum corrections.

A well known difficulty with the extension of this method to a wider class of field models is that it is directly applicable only to the theories with the inverse propagator which is a second-order minimal differential operator

\[
\hat{F}(\nabla) = -\Box \hat{1} + \hat{P},
\]

whose derivatives form a covariant d'Alembertian or Laplacian \(\Box = g^{ab}\nabla_a\nabla_b\) defined in a curved \(d\)-dimensional spacetime with the Riemannian metric \(g_{ab}(x)\). Here the covariant derivatives (and the operator as a whole) are acting on a generic set of fields \(\varphi(x) = \varphi^A(x)\) with spin-tensor labels \(A\) of arbitrary nature, and the hat denotes matrices in the vector space of \(\varphi^A\), in particular \(\hat{1} = \delta^A_B\) denoting the corresponding unit matrix. Only in this particular case there exists the Schwinger–DeWitt ansatz for its heat kernel

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1 In what follows we work in the Euclidean space version of the theory related to the physical Lorentzian signature spacetime by Wick rotation, so that \(-\Box\) is positive-definite under appropriate boundary conditions.
\[\hat{K}(\tau|x, x') = e^{-\tau \hat{F}(\nabla)} \delta(x, x')\] of the form
\[\hat{K}(\tau|x, x') = \frac{\Delta^{1/2}(x, x')}{(4\pi\tau)^{d/2}} g^{1/2}(x') \times \exp \left( \frac{\sigma(x, x')}{2\tau} \right) \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \tau^m \hat{a}_m(x, x'). \tag{1.2}\]

Here \(\sigma(x, x')\) is the Syng world function—one half of the square of the geodetic distance between the points \(x\) and \(x'\), \(\Delta(x, x')\) is the decenterized Pauli–Van Vleck–Morette determinant \((\Delta)\), \(g^{1/2}(x')\) expresses the fact that the heat kernel as well as the delta function are densities of weight one in the second argument and \(\hat{a}_m(x, x')\) are well-known HaMiDeW or Schwinger–DeWitt coefficients.

These coefficients satisfy recurrent differential equations which can be successively solved for \(\hat{a}_m(x, x')\) in the form of covariant Taylor series in powers of \(\sigma\) —the vector tangential at the point \(x'\) to the geodetic connecting \(x\) and \(x'\) (generalizing the notion of the flat space vector \(x' - x\) to curved spacetime). The coefficients of this Taylor expansion are local functions of spacetime metric, its curvature and background fields, and thus provide all the goals of perturbative UV renormalization of local field models and their effective field theory expansion.

Unfortunately, this powerful technique does not directly apply to higher order operators or to non-minimal operators of any order, when their highest derivative term is not a multiple of a unit matrix in the space of fields. Examples of this happen already in the simplest case of the electromagnetic field treated in a generic Lorentz covariant gauge with \(\hat{F}(\nabla) \equiv F^a_b(\nabla) = \Box \delta^a_b + \lambda \nabla^a \nabla_b + \ldots\), for a wide class of such gauges in Einstein theory \([3]\) and in higher-derivative gravity theories \([12, 13]\). There exist indirect methods which reduce the problems with higher-derivative and non-minimal operators to those of the minimal second-order one — operator factorization into the product of second-order ones and the method of the so-called universal functional traces \([3, 14]\). The latter is based on the calculation of the sequence of coincidence limits of the following two-point kernels
\[\nabla_{a_1} \cdots \nabla_{a_n} \frac{1}{(-\Box)^m} \delta(x, x') \bigg|_{x=x'}, \tag{1.3}\]
which are calculable by the Schwinger–DeWitt technique of the above type, because the \(m\)-th power of the inverse Laplacian is easily generated via the proper time integral of the heat kernel of the minimal operator \([\Box]\). This method turned out to be very efficient in the calculation of beta functions of the \((3+1)\)-dimensional Horava gravity model \([15]\)—the task which is apparently impossible to accomplish within a conventional momentum space diagramatic technique on flat space background (because of the necessity to calculate the contributions of hundreds of thousands of relevant Feynman graphs).

The efficiency of these indirect methods, the use of which is always contingent on concrete peculiarities of the model, does not retract the necessity of the general method applicable to a widest possible scope of problems. Moreover, indirect methods usually allow one to calculate only the heat kernel diagonal \(\hat{K}(\tau|x, x)\) or the spacetime integral of this coincidence limit, which is usually everything one needs in the one-loop approximation of quantum field theory. However, one might need it beyond this limit to obtain, for example, the two-point Green function and, what is even more important, to apply it in multi-loop orders. In addition, even the calculation of the expansion \((1.2)\) requires to operate with \(x' \neq x\), because the recurrent equations for \(\hat{a}_m(x, x')\) fully involve their two-point functions rather than \(\hat{a}_m(x, x)\). Extension beyond the diagonal \(x' = x\) brings to life additional difficulty which was briefly discussed in \([10]\).

The series \((1.2)\) can be considered as an expansion in powers of background field dimensionality because in the coincidence limit every HaMiDeW-coefficient has the structure of the sum of monomials in spacetime curvatures of dimension two in units of inverse length \(l\), \(R \sim 1/l^2\), collectively denoted by \(\mathcal{R}\), and their covariant derivatives
\[\hat{a}_m(x, x) \propto \sum \nabla^n \mathcal{R}^k, \quad n + 2k = 2m. \tag{1.4}\]
Denoting the dimension of such terms \(\mathcal{O} \sim 1/l^n\) by \(\dim \mathcal{O} = n\), one has for the second order operator \(\hat{F}(\nabla)\) and its proper time parameter \(\tau\)
\[\dim (\nabla^n \mathcal{R}^k) = n + 2k, \quad \dim \tau = -2, \tag{1.5}\]
so that every term in the expansion \((1.2)\) is dimensionless, and the power of \(\tau\) can be regarded as grading the dimension of the corresponding coefficient \(\hat{a}_m\).

For the coincidence limit \(x' = x\) the tensor structures \(\nabla^n \mathcal{R}^k\) and \(\tau\) are everything that enters the formalism, the dimensionality of \(\tau\)-powers compensating in each term of the series the dimensionality of \(\nabla^n \mathcal{R}^k\). Nothing else can appear for dimensional reasons, and the expansion indeed runs in powers of the background dimensionality. However, for separated points the additional di-

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2 The essence of this method can be demonstrated on the example, say, of the higher derivative theory with the inverse propagator \((-\Box)^N + \hat{P}(\nabla)\). By expanding the one-loop functional determinant, \(\text{Tr ln}((-\Box)^N + \hat{P}(\nabla)) = N \text{Tr ln} (-\Box) + \text{Tr ln} (1 + \hat{P}(\nabla)/(-\Box)^N)\), in powers of the nonlocal term \(\hat{P}(\nabla)/(-\Box)^N\) and commuting to the left the powers of \(\hat{P}(\nabla)\) and to the right—the inverse powers of \(\Box\), one finds that the result will be given by the infinite series of terms \((1.5)\) multiplied by tensors of ever growing dimensionality.

3 With two-point coefficients \(\hat{a}_m(x, x')\) the situation is more complicated because they also contain dimensional \(\sigma^n(x, x')\), \(\dim \sigma^n = -1\), but within the covariant Taylor expansion \(\hat{a}_m(x, x') \sim \sum (-1)^n \sigma^{a_1} \cdots \sigma^{a_n} (\nabla_{a_1} \cdots \nabla_{a_n} a_m)_{x=x'}/n!\), and the dimension of \(\sigma^n\)'s is canceled by extra derivatives, so that \(\dim \hat{a}_m = 2m\).
mensionless structure
\[
\frac{\sigma^a(x', x)}{\tau^{1/N}},
\]
with \( N = 2 \)—the order of the operator \( \hat{F} \)—enters the game. Its appearance cannot be prohibited by any di-

This also invalidates the attempt, un-

die, the method of derivation of all these results, is the
generalized Fourier transform in curved spacetime. Ba-

The paper is organized as follows. Main results for
two-point heat kernel are listed in Sect. 2. Their deriva-
tion is given in Sects. 6 and 7 along with a special em-
phasis on heat kernel diagonal elements. In Sect. 8 we re-
cover known results of the Schwinger-DeWitt technique
to minimal second order operators. In Sect. 6 these re-
sults are extended to generic minimal fourth-order op-
erators. Sect. 7 is devoted to relations between the
heat kernels of differential operators and their powers,
including non-integer powers corresponding to pseudo-
differential case. Sect. 8 contains the discussion of the
suggested technique along with its computational limita-
tions, which might perhaps be circumvented within non-
commutative algebra of the covariant \( \Box \) operator in the
method of universal functional traces of \( \Box \).

2. SUMMARY OF MAIN RESULTS

We begin with the definition of the covariant matrix-
valued differential operator \( \hat{F}(\nabla) = F^B_\Box(\nabla) \) of order \( N \)
acting on generic set of fields \( \phi^B(x) \) in \( d \)-dimensional spacetime
\[
\hat{F}(\nabla) = \sum_{k=0}^{N} \hat{F}_k^{a_1 \ldots a_k}(x) \nabla_{a_1} \ldots \nabla_{a_k},
\]

As discussed in 10, asymptotic expansion obtained by the
saddle-point approximation at \( \tau \to 0 \) works well as a generalized
function, satisfying in particular the required initial condition
\( K(0, x', x) = \delta(x, x') \), but this expansion is not homogeneous for
\( x' \to x \) and, therefore, gives erroneous results for the physically
important coincidence limit \( K(\tau|x, x) \).
where \( \hat{F}_k^{a_1...a_k}(x) \) are its coefficients. Since commutation of covariant derivatives leads to a decrease in the order, one can consider these coefficients \( \hat{F}_k(x) \) as completely symmetric tensors. Hereinafter, we will systematically omit convolutions over repeated multiple indices and use the following abbreviated notation

\[
\hat{F}_k \ast \nabla^k = \hat{F}_k^{a_1...a_k} \nabla_{a_1} \ldots \nabla_{a_k}. \quad (2.2)
\]

Thus,

\[
\hat{F}(\nabla) = \sum_{k=0}^{N} \hat{F}_k(x) \ast \nabla^k. \quad (2.3)
\]

The main result for the heat kernel \( \hat{K}(\tau|x,x') \) of a generic operator \((2.1)\) can be formulated in terms of the following ingredients of the geodetic interpolating between the points \( x \) and \( x' \)—the parallel transport tensor \( \hat{I}(x,x') \), the vectors \( \sigma^a(x,x') \) and \( \sigma^a'(x,x') \) tangent to this geodetic respectively at \( x \) and \( x' \) and the sequence of special two-point tensor and matrix valued differential operators \( \hat{T}_{l}^{\tau} = \hat{T}_{l,\tau}^{[\ldots]}(x,x' | \nabla) \) which will be determined by the series of recurrent equations in Sect\[\text{III}\]. The resulting heat kernel expansion reads

\[
\hat{K}(\tau|x,x') = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \tau^n \sum_{0 \leq l \leq L_n} \hat{S}_l(\tau) \ast \hat{T}_{n,l}(\nabla) \hat{I}(x,x'), \quad (2.4)
\]

\[
L_n(N) = \left( N - \frac{1}{2} \right) n, \quad (2.5)
\]

where \( \hat{S}_l(\tau) = \hat{S}_{l_l'...l_j'}(\tau|x,x') \) are the two-point matrix-valued tensors of \( l \)-th rank at \( x' \) given by the following momentum integrals

\[
\hat{S}_{l_l'...l_j'}(\tau|x,x') = (\text{det} \bar{\nabla}^a) \bar{\nabla}^{a_{l_1}} \ldots \bar{\nabla}^{a_{l_j}} \times \int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^4} (ip_{a_1}) \ldots (ip_{a_n}) \exp \left( -\tau \hat{F}_N(x,p) + ip_{a} \sigma^a \right)
\]

\[
(2.6)
\]

with \( \hat{F}_N(x,p) \)—the matrix-valued principal symbol of the operator \( \hat{F}(\nabla) \)

\[
\hat{F}_N(x,p) = \hat{F}_N^{a_1...a_N}(x) \times (ip_{a_1}) \ldots (ip_{a_n}). \quad (2.7)
\]

Here the tangent geodetic vectors \( \sigma^a(x,x'), \sigma^a'(x,x') \) and the vector bundle parallel transport tensor \( \hat{I}(x,x') \) satisfy the equations

\[
\sigma^a \nabla_a \hat{I} = 0, \quad [\hat{I}] = \hat{1}, \quad (2.8)
\]

\[
\sigma^b \nabla_b \sigma^a = \sigma^a, \quad \nabla_a \sigma^b = \sigma^a, \quad [\sigma^a] = [\sigma^a'] = 0, \quad (2.9)
\]

and in their turn determine the matrix \( \sigma^b' = \sigma^b'(x,x') \) and its inverse \( \sigma^b = \sigma^b_\xi (x,x') \),

\[
\sigma^b = \nabla_a \sigma^b, \quad \nabla_a \sigma^b = \delta^b_c, \quad (2.10)
\]

for any two-point function squared brackets are its coincidence limits

\[
[f(x,x') \ast f(x,x')] = f(x,x). \quad (2.11)
\]

It is important that, although the expansion \((2.1)\) looks as the expansion in \( \tau \to 0 \), in fact it is not a small time expansion of the heat kernel, because the calculation of the integrals \((2.6)\) can lead to arbitrarily high negative powers of \( \tau \). Rather, this is the expansion in powers of the background dimensionality—what is exactly needed in renormalization and effective field theory. This follows from the fact that the differential operators \( \hat{T}_{n,l}(\nabla) \) have the dimensionalities

\[
\text{dim} \, \hat{T}_{n,l}(\nabla) = nN - l \geq n \frac{n}{2}, \quad (2.12)
\]

monotonically growing with \( n \) in view of the upper bound \((2.4)\) on the summation index \( l \) in \((2.1)\).

Note that a generic operator \((2.1)\) does not assume the existence of the spacetime metric and involves only the vector bundle connection in \( \nabla_\alpha \varphi = (\partial_\alpha + \hat{F}_n) \varphi \) and the affine connection which without loss of generality we assume to be symmetric. Therefore, the tangent geodetic vectors at this stage are not the gradients of the world function \( \sigma(x,x') \) which can be introduced only along with the metric structure.

The metric structure emerges together with the definition of the minimal differential operators. Their highest derivative term is defined as the power of the covariant d'Alembertian (Laplacian) \( \square = g^{ab} \nabla_a \nabla_b \times \) times the unit matrix \( \hat{1} \) in the vector space of the fields \( \varphi \). Thus, a minimal differential operator of general even order \( N = 2M \) is defined as

\[
\hat{F}(\nabla) = (-\square)^M \hat{1} + \hat{P}(\nabla), \quad (2.13)
\]

\[
\hat{P}(\nabla) = \sum_{k=0}^{2M-1} \hat{P}_k(x) \ast \nabla^k, \quad (2.14)
\]

where \( \hat{P}(\nabla) \) is the lower derivative part—an arbitrary differential operator of the order \( M - 1 \).

As long as the spacetime metric \( g_{ab} \) now enters the formalism, we will assume that covariant derivatives conserve it, \( \nabla_a g_{bc} = 0 \), and the tangent geodetic vectors \( \sigma^a = \sigma^a(x,x') \) and \( \sigma^a' = \sigma^a'(x,x') \),

\[
\sigma^a = \nabla^a \sigma, \quad \sigma^a' = \nabla^a' \sigma, \quad (2.15)
\]

become the gradients of the world function \( \sigma = \sigma(x,x') \)—the squared geodetic distance between \( x \) and \( x' \), which satisfies with respect to its both arguments the equations

\[
\sigma = \frac{1}{2} \sigma^a \sigma_a = \frac{1}{2} \sigma^{a'} \sigma_{a'}. \quad (2.16)
\]

The principal symbol \((2.7)\) of a minimal operator simplifies to

\[
\hat{F}_N(x,p) = (g^{ab}(x) p_a p_b)^M \hat{1} \equiv p^{2M} \hat{1}, \quad (2.17)
\]
and the set of integrals (2.6) expresses via a single basic integral in terms of the generalized exponential function (GEF) \( \mathcal{E}_{M,d/2}(z) \) of the argument \( z = -\sigma/2\tau^{1/M} = -\sigma^a\sigma_a/4\tau^{1/M} \),

\[
\int \frac{d^dp}{(2\pi)^d} \exp \left(-\tau p^2 - i\langle a \rangle^2\right) = \frac{g^{1/2}(x)}{(4\pi^{1/2})} \mathcal{E}_{M,d/2} \left(-\frac{\sigma}{2\tau^{1/M}}\right). \tag{2.18}
\]

This function was introduced in [16], and its main properties are presented in Appendix [16]. Via the differentiation with respect to \( \sigma^b \) it generates a sequence of new fully symmetric tensor coefficients

\[
S_{p,l} = S_{p,l,a_1'...a_l'}(x,x'). \tag{2.19}
\]

These are the polynomials in powers of \( \sigma^a \), and the factors of the form \( \gamma_{a'b'} = \bar{\sigma}^a g_{a'b'} \bar{\sigma}^{b'} \), which arise according to the equation

\[
\left( \prod_{j=1}^l \bar{\sigma}^a \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma^{a_j}} \right) \right) \mathcal{E}_{M,d/2} \left(-\frac{\sigma}{2\tau^{1/M}}\right) = \sum_{p \geq d} \left( \frac{g^{1/2}(x)}{(4\pi^{1/2})} \mathcal{E}_{M,d/2+p} \left(-\frac{\sigma}{2\tau^{1/M}}\right) \right), \tag{2.20}
\]

due to the main property [16] of \( \mathcal{E}_{a'b'}(z) \), \( \partial_a \mathcal{E}_{a'b'}(z) = \mathcal{E}_{a'b'+1}(z) \).

Main result for the heat kernel of a generic minimal operator of any order \( 2M \) is then as follows. Its Laurent expansion in fractional powers of proper time reads as

\[
\tilde{K}(\tau|x,x') = \frac{\Delta^{-1/2}(x,x')}{(4\pi^{1/2})} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \tau^{m/M} \mathcal{E}_{M,d/2+Mn-m} \left(-\frac{\sigma}{2\tau^{1/M}}\right) \tilde{b}_{m,n}(x,x'). \tag{2.21}
\]

where the lower bound on the summation index \( n \) in each \( m \)-th order of \( \tau^{1/M} \) is

\[
N_m(M) = \begin{cases} 
\frac{2M}{2M-1}, & m < 0, \\
\frac{2n}{2M-1}, & m > 0,
\end{cases} \tag{2.22}
\]

\( \Delta(x,x') \) is the Pauli–Van Vleck–Morette determinant [14.16] and \( \tilde{b}_{m,n}(x,x') \) are the generalized HaMiDeW coefficients given by the following finite sums in terms of the above operators \( \hat{T}_{n,l}(\nabla) \) and tensor coefficient functions \( S_{p,l}(x,x') \),

\[
\tilde{b}_{m,n}(x,x') = \frac{1}{(-2)^{N_m-m}} \times \sum_{l=\max(M-n,m)}^{L_m,n} S_{M-n,m,l}(x,x') \hat{T}_{n,l}(\nabla) \hat{I}(x,x'). \tag{2.23}
\]

Here the upper bound on the summation index \( l \) is the integer part \( [L_{m,n}] \) of

\[
L_{m,n} = 2Mn - \max \left\{ \frac{2m}{2M} \right\}. \tag{2.24}
\]

This is again effectively the expansion in background dimensionality, because as it follows from (2.12) the dimensionalities of \( \tilde{b}_{m,n}(x,x') \) are always positive and grow with \( m \) and \( n \),

\[
dim \tilde{b}_{m,n} \geq \min \left( \dim \hat{T}_{n,l} \right) = \max \left\{ \frac{2m}{2M} \right\}. \tag{2.25}
\]

Below we go over to the derivation of the above results along with the formulation of recurrent equations for the operators \( \hat{T}_{n,l}(\nabla) \) and the set of integrals (GEF) \( \mathcal{E}_{M,d/2}(z) \) expresses via a single basis in terms of the integer part \( [L_{m,n}] \) of

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We define the heat kernel \( \tilde{K}(\tau|x,x') \) of \( \hat{F} \) as the kernel of the operator \( e^{-\hat{F}} \), i.e. as the result of acting by this operator on the two-point delta function \( \delta(x,x') = \delta^A_{\hat{B}}(x,x') \) in the space of fields \( \varphi = \varphi^A(x) \),

\[
\tilde{K}(\tau|x,x') = e^{-\hat{F}}(x,x') \tag{3.1}
\]

The delta function is itself defined by the convolution with \( \varphi(x) \)

\[
\varphi(x) = \int d^4x' \delta(x,x') \varphi(x') = \int d^4x' \delta^A_{\hat{B}}(x,x') \varphi^B(x'), \tag{3.2}
\]

from which it follows that \( \delta(x,x') \) is the density of unit weight in \( x' \) and has zero weight in the first argument.

\[\text{A. The generalized Fourier transform}\]

The covariant Fourier transform method requires to consider the “plane-wave” functions with the momentum vector \( k_{\mu'} \),

\[
\exp \left( ik_{\mu'} \sigma_{\mu'}(x,x') \right), \tag{3.3}
\]

which are based on the coordinate vector \( \sigma_{\mu'}(x,x') \)—the analogue of the vector \( x' - x \) in flat spacetime. This is the vector tangential at the point \( x' \) to the geodetic curve

\[\text{A. The generalized Fourier transform}\]
interpolating between the points \( x' \) and \( x \) and satisfying the equation and initial conditions \( (\ref{2.8}) \) \( \). Note that with this definition the plane waves \( (\ref{3.3}) \) are scalars at the point \( x \)—bear in mind that \( \sigma^b(x, x') \) is here the scalar as a function of \( x \) and the vector cotangent to spacetime at the second point \( x' \).

The generalized Fourier transform in curved spacetime is based on the covariant integral representation for the delta-function. For the delta-function acting on a scalar it follows from an obvious relation
\[
\delta(x, x') = \delta(\sigma^a(x, x')), \tag{3.4}
\]
justified by the fact that \( \det (-\sigma'^a) = 1 \), and the subsequent representation of \( \delta(\sigma^a) \) in the form of the Fourier integral over the momentum space of vectors \( k_a \) cotangent to the spacetime at the point \( x' \).

The generalization of this representation to generic vector bundle fields by a simple multiplication with \( \hat{1} \) will not be consistent for the following reason. In what follows we will have to work out a covariant formalism for the integrand of the corresponding momentum space integral, but the multiplication of this integrand by \( \hat{1} \) will not convert this object to a bi-tensor quantity with correct transformation law of its both arguments \( x \) and \( x' \). Thus, the spacetime covariant definition of the delta-function acting in the generic vector bundle of spin-tensor fields should read
\[
\delta(x, x') = \int \frac{d^dk}{(2\pi)^d} \exp \left( ik_a^\tau \sigma^a \right) \hat{I}(x, x'), \tag{3.5}
\]
where \( \hat{I}(x, x') = \hat{I}^A(x, x') \) is some two-point spin-tensor quantity having correct transformation properties with respect to the multindex \( A \) associated with \( x \) and the index \( B' \) associated with \( x' \). The only restriction on the choice of \( \hat{I}(x, x') \) is the requirement that it should reduce to the unit matrix \( \hat{1} \) at \( x' = x \). Otherwise it can be rather arbitrary, and can generate different representations of one and the same quantity.

The simplest choice of \( \hat{I}(x, x') \), one can figure out, is apparently the parallel transport tensor satisfying the equations \( (\ref{2.8}) \) which provide the parallel translation of spin-tensor objects along the geodetic connecting the points \( x \) and \( x' \). This operator in fact coincides with the zeroth Hamilton-Weyl-coefficient in the Schwinger-DeWitt expansion \( (\ref{1.2}) \), \( \hat{I}(x, x') = b_0(x, x') \) and in mathematics literature is usually associated with Widom calculus.

Note that within the definition \( (\ref{3.3}) \), the exponential factor in the integrand of the Fourier integral is the scalar of zero weight with respect to the diffeomorphisms of \( x \), and after the \( k_a \)-integration generates the scalar density of weight one at \( x' \), which is in full accordance with the transformation properties of the right hand side of \( (\ref{3.4}) \) \( \). In contrast to this, prior to this integration the exponential function in question does not have good transformation properties as a function of \( x' \) because of the contraction of \( \sigma'^a \) with the diffeomorphism inert vector \( k_a \), but this drawback of the formalism can be disregarded, because we will develop a fully covariant formalism (for the Fourier image of the heat kernel) entirely at the point \( x \).

Now we act by the operator \( e^{-\tau \hat{F}(\nabla)} \) upon \( \hat{I}(x, x') \) and commute the exponential plane-wave function with \( \hat{F}(\nabla) \) according to the following relation
\[
\exp \left( -ik_b^\tau \sigma^b \right) \hat{F}(\nabla) \exp \left( ik_b^\tau \sigma^b \right) = \hat{F}(\nabla + ik_b^\tau \sigma^b), \tag{3.6}
\]
where \( \sigma^b \) is the bi-tensor \( (\ref{2.10}) \). Therefore, the heat kernel takes the form
\[
\hat{K}(\tau|x, x') = \int \frac{d^dk}{(2\pi)^d} \exp(ik_a^\tau \sigma^a) \hat{K}(\tau, k|x, x'), \tag{3.7}
\]
\[
\hat{K}(\tau, k|x, x') = \exp \left( -\tau \hat{F}(\nabla + ik_b^\tau \sigma^b) \right) \hat{I}(x, x'), \tag{3.8}
\]
where its Fourier image \( \hat{K}(\tau, k|x, x') \), which we will denote by bold letters, obviously satisfies the following initial Cauchy problem
\[
\left( \partial_\tau + \hat{F}(\nabla + ik_b^\tau \sigma^b) \right) \hat{K}(\tau, k|x, x') = 0, \tag{3.9}
\]
\[
\hat{K}(0, k|x, x') = \hat{I}(x, x'). \tag{3.10}
\]

Why would we need the solution of this problem if we already have it in a closed form \( (\ref{3.3}) \) and can explicitly expand it in powers of the exponential? Point is that this expansion will not be a needed expansion in background dimensionality \( 1/l \), because both \( (\ref{2.1}) \) and \( (\ref{3.6}) \) have terms of zeroth order in \( 1/l \)—see the leading term of \( (\ref{2.1}) \) in derivatives with \( \dim(\hat{F}_N^{a_1...a_N}(x)) \) = 0. Thus, first we have to disentangle from \( \hat{F}(\nabla + ik_b^\tau \sigma^b) \) this \( O(1/l^0) \) term, explicitly find the zeroth order solution and then develop the perturbation theory in \( 1/l \).

\footnote{We remind that at this point we do not need a metric \( g_{ab} \) on the spacetime manifold, which is not at all encoded in the generic differential operators of the form \( (\ref{2.1}) \). The metric structure and associated Synge world function \( \sigma(x, x') \) appears later for minimal differential operators, in which case the vector \( \sigma^b(x, x') \) expresses via \( \sigma(x, x') \) as \( \sigma^b(x, x') = \nabla^b \sigma(x, x') \).}

\footnote{Point-like support of the delta-function fixes only its overall weight with respect to diffeomorphisms of both arguments (which is one), but the way this weight can be splitted between \( x \) and \( x' \) in the integrand of the Fourier integral representation depends on the choice of this representation—with another choice, say \( \delta(\sigma^a(x, x')) \), the delta-function would be a zero-weight scalar with respect to \( x' \), but weight one with respect to \( x \).}
B. The solution for \( \hat{K}(\tau, k|x, x') \)

To do this, we first expand the operator \( \hat{F}(\nabla_a + ik^b \sigma_a^b) \) in powers of momenta \( k \),

\[
\hat{F} \left( \nabla_a + ik^b \sigma_a^b \right) = \sum_{m=0}^{N} (i k)^m \ast [\hat{F}]_m, \tag{3.11}
\]

where we introduced the notations for monomials in momenta \( k^m = k^b_1 \ldots k^b_m \) and their coefficient differential operators \([\hat{F}]_m = [\hat{F}^b_1 \ldots b^b_m](\nabla)\) and also use the same abbreviation of indices contraction as in (2.2). The rule of constructing the operators \([\hat{F}]_m\) actually follows from the definition (3.11),

\[
[\hat{F}]_m = \sum_{k=m}^{N} \hat{F}_k(x) \ast [\nabla^k]_m, \tag{3.12}
\]

where the action of the operator \([\ldots]_m\) on every monomial of derivatives \( \nabla^k = \nabla_{a_1} \ldots \nabla_{a_k} \) consists in replacing \( m \) of them by the functions of the form \( \sigma_{a}^a \). This gives the sum of \( \binom{k}{m} \) terms each having extra \( m \) contravariant primed indices \( b^*_1, \ldots, b^*_m \). The original order of derivatives and inserted factors \( \sigma_{a}^a \) should be strictly retained, and the additional obvious property holds: \([\nabla^k]_m = 0 \) if \( m > k \).

Thus, the operation \([\ldots]_m\) reduces the order of every differential operator by \( m \) and adds to it extra \( m \) primed indices associated with the point \( x' \). In particular, for our \( N \)-th order operator (2.2) its \([\hat{F}]_N\) is not a differential operator, but just a two-point function which is a scalar at \( x \) and a tensor at \( x' \) with \( N \) contravariant indices

\[
[\hat{F}]_N \equiv [\hat{F}^b_1 \ldots b_N]_N = \hat{F}_{a_1 \ldots a_N} \sigma_{a_1}^{b_1} \ldots \sigma_{a_N}^{b_N}. \tag{3.13}
\]

When contracted with \((i k)^N\) it will play the role of the principal symbol of \( \hat{F}(\nabla) \) usually used in the Fourier analysis of differential and pseudo-differential operators.

The dimensionality of these operators is equal to their order

\[
\dim [\hat{F}]_m = N - m. \tag{3.14}
\]

Therefore, to develop an efficient expansion in powers of the background dimensionality it would be sufficient to expand \( \hat{K}(\tau, k|x, x') \) in powers of all \([\hat{F}]_m\) with \( m \leq N - 1 \) while treating the leading term \([\hat{F}]_N\) exactly. This is of course possible, because \([\hat{F}]_N\) is not a differential operator but just a matrix, and the lowest order solution of (3.9) is given by the matrix-valued exponential function

\[
\hat{K}_0(\tau, k) = \exp \left( -\tau (i k)^N \ast [\hat{F}]_N \right) \hat{T}. \tag{3.15}
\]

Therefore, we will look for the solution of Eqs. (3.9)–(3.10) in the form

\[
\hat{K}(\tau, k) = \exp \left( -\tau (i k)^N \ast [\hat{F}]_N \right) \hat{T}(\nabla) \hat{T}, \tag{3.16}
\]

where \( \hat{T}(\nabla) \equiv \hat{T}(\nabla, \tau, k|x, x') \) is some unknown operator to be found.

Substituting the ansatz (3.16) into the equation (3.9) we see that the commutation of operators \([\hat{F}]_m\) with the exponential function \( \exp \left( -\tau (i k)^N \ast [\hat{F}]_N \right) \) leads again to elongation of derivatives

\[
\nabla_a \rightarrow \hat{\nabla}_a = \nabla_a - \tau (i k)^N \ast \left( \nabla_a [\hat{F}]_N \right). \tag{3.17}
\]

The resulting operators can in their turn be expanded in momenta,

\[
[\hat{F}]_m(\nabla) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-m} (\tau (i k)^N)^n \ast [\hat{F}]_{m,n}, \tag{3.18}
\]

to give a new set of operators of the order \( N - m - n \) with \( m + Nn \) contravariant indices \([\hat{F}]_{m,n} = [\hat{F}^b_1 \ldots b_m c_1 \ldots c_N]_{Nn}, \)

\[
[\hat{F}]_{m,n} = \sum_{k=m+n}^{N} \hat{F}_k(x) \ast [\nabla^k]_{m,n}, \tag{3.19}
\]

\[
\dim [\hat{F}]_{m,n} = N - m, \tag{3.20}
\]

where \([\nabla^k]_{m,n}\) are built by the same pattern as \([\nabla^k]_m\) — they consist of \( \binom{k}{m,n} \) terms, in each of which \( m \) covariant derivatives \( \nabla_a \) are replaced by the functions of the form \( \sigma_{a}^{b} \), and \( n \) covariant derivatives \( \nabla_a \) are replaced by the functions of the form \( -\nabla_a [\hat{F}]_N \). It is easy to see that \([\hat{F}]_{m,0} = [\hat{F}]_m \) and \([\hat{F}]_{m,N-m} \) are not operators but just tensor-valued functions of \( x \) and \( x' \).

After making the required commutation, one finds

\[
\left( \partial_\tau + \hat{F} \right) \hat{T}(\nabla, \tau, k) = 0, \tag{3.21}
\]

\[
\hat{T}(\nabla, 0, k) = \hat{1}, \tag{3.22}
\]

where the new operator \( \hat{F}(\nabla) \equiv [\hat{F}(\nabla, \tau, k|x, x')] \) reads

\[
\hat{F}(\nabla, \tau, k) = \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \sum_{n=0}^{N-m} \tau^n (i k)^{m+Nn} \ast [\hat{F}]_{m,n}. \tag{3.23}
\]

and has a positive dimensionality \( \dim \hat{F}(\nabla) \geq 1 \). Now, however, this “Hamiltonian” operator is time dependent and admits a perturbative solution in the form of a \( T \)-ordered exponent

\[
\hat{T}(\nabla, \tau, k) = T \exp \left( - \int_0^\tau \! dt \, \hat{F}(\nabla, t, k) \right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \int_0^\tau \! dt_1 \! \int_0^{t_1} \! dt_2 \! \cdots \! \int_0^{t_{n-1}} \! dt_n \hat{F}(t_1) \cdots \hat{F}(t_n), \tag{3.24}
\]

each term of which has at least of \( n \)-th order in background dimensionality.
In principle, every order of this expansion is explicitly calculable in terms of the powers of operators \([\hat{F}]_{m,n}\), introduced above, and the powers of \(\tau\) and \(k\). However, since the operator (3.22) contains at least \(N(N+1)/2\) terms, the number of terms in the \(n\)-th order of this expansion will contain \([N(N+1)/2]^n\) monomials in powers of \([\hat{F}]_{m,n}\), not to mention that every \([\hat{F}]_{m,n}\) is a sufficiently long expression growing with the operator order \(N\). Therefore, instead of explicitly handling every order of the expansion (3.24) we will look for \(\hat{T}(\tau, k)\) in the form of double series in powers of \(\tau\) and \(k\) and try finding solvable recurrent relations for its coefficients. This double series reads

\[
\hat{T}(\nabla, \tau, k) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \tau^n (ik)^p \hat{T}_{n,l}(\nabla), \quad (3.25)
\]

where \(\hat{T}_{n,l}(\nabla) = \sum_{i,j,l} (\nabla | x, x')\) are the unknown operator valued coefficients which are \(l\)-th rank tensors at \(x'\) and \(L_n\) is some non-decreasing sequence of finite numbers.

The differentiation \(\partial_\tau\) in (3.21) decreases the power in the proper time \(\tau\) by one. And the terms in the decomposition (3.22) of the operator \(\hat{F}\), on the contrary, increase the power in \(\tau\) by \(n\) and at the same time the power in the momentum \(ik\) by \(m + Nn\). Therefore, if we substitute (3.23) and (3.25) into the equation (3.21), and then equate to zero the terms with each power \(\tau^n (ik)^p\), we obtain the following system of recurrence relations for the operators \(\hat{T}_{n,l}(\nabla)\):

\[
(n + 1)\hat{T}_{n+1,l} = - \sum_{p=0}^{N-1} \sum_{q=0}^{N-p} [\hat{F}]_{p,q} \hat{T}_{n,q,l-p-Nq}, \quad (3.26)
\]

\[
\hat{T}_{0,0} = 1, \quad \hat{T}_{0,l} = 0, \quad l > 0. \quad (3.27)
\]

This notation implies that \(\hat{T}_{k,l} = 0\) for \(k < 0\) or \(l < 0\) and, as it should be, the composition of \((p + Nq)\)-rank tensor \([\hat{F}]_{p,q}\) with the \((l - p - Nq)\)-rank tensor \(\hat{T}_{n,q,l-p-Nq}\) on the right hand side of this equation gives the \(l\)-rank tensor on the left. Initial values (3.24) follow from the initial condition (3.22) and thus allow one to solve these recurrent relations for all \(\hat{T}_{n,l}\). An example of the calculation of these operators from those of the lower orders is depicted in Fig. 1 for the case of \(\hat{T}_{6,5}(\nabla)\) and \(N = 2\).

Note that with the help of the relation

\[
[\hat{A}\hat{B}]_n = \sum_{k=0}^{n} [\hat{A}]_k [\hat{B}]_{n-k}, \quad (3.29)
\]

which is valid for any two differential operators \(\hat{A}(\nabla)\) and \(\hat{B}(\nabla)\), one can resolve the chain of recurrence relations (3.20) for some of the coefficients \(\hat{T}_{k,l}\), obtaining the following closed expression

\[
\hat{T}_{k,l} = \frac{1}{k!} \left[ (-\hat{F})^k \right]_l, \quad l < N. \quad (3.30)
\]

In addition, the edge coefficients \(\hat{T}_{2k,(2N-1)k}\) are also given by the explicit formula

\[
\hat{T}_{2k,(2N-1)k} = \frac{1}{2k! k!} \left[ (-\hat{F})^{N-1} \right]^k. \quad (3.31)
\]

However, an arbitrary coefficient \(\hat{T}_{k,l}\) cannot be obtained by such simple formulas. We can only say that it can be represented as a sum of terms (with some coefficients) of the form

\[
[\hat{F}^{k_1}]_{m_{1},n_{1}} \cdots [\hat{F}^{k_p}]_{m_{p},n_{p}}, \quad (3.32)
\]

where

\[
\sum_{i=1}^{p} (k_i + n_i) = k, \quad \sum_{i=1}^{p} (N n_i + m_i) = l, \quad (3.33)
\]

which is consistent with the T-exponent expansion (3.24).

C. Momentum space integration

After we have obtained the expansion for \(\hat{K}(\nabla, \tau, k)\), it remains to integrate it over the momentum \(k\) to get the required expansion. Substituting the expressions
and \(3.25\) into the integral \(3.7\), we get the main result \(2.4\)–\(2.5\) for the heat kernel of a generic positive differential operator of order \(N\), where \(\hat{S}_l(\tau) = \hat{S}_{l,b'_1\ldots b'_l}(x,x')\) are the two-point matrix-valued tensors of \(l\)-th rank at \(x'\) given by the following momentum integrals

\[
\hat{S}_l(\tau) = \int \frac{d^dk}{(2\pi)^d} (i\mathbf{k})^l \exp \left(-\tau (i\mathbf{k})^N \cdot \| \hat{F} \|_N + i\mathbf{k}_a^\sigma a^\tau \right).
\] (3.34)

First of all, note that the replacement of the integration momentum \(k_{a'}\) onto the cotangent space at the point \(x'\) of spacetime to the momentum \(p_a\) cotangent at the point \(x\),

\[
k_{a'} \mapsto p_a = \sigma_a^b k_b',
\] (3.35)

leads to the expression \(2.6\) for \(S_l(\tau'|x, x')\) with \(\sigma_a^b\) — the matrix inverse to \(\sigma_a^b\), \(2.10\), and with \(\hat{F}_N(x,p)\) — a usual matrix-valued principal symbol \(2.7\) of \(\hat{F}(\nabla)\). In the transition to \(2.6\) we used the equation \(\sigma_a^b \sigma^b \sigma = \sigma\) — the corollary of \(2.9\).

It is important that the expansion \(2.4\) is efficient from the viewpoint of effective field theory, because with the growing \(k\) the background dimensionality of each term is also monotonically growing. Indeed, from the recurrence relations \(3.20\) and Eq. \(3.20\), it follows that the operators \(\hat{T}_{n,l}(\nabla)\) have the following dimensions

\[
\dim \hat{T}_{n,l}(\nabla) = Nn - l,
\] (3.36)

and in view of the upper limit \(3.3\) of the summation index \(l\) the relation \(2.12\) holds, so that \(2.4\) is really the expansion in powers of spacetime curvature and dimensionful background fields.

It should be emphasized that in this counting the physical dimensionality of \(\hat{S}_l(\tau)\), \(\dim \hat{S}_l(\tau) = l + d\), should not be accounted for, because this factor only contributes powers of \(\tau\) and the powers of the dimensionless ratio \(1.6\) discussed in Introduction. This follows from rescaling in \(3.34\) the integration momentum by \(\tau^{1/N}\) and expanding the result in powers of \(\sigma^a/\tau^{1/N}\),

\[
\hat{S}_l(\tau) = \tau^{-\frac{d}{2N}} \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \tau^{-p} \hat{S}_{l,b'_1\ldots b'_p}^\sigma b_1 \ldots b_p.
\] (3.37)

With this expression for \(\hat{S}_l(\tau)\) it becomes obvious that \(2.4\) is not an expansion in \(\tau\) at \(\tau \to 0\), for its every \(n\)-th term of the dimensionality \(nN - l\) carries infinitely many negative powers of the proper time. Obviously, they all vanish in the coincidence limit and do not break the validity of the effective field theory expansion.

### 4. MINIMAL OPERATORS

For the most general differential operator one cannot say much about the analytical properties of the integrals \(2.6\) except their expansion \(3.37\). For a special classes a partial resummation of this expansion is, however, possible. First of all these are minimal operators. Then we generalize this simplest case to the more general non-minimal but causal operators of Lorentz invariant theories.

#### A. Minimal differential operator of general even order

For minimal operators of general even order \(N = 2M\), defined by Eqs. \(2.13\)–\(2.14\) their principal symbol \(2.7\) simplifies to the expression \(2.17\) and tangent geodetic vectors become gradients \(\nabla^\tau\) of the Synge world function which satisfies Eqs. \(2.10\). Then the set of integrals \(2.6\) expresses via the basic integral \(2.18\) of Sect. \(2\) in terms of the generalized exponential function \(\text{(GEF)}\)

\[
\mathcal{E}_{M,d/2}(z) = \frac{\sigma}{2 \tau^{1/M}} = -\frac{\sigma \sigma_a}{4 \tau^{1/M}}.
\] (4.1)

This function, which was introduced in \(16\), partially performs resummation of \(1/\tau\) series in the heat kernel theory of higher-derivative operators, its main properties being presented in Appendix \(13\).

Bearing in mind that the powers of momenta \(ip_a\) in \(2.6\) can be generated by the differentiation of this basic integral with respect to \(\sigma^b\) one finds that the functions \(\hat{S}_l(\tau)\) are given by the finite sum of terms multiple of the unit matrix—tensor densities at \(x'\),

\[
\hat{S}_{l,a'_1\ldots a'_l}(x,x') = \frac{\Delta^{-1}(x,x')}{4\pi^{1/M} \sigma^{d/2}} \times \sum_{r \geq l} S_{r,l,a'_1\ldots a'_r}^\sigma b_1 \ldots b_r \mathcal{E}_{M,d/2}(-\sigma^{r}2\tau^{1/M}) \mathbf{1},
\] (4.2)

where the new coefficients \(\hat{S}_{r,l,a'_1\ldots a'_l}\) follow from Eq. \(2.20\) of Sect. \(2\) on account of the property \(\ref{eq:3.16}\) of \(\mathcal{E}_{N,\mu}(z)\),

\[
\partial_\nu \mathcal{E}_{\nu,\mu}(z) = \mathcal{E}_{\nu,\mu+1}(z).
\]

Here \(\Delta(x,x')\) is the deneditsied Van-Weeck determinant \(\ref{eq:4.16}\) and we took into account that

\[
\det(-\sigma_a^b) = \frac{g^{1/2}(x')}{g^{1/2}(x)} \Delta(x,x').
\] (4.3)
The new tensor coefficients

\[ S_{r,l} = S_{r,l, a^1 \cdots a^l}(x,x'), \quad r \geq 0, \quad l = r, \ldots, 2r, \]  
are defined by the following simple rules. They are fully symmetric covariant tensors of rank \( l \), which consist of \( 2r-l \) factors \( \sigma_{ar} \) and \( l-r \) factors of the form \( \gamma_{a'b'} = \sigma_{ar} g_{a'c} \sigma_{b'd'} \), with the combinatorial coefficients equal to the number of different terms in the symmetrization over \( l \) indices. For example,

\[ S_{1,1} = \sigma_{a'}, \quad S_{1,2} = \gamma_{a'b'}, \quad S_{2,3} = 3 \gamma_{(a'b')c'}, \quad S_{2,4} = 3 \gamma_{(a'b')c'd'} \]  

\[ S_{3,3} = \sigma_{a'} \sigma_{b'}, \quad S_{3,4} = 6 \gamma_{(a'b')c'd'}, \]  
and so on. They have important property—in the coincidence limit, \( \sigma^{a'} = 0 \), they are nonvanishing only for \( l = 2r \).

Thus, combining (2.21) with (2.20) we have

\[ \tilde{K}(\tau | x, x') = \frac{\Delta^{-1}(x,x') g^{1/2}(x')}{2\sqrt{\pi} \tau^{3/2} M} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{0 \leq l \leq L_n} \frac{\tau^n}{2\sqrt{\pi} \tau^{3/2} M} \sum_{r \geq 2} E_{M, \frac{d}{2} + r} \left( -\frac{\sigma}{2\sqrt{\pi} \tau^{3/2} M} \right) S_{r,l} \ast \hat{T}_{k,l} \tilde{T}(x, x') \]  

\[ = \frac{\Delta^{-1}(x,x')}{2\sqrt{\pi} \tau^{3/2} M} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{0 \leq l \leq L_n} \frac{\tau^n}{2\sqrt{\pi} \tau^{3/2} M} E_{M, \frac{d}{2} + r} \left( -\frac{\sigma}{2\sqrt{\pi} \tau^{3/2} M} \right) \sum_{l=r}^{\infty} S_{r,l} \ast \hat{T}_{k,l} \tilde{T}(x, x') g^{1/2}(x'), \]  

where we interchanged the order of summation over \( l \) and \( r \) and introduced the upper limit of summation over \( l \)—the integer part of

\[ R_{r,n} = \min\{2r, L_n(2M)\}. \]  

Then we replace the summation indices, \( (n, r) \rightarrow (m, n) \), \( m = Mn-r \), under which their summation ranges change like

\[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{0 \leq l \leq L_n} \rightarrow \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{n \geq N_m} \sum_{l=Mn-m}^{\infty}, \]  

with \( N_m(M) \) given by Eq. (2.22) and \( L_{m,n} = R_{Mn-m,n} \).

After making all these replacements, we get the final expansion (2.21), where (2.21) follows from (1.7) at \( r = Mn-m \) in view of the expression (2.5) for \( L_n(2M) \).

This is the main result of the paper. For clarity we repeat the expression for this expansion again

\[ \tilde{K}(\tau | x, x') = \frac{\Delta^{-1}(x,x')}{2\sqrt{\pi} \tau^{3/2} M} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\tau^m}{2\sqrt{\pi} \tau^{3/2} M} E_{M, \frac{d}{2} + Mn-m} \left( -\frac{\sigma}{2\sqrt{\pi} \tau^{3/2} M} \right) \hat{b}_{m,n}(x, x'), \]  

which contains a double series with what we call the generalized HaMiDeW coefficients \( \hat{b}_{m,n}(x, x') \) defined by finite sums of Eqs. (2.23)–(2.24). For a particular subset of indices \( m = Mn \) these coefficients, as it follows from (3.31), are universally expressed as

\[ \hat{b}_{Mn,n}(x, x') = \hat{T}_{n,0}(\nabla)\hat{L} = \frac{1}{n!}(-\hat{F})^n\hat{L}. \]

The main difference of the expansion (2.21) from the Schwinger-DeWitt expansion (1.2) is the presence of infinitely many negative powers of \( \tau \) and the absence of one overall exponential function multiplying the proper time series. Instead, every single power \( \tau^{m/M} \) and every single generalized HaMiDeW-coefficient \( \hat{b}_{m,n} \) are multiplied by their own generalized exponential function explicitly depending on both indices \( m \) and \( n \) of the double infinite series. In contrast to anticipations of \( 10 \), the use of generalized exponential functions does not fully perform resummation of all negative powers of \( \tau \).

### B. Heat kernel diagonal

Physically interesting and most commonly considered in mathematics is the coincidence limit of the heat kernel. It involves a particular value of the generalized exponential function \( E_{M, \frac{d}{2} + Mn-m}(0) \) (see (3.3)) and the coincidence limits \( [\hat{b}_{m,n}] \). Remarkably, for a given \( m \) the latter are vanishing outside of a limited range of \( n \),

\[ \hat{b}_{m,n} = 0, \quad n > 4m, \]  

and, as a result, they are vanishing for all negative \( m \), because the summation index \( n \) in (2.21) is always positive. This property follows from the remark after the formula (4.5) that \( [S_{i,p}] \neq 0 \) only when \( l = 2p \), so that the non-vanishing contribution in the sum (2.23) over \( l \) is possible only when \( l = 2(Mn-m) \leq L_n(2M) = (2M-1/2)n \).

Thus, the heat kernel coincidence limit has only a finite number of terms with negative powers of \( \tau \) and reads

\[ \hat{K}(\tau | x, x') = g^{1/2}(x) \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\tau^{m+2d/2}}{\Gamma(\frac{d+2-m}{2} + m + Mn)} \hat{b}_{m,n}, \]  

where \( \hat{E}_{2m}(x) \) represent the generalization of Seeley–Gilkey coefficients \( \tilde{E}_{2m} \) (usually given under the matrix trace over vector bundle indices and integrated over the spacetime, which often leads to the loss of total derivative terms),

\[ \hat{E}_{2m}(x) = \frac{1}{(4\pi)^{d/2}} \sum_{n \geq \frac{m}{2}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d/2-m}{2} + n)}{M^2} \hat{b}_{m,n}, \]

\[ \dim \hat{E}_{2m}(x) = 2m. \]  

As we see, the coincidence limit represents essential truncation of the expansion (2.21), because the coefficient of every power of \( \tau \) is given by a finite number of terms.

It should be emphasized that (2.11) is not the only range where the generalized HaMiDeW-coefficients or their coincidence limits are vanishing. As will be shown below, some of the coefficients \( \tilde{b}_{m,n}(x,x') \) are identically vanishing for all \( x \) and \( x' \) due to the properties of \( \sigma(x,x') \) and \( \mathcal{I}(x,x') \). These coefficients in the expansion (2.21) will be called spurious. Non-spurious coefficients, in their turn, can be nonvanishing in the coincidence limit \( x = x' \) in this case we will call them essential. Other non-spurious coefficients vanishing at \( x' = x \), \( \{a_{m,n}\} = 0 \), we will call marginal. Thus, in the range of indices (4.11) all the coefficients are obviously marginal. Essential and marginal coefficients for the case \( M = 2 \) are shown in Fig. 2.

The coefficients with \( m < 0 \) at separate points \( x \) and \( x' \) are not automatically excluded in the expansion (2.21) even in the case of the Laplace type operator \( M = 1 \), which seems to contradict the standard Schwinger-DeWitt expansion (1.2). This means that apparently for the \( M = 1 \) case all the coefficients are spurious. This will be explicitly checked below for several low order coefficients and proven for a wide class of minimal higher-derivative operators given by an arbitrary power of the minimal second-order one. Otherwise, the expansion (2.21) perfectly passes the consistency test with the Schwinger-DeWitt expansion (1.2) because all of its various generalized exponential kernels for \( M = 1 \) degenerate to a single function \( \exp(-\sigma/2\tau) \) in view of the property (3.4) of \( \mathcal{E}_{\nu,\mu}(z) \), \( \mathcal{E}_{1,\mu}(z) = e^z \).

C. Causal differential operators

For the class of causal operators the coefficient matrix of its highest-derivative term is built of the combination of spacetime metric and Kronecker delta symbols\(^9\). Their principal symbol matrix can be diagonalized in terms of projectors \( \hat{\Pi}_J = \hat{\Pi}_J(n) \) on different field polarizations, constructed in terms of the unit vector \( n_a = p_a/p \), \( p = \sqrt{g^{ab}(x)p_ap_b} \), and satisfying the orthogonality relations

\[
\hat{\Pi}_J \hat{\Pi}_K = \delta_{JK} \hat{\Pi}_J,
\]

Therefore the matrix valued exponential function in (2.6) reduces to the sum of c-number ones with the corresponding purely numerical (independent of \( p \)) eigenvalues \( f_J \)

\[
\exp \left( -\tau \hat{F}_N(p) \right) = \sum_J \hat{\Pi}_J \exp \left( -\tau f_J p^N \right) .
\]

At least for even \( N = 2M \) this diagonalization procedure reduces the calculations to the case of a minimal differential operators of arbitrary even order, for which the expansion formalism can be further developed without restrictions.

5. COMPARISON WITH SCHWINGER-DEWITT TECHNIQUE

In this section, we demonstrate our calculations of the coefficients \( \tilde{b}_{m,n}(x,x') \) and their coincidence limits \( \{\hat{b}_{m,n}\} \) for a minimal operator of the second order,

\[
\hat{F}(\nabla) = -\Box \hat{1} + \hat{P}_1 \nabla_a + \hat{P}_0.
\]

Redefining the connection, \( \nabla_a \rightarrow \nabla_a + \frac{i}{2} \hat{P}_{a0} \), allows one to nullify the first-order term, and adding for brevity of the formalism the term \( 1R/6 \) finally brings \( \hat{F}(\nabla) \) to the form adopted in (3.19)

\[
\hat{F}(\nabla) = -\Box \hat{1} + \hat{P} + \frac{i}{6} \hat{R}.
\]

In this case all generalized exponential functions \( \mathcal{E}_{M,d/2-n}(-\sigma/2\tau^{1/M}) \) degenerate into the usual exponential function \( \exp(-\sigma/2\tau) \) which can be factored out

\(^9\) Causality connotation of these operators is associated with the fact that matrix determinant of their symbol reads as a power of the momentum squared, \( \det \hat{F}_N(p) \propto (g^{ab}(x)p_ap_b)^N \text{tr} \hat{1}/2 \), so that the characteristic surface of the hyperbolic wave equation in spacetime with the Lorentzian signature, which is defined by the equation \( \det \hat{F}_N(p) = 0 \), corresponds to the light cone in the metric \( g_{ab} \).\(^9\)

\(^{10}\) This notation differs from (3) by an overall sign, providing its positivity under Dirichlet boundary conditions at infinity.
to give the following answer
\[
\hat{K}(\tau | x, x') = \frac{\Delta^{-1}(x, x') g^{1/2}(x')}{(4\pi \tau)^{d/2}} \exp \left( -\frac{\sigma}{2\tau} \right) \times \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \tau^m \hat{b}_m(x, x'),
\]
(5.3)
where each of the coefficients \( \hat{b}_m(F|x, x') \) is given by the sum of an infinite number of coefficients \( \hat{b}_{m,n}(F|x, x') \)
\[
\hat{b}_m(x, x') = \sum_{n \geq N_m} \hat{b}_{m,n}(x, x'),
\]
(5.4)
where
\[
N_m = \begin{cases} m, & m > 0, \\ -2m, & m < 0. \end{cases}
\]
(5.5)

First of all, using the formulas (3.11) and (3.18), we find \( \{\hat{F}\}_{m,n} \):
\[
\begin{align*}
\hat{F}_{11}^{a} &= -2\sigma^a b \nabla_b - \sigma^a b, \\
\hat{F}_{12}^{a} &= \sigma^a b a^b, \\
\hat{F}_{13}^{a}_1 &= 2i\sigma_i^a b_i \nabla_{b_i} (\sigma_{b_i}^a b_i^b b_i^b)_2, \\
\hat{F}_{14}^{a}_{1,2} &= -\nabla_{b_i} (\sigma_i^a b_i^b b_i^b) \nabla_{b_i} (\sigma_i^a b_i^b b_i^b)_2, \\
\hat{F}_{14}^{a}_{1,0} &= 2\nabla_{b_i} (\sigma_i^a b_i^b b_i^b) \nabla_{b_i} + \nabla_{b_i} \nabla_{b_i} (\sigma_i^a b_i^b b_i^b)_2.
\end{align*}
\]
(5.6-5.10)

Let us find the expressions we need for \( \hat{T}_{k,l} \) by the formula (3.29) (the coefficients with \( l = 0, 1 \) are given by the formula (3.29), and the coefficients of the form \( \hat{T}_{2k,3k} \) are given by the formula (3.31))
\[
\begin{align*}
\hat{T}_{2,2} &= \frac{1}{2} \left( [\hat{F}]_0^2 - [\hat{F}]_{0,1} \right), \\
\hat{T}_{3,2} &= -\frac{1}{3!} \left( [\hat{F}]_1^3 + [\hat{F}]_1^2 [\hat{F}]_{0,1} - [\hat{F}]_1 [\hat{F}]_{0,1} \right), \\
\hat{T}_{3,3} &= -\frac{1}{3!} \left( [\hat{F}]_1^3 + [\hat{F}]_1^2 [\hat{F}]_{0,1} - 2[\hat{F}]_1 [\hat{F}]_{0,1} \right), \\
\hat{T}_{3,4} &= \frac{1}{3!} \left( [\hat{F}]_1 [\hat{F}]_{1,1} + 2[\hat{F}]_1 [\hat{F}]_{1,1} - 2[\hat{F}]_{0,2} \right).
\end{align*}
\]
(5.11-5.14)

a. **Negative powers.** This expansion differs from the standard DeWitt expansion by the presence of negative powers of \( \tau \) \( (m < 0) \). This visible discrepancy is removed by the observation that the coefficients \( \hat{b}_{m,n} \) for \( m < 0 \) are in fact spurious, i.e. they vanish identically not only in the coincidence limit, but also with the separated points \( x \neq x' \). Although we could not prove this property in general, we verified it by direct calculations for the first four coefficients of this form (i.e. for \( \hat{b}_{-1,2}, \hat{b}_{-1,3}, \hat{b}_{-1,4} \) and \( \hat{b}_{-2,4} \)). It turns out that by virtue of the relation \( \hat{a}_{a'b_c} \hat{b}^b \sigma^c \equiv 0 \) \( \{\Delta, 11\} \) and other more complicated relations of the same type, these four first coefficients really vanish identically. Here are the explicit expressions
\[
\begin{align*}
\hat{b}_{-1,2} &= \frac{1}{4} \hat{a}_{a'b_c} \hat{b}^b \sigma^c \hat{F} \equiv 0, \\
\hat{b}_{-1,3} &= \frac{1}{12} \hat{a}_{a'b_c} \hat{b}^b \sigma^c \hat{F} \equiv 0, \\
\hat{b}_{-1,4} &= \frac{1}{32} \hat{a}_{a'b_c} \hat{b}^b \sigma^c \hat{F} \equiv 0, \\
\hat{b}_{-2,4} &= \frac{1}{32} \hat{a}_{a'b_c} \hat{b}^b \sigma^c \hat{F} \equiv 0.
\end{align*}
\]
(5.15-5.17)

We will not give an expression for the coefficient \( \hat{b}_{-1,4} \) due to its complexity, but only indicate that it contains convolutions of the form
\[
\sigma^{a'_{b_c} b} \sigma^{c_{b_c} b} \sigma^{b_{b_c} c} \sigma^{d_{b_c} d} \sigma^{d_{b_c} c} \equiv 0.
\]
(5.18)
All terms of this kind are also identically zero.

b. **Positive powers.** We now turn to the discussion of positive powers. Another discrepancy between our expansion (5.4) and the standard expansion (1.2) is that instead of the standard prefactor \( \Delta^{1/2}(x, x') \) we have the inverse determinant \( \Delta^{-1}(x, x') \). Therefore, the following relation should hold between the original Schwinger-DeWitt coefficients and the generalized ones
\[
\hat{a}_{m}(x, x') = \Delta^{-3/2}(x, x') \hat{b}_{m}(x, x')
\]
(5.19)
\[
= \Delta^{-3/2}(x, x') \sum_{n \geq N_m} \hat{b}_{m,n}(x, x'), \quad m \geq 0.
\]
Note that if we are only interested in the coincidence limits then, as it follows from (4.13), only the first \( 3m+1 \) terms (up to \( k = 4m \)) from the whole infinite series (5.4) will contribute to \( \hat{b}_{m} \). (Actually, as we will see later, even less due to symmetry reasons.)

We compare now the results obtained by our method with the well-known results for the coincidence limits of the first HaMiDeW coefficients and their derivatives (they can be found in [2] or in [3]),
\[
\hat{a}_0 = 1, \quad \hat{\nabla}_a \hat{a}_0 = 0, \quad \hat{\nabla}_a \hat{\nabla}_b \hat{a}_0 = \frac{1}{2} \hat{R}_{ab},
\]
(5.20)
\[
\hat{a}_1 = -\hat{\nabla}_a, \quad \hat{\nabla}_a \hat{a}_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \hat{\nabla}_a \hat{\nabla}_b \hat{\nabla}_a \hat{\nabla}_b - \frac{1}{6} \hat{R}_{ab},
\]
(5.21)
\[
\hat{a}_2 = \frac{1}{180} (R_{abcd} R^{abcd} - R_{ab} R^{ab} + \square R) \hat{\nabla}_a \hat{\nabla}_b \hat{\nabla}_a \hat{\nabla}_b - \frac{1}{6} \square \hat{\nabla}_a.
\]
(5.22)

In order to compare the coincidence limits for their derivatives, one would need the coincidence limits for the Van Vleck prefactor \( \Delta^{-3/2} \) in (5.19),
\[
\hat{\Delta} = 1, \quad \hat{\nabla}_a \hat{\Delta} = 0, \quad \hat{\nabla}_a \hat{\nabla}_b \hat{\Delta} = \frac{1}{3} R_{ab}.
\]
(5.23)
Let us start with the coefficients with $m = 0$. Two-point expressions for several lowest $b_{0,n}(x, x')$ are

\begin{align}
\hat{b}_{0,0} &= \tilde{I}, \\
\hat{b}_{0,1} &= -\frac{1}{2} \sigma_{a'} \sigma^{a'b} \tilde{I}, \\
\hat{b}_{0,2} &= \frac{1}{2} \sigma^{a'b} (\sigma_{b'ac} + \sigma_{b'ca}) \tilde{I}_a + \frac{1}{8} \left( \sigma^{a'} (4 \sigma_{a'b'} b' - \sigma^{b'} (2 \sigma_{a'c} \sigma_{b'c} - 2 \sigma_{a'c} \sigma_{b'c} + \sigma_{a'c} \sigma_{a'c} b')) + 4 \sigma^{a'} \sigma_{b'} (\sigma^{a'c} + \sigma^{b'c}) \right) \tilde{I}.
\end{align}

Their coincidence limits and coincidence limits of their lowest order derivatives immediately follow as

\begin{align}
[\hat{b}_{0,0}] &= \hat{1}, \quad [\nabla_a \hat{b}_{0,0}] = 0, \quad [\nabla_a \nabla_b \hat{b}_{0,0}] = \frac{1}{2} \tilde{R}_{ab}, \\
[\hat{b}_{0,1}] &= 0, \quad [\nabla_a \hat{b}_{0,1}] = 0, \quad [\nabla_a \nabla_b \hat{b}_{0,1}] = \frac{1}{2} R_{ab} \hat{1}, \\
[\hat{b}_{0,2}] &= 0, \quad [\nabla_a \hat{b}_{0,2}] = 0, \quad [\nabla_a \nabla_b \hat{b}_{0,2}] = -\frac{1}{6} R_{ab} \hat{1}.
\end{align}

We do not give explicit expressions for the coefficients $\hat{b}_{0,3}$ and $\hat{b}_{0,4}$ due to their complexity (for example, the expression for the latter contains about 750 terms), however, for their coincidence limits, the calculation gives:

\begin{align}
[\hat{b}_{0,3}] &= [\hat{b}_{0,4}] = 0, \\
[\nabla_a \hat{b}_{0,3}] &= [\nabla_a \hat{b}_{0,4}] = 0, \\
[\nabla_a \nabla_b \hat{b}_{0,3}] &= [\nabla_a \nabla_b \hat{b}_{0,4}] = 0.
\end{align}

Collecting these results we obtain for $m = 0$

\begin{align}
\hat{b}_0 &= \hat{1}, \quad [\nabla_a \hat{b}_0] = 0, \quad [\nabla_a \nabla_b \hat{b}_0] = \frac{1}{2} (\tilde{R}_{ab} + \hat{1} R_{ab}).
\end{align}

Using these relations in Eq. (5.19) for $\hat{a}_m(x, x')$ in terms of $\hat{b}_{m,n}(x, x')$ we recover on account of (5.23) the expressions (5.20) well known from the solution of DeWitt recursion relations.

Similarly, the results for the first two $\hat{b}_{1,n}(x, x')$

\begin{align}
\hat{b}_{1,1} &= -\hat{P} (\nabla) \tilde{I}, \\
\hat{b}_{1,2} &= -\frac{1}{2} \sigma_{a'} (\sigma_b \tilde{I}^b + \tilde{I}_b^a) - \frac{1}{2} (\sigma^{a'} \sigma_{a'b}) \tilde{I}_c + \sigma^{a'} \sigma_{a'bc} \tilde{I}_c - \frac{1}{2} \left( \sigma^{a'} (\sigma_{a'bc} + \sigma_{a'c} b) \tilde{I}_c \right) + 2 (\sigma_{a'bc} + \sigma_{a'c} b) \sigma^{a'} - \frac{1}{4} (2 \sigma_{a'bc} + \sigma_{a'c} b) \sigma_{a'b} + \sigma^{a'} \sigma_{a'bc} \tilde{I}_c + \frac{1}{6} (\sigma^{a'} \sigma_{a'b} - \sigma^{a} (\nabla_{a'} \hat{P} + \frac{1}{6} R) + \sigma^{a} (\nabla_a \hat{P} + \frac{1}{2} \nabla_a R)) \tilde{I},
\end{align}

lead to the coincidence limits

\begin{align}
[\hat{b}_{1,1}] &= -\hat{P} - \frac{1}{6} R, \\
[\nabla_a \hat{b}_{1,1}] &= -\nabla_a \hat{P} - \frac{1}{6} \nabla_a R - \frac{1}{3} \nabla_b \tilde{R}_{ab}, \\
[\hat{b}_{1,2}] &= \frac{1}{6} R, \\
[\nabla_a \hat{b}_{1,2}] &= \frac{1}{2} \nabla_a \hat{P} + \frac{1}{3} \nabla_a R + \frac{1}{6} \nabla_b \tilde{R}_{ab}.
\end{align}

We do not present the expressions for $\hat{b}_{1,3}$ and $\hat{b}_{1,4}$ (for example, the expression for the latter contains about 3500 terms), but their coincidence limits are very concise,

\begin{align}
[\hat{b}_{1,3}] &= [\hat{b}_{1,4}] = 0, \\
[\nabla_a \hat{b}_{1,3}] &= -\frac{1}{6} \nabla_a R, \quad [\nabla_a \hat{b}_{1,4}] = 0.
\end{align}

Collecting these results in (5.4), we obtain for $m = 1$

\begin{align}
\hat{b}_1 &= -\hat{P}, \quad [\nabla_a \hat{b}_1] = -\frac{1}{2} \nabla_a \hat{P} + \frac{1}{6} \nabla_b \tilde{R}_{ab},
\end{align}

which again confirm the relations (5.21) for the HaMiDe-W coefficient $\tilde{a}_1(x, x')$.

Finally, consider the results for the coincidence limits of the first coefficients $\hat{b}_{2,n}(x, x')$ needed for the verification of the known result for $\tilde{a}_2(x, x)$,

\begin{align}
[\hat{b}_{2,1}] &= \frac{1}{2} (\hat{P} + \frac{1}{6} R)^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\hat{P} + \frac{1}{6} R) + \frac{1}{4} \tilde{R}_{ab} \tilde{R}^{ab}, \\
[\hat{b}_{2,2}] &= \frac{1}{540} (12 R_{abcd} R^{abcd} - 12 R_{ab} R^{ab} - 15 R^2 - 102 \Box R) \hat{1} - \frac{1}{6} (\tilde{R}_{ab} R^{ab} + \hat{P} + 2 \Box \hat{P}), \\
[\hat{b}_{2,3}] &= \frac{1}{360} (-6 R_{abcd} R^{abcd} + 6 R_{ab} R^{ab} + 5 R^2 + 36 \Box R), \\
[\hat{b}_{2,4}] &= \frac{1}{360} (\hat{P} + \frac{1}{6} R) + \frac{1}{6} (\nabla_a \hat{P} + \frac{1}{2} \nabla_a R). \\
\end{align}

The sum of these expressions exactly generates the well-known expression (5.22), which plays a very important role because it exhausts one-loop divergences of a generic 4-dimensional field theory.

Our checks give sufficient evidence that the application of the generalized Fourier method, in all parts, yields the results coinciding with those of the standard DeWitt technique. There are, however, differences between these methods. In the Schwinger-DeWitt technique to calculate the coincidence limit $[\tilde{a}_m]$ one needs to know the coincidence limits of all lower $m$ coefficients and a number their derivatives. On the contrary, in our method, the recurrent procedure is carried out not for the coefficients $b_{m,n}$ themselves, but for the operators $T_{n,l}(\nabla)$, and the
coefficients are obtained independently of each other in the form of contractions of these operators with the tensors $S_{r,l}$ by Eq. (5.19). Moreover, this gives closed expressions for the coefficients $\hat{b}_{m,n}(x, x')$ at separate points $x \neq x'$ and via Eq. (5.19) yields entirely new representation for HaMiDeW coefficients.

6. FOURTH ORDER MINIMAL OPERATOR

Here we consider a generic minimal fourth order operator,

$$\hat{F}(\nabla) = \Box + \hat{\Omega}^{abc}\nabla_a \nabla_b \nabla_c + \hat{D}^{ab}\nabla_a \nabla_b + H^a \nabla_a + \hat{P}, \quad (6.1)$$

where $\hat{\Omega}^{abc} = \hat{\Omega}(^{abc})$ and $\hat{D}^{ab} = \hat{D}(^{ab})$. Relevant computations and especially the representation of the final results become excessively involved in this case if the coefficient $\hat{\Omega}^{abc}$, $\dim \hat{\Omega}^{abc} = 1$, is nonzero. Therefore we present here the results for the case of $\hat{\Omega}^{abc} = 0$ relegating to Appendix [D] the generalization to nonzero value of this coefficient. Again, the chain of differential operators $T_{a,i}(\nabla)$ and generalized Schwinger-DeWitt coefficients $\hat{b}_{m,n}(x, x')$ are so complicated, that we will skip initial calculational steps and go directly to the results for several lowest order coincidence limits. For the coefficients of dimensionality two they are rather simple ($D = D^a$),

$$\begin{align*}
\hat{b}_{1,1} &= \frac{1}{2} \hat{D} - \frac{1}{3} R, \\
\hat{b}_{1,2} &= \frac{1}{6} (d + 2)(d + 4) R, \\
\hat{b}_{1,3} &= \hat{b}_{1,4} = 0,
\end{align*} \quad (6.2)$$

whereas for dimensionality four they involve all operator coefficients and read

$$\begin{align*}
\hat{b}_{2,1} &= - \hat{P} - \frac{1}{2} \hat{\nabla}_a \hat{\nabla}^{ab}, \\
\hat{b}_{2,2} &= \frac{1}{15} (2d + 7) \left( R^{2}_{ab} - R^{2}_{abcd} - 6 \Box R \right) + \frac{1}{4} R^2 \\
&+ \frac{1}{4} (d + 2)(d + 4) \hat{\nabla}^{ab} + \frac{1}{8} \hat{D}^2 + \frac{1}{4} \hat{D}_{ab} \hat{D}^{ab} \\
&- \frac{1}{3} (d + 3) \hat{D}_{ab} R_{ab} - \frac{1}{6} \hat{D} R + \frac{1}{2} (d + 2) \nabla_a \hat{H}^a \\
&+ \nabla_a \nabla_b \hat{D}^{ab} + \frac{1}{4} (d + 4) \Box \hat{D}, \\
\hat{b}_{2,3} &= -(d + 4)(d + 6) \left( \frac{d + 11}{45} (R^2_{ab} - R^2_{abcd}) \\
&- 6 \Box R \right) \hat{I} + \frac{1}{6} R^2 + \frac{1}{6} (d + 2) \hat{R}^2_{ab} - \frac{1}{6} \hat{D}_{ab} R_{ab} \\
&- \frac{1}{12} \hat{D} R + \frac{1}{6} \nabla_a \nabla_b \hat{D}^{ab} + \frac{1}{6} \Box \hat{D}, \\
\hat{b}_{2,4} &= (d + 4)(d + 6)(d + 8)(d + 10) \times \left( \frac{1}{60} (R^2_{ab} - R^2_{abcd} - 6 \Box R) + \frac{1}{72} R^2 \right),
\end{align*} \quad (6.5)$$

$$\begin{align*}
\hat{b}_{2,5} &= \hat{b}_{2,6} = \hat{b}_{2,7} = \hat{b}_{2,8}.
\end{align*} \quad (6.8)$$

These results show that the coincidence limits $[\hat{b}_{m,n}]$ for a given $m$ start vanishing essentially earlier than at $n > 4m$. This happens due to the properties of symmetricized covariant derivatives of Syngé world function and, apparently, starts at $n > 2m$, though we do not yet have the proof of this property in higher orders.

Thus we have the Seeley–Gilkey coefficients $[6.13]$ of the heat kernel diagonal of the minimal fourth order operator. The dimensionality two coefficient is contributed by nonvanishing $[\hat{b}_{1,1}]$ and $[\hat{b}_{1,2}]$ and reads

$$\hat{E}_2(x) = \frac{1}{(4\pi)^{d/2}} \frac{\Gamma \left( \frac{d/2 - 1}{2} \right)}{2 \Gamma \left( \frac{d - 1}{4} \right)} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \hat{D} + \frac{1}{6} R \right\}. \quad (6.9)$$

The dimensionality four coefficient includes nonvanishing contributions of the above $[\hat{b}_{2,1}],...,[\hat{b}_{2,4}]$ coincidence limits and equals

$$\begin{align*}
\hat{E}_4(x) &= \frac{1}{(4\pi)^{d/2}} \frac{\Gamma \left( \frac{d}{2} \right)}{2 \Gamma \left( \frac{d - 2}{4} \right)} \left\{ (d - 2) \left( \frac{1}{90} R^2_{abcd} - \frac{1}{90} R^2_{ab} \\
&+ \frac{1}{36} R^2 + \frac{1}{10} \hat{R}^{ab} + \frac{1}{15} \Box R \right) - \frac{1}{12} \hat{D}_{ab} R_{ab} + \frac{1}{6} \hat{D} R \\
&+ \frac{1}{d + 2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \hat{D}_{ab} \hat{D}^{ab} + \frac{1}{4} \hat{D}^2 - \frac{2}{3} (d + 1) \nabla_a \nabla_b \hat{D}^{ab} \\
&+ \frac{1}{6} (d + 4) \Box \hat{D} \right) - 2 \hat{P} + \nabla_a \hat{H}^a \right\}. \quad (6.10)
\end{align*}$$

Both expressions fully correspond to the results of \[22\]. The paper \[3\] contains also the contribution of nonzero $\hat{\Omega}^{abc}$, but without the total derivative terms. In view of very lengthy terms with $\hat{\Omega}^{abc}$ their complete contribution is given in Appendix [D].

The off-diagonal heat kernel of (6.1) is too complicated to be presented here even in the lowest orders of its expansion. Therefore we give here only its part which should be indicative of such new features of higher derivative operators as the origin of negative powers of the proper time. This is the marginal (that is vanishing on the heat kernel diagonal, but non-zero outside of it) coefficient $\hat{b}_{-1,1}(x, x')$ of the negative power of $\tau$.

Using (2.23) and (2.24) we have the integer part of $[L_{-1,1}] = 3$, so that

$$\hat{b}_{-1,1}(x, x') = - \frac{1}{8} S_{3,3} \ast T_{1,3}(\nabla) I(x, x'), \quad (6.11)$$

where the tensor $S_{3,3}$ is defined in Eq. (4.5) and the differential operator $T_{1,3}(\nabla) = - [F(\nabla)]_{3,0} = - [F(\nabla)]_{3}$, as it follows from (3.26)–(3.27). So it turns out to be

$$\begin{align*}
T_{1,3}^{\sigma'^{b_c'}d}(\nabla) &= - 4 \sigma^{a'b} \sigma_a^{c'} \nabla_c - 2 \sigma^{a'b} \sigma_b^{c'} d_c \\
&- 4 \sigma^{a'b} \sigma_b^{c'} \sigma_c^{d} - \sigma^{abc'} \sigma^a_{b} \sigma^b_{c} \sigma^c_{d}.
\end{align*} \quad (6.12)$$
Therefore, in view of the parallel transport equation for $\mathcal{I}(x, x')$ and the relation $\sigma^{ab} \sigma_{by} = \sigma^a$ we have

$$\hat{b}_{-1,1}(x, x') = \frac{1}{8} (4 \sigma x \sigma a + \hat{\Omega} a^b \sigma a^b \sigma c) \mathcal{I}(x, x'),$$

which is explicitly non-vanishing for $x \neq x'$. This proves that negative powers of the proper time indeed arise in the expansion \[2.21\] for $M > 1$.

Calculations of this and the previous sections show that their complexity is much higher than in the recursive procedure of the Schwinger-DeWitt technique. Without using computer symbolic manipulations, that were performed by means of Wolfram Mathematica and tensor computer algebra packages xAct and xTras, a completion of the above checks would be impossible. Obviously the level of complexity grows if one goes to higher derivative operators with $M > 1$. In connection with this we would like to point out to an unsolved and somewhat mysterious feature of our formalism, which followed from the above computer simulations throughout various consistency checks of the above type.

Interesting point is that there exist two versions of the generalized Fourier transform. One of them is covariant and corresponds to the delta-function representation \[3.5\], whereas the non-covariant one proceeds with $k_\sigma \sigma^a(x, x')$ replaced by $k_\sigma \sigma^a(x, x')$. This means that the auxiliary momentum space tangent to spacetime manifold is introduced at the point $x$ rather than at $x'$. The non-covariant version has the calculational advantage of having in the game only one unprimed type of indices, but it violates the basic commutation equation \[3.9\] by extra non-covariant terms proportional to the covariant derivatives of the diffeomorphisms inert momentum vector, $(\nabla_b k_\sigma) \sigma^a(x, x') = -k_\sigma \Gamma^c_{ba} \sigma^a(x, x')$. Paradoxically, naive omission of these terms has led in the computer simulation of the above type to exactly the same coincidence limits, and this happens despite the fact that $\sigma^a(x, x')$ in the expression above gets numerously differentiated and thus is nonzero in this limit. Thus far we do not have explanation for this digitally generated observation, which however might be useful in symbolic computations.

7. POWERS OF A MINIMAL OPERATOR

In this section we will study the direct and inverse Mellin transform in heat kernel theory which allows one to relate the curvature expansions for the minimal operator $\hat{F}(\nabla)$ and its integer or non-integer power $\hat{F}^s(\nabla)$. Since we will have the formalism relating heat kernels, the Green function and $\hat{b}_{m,n}$ coefficients for different operators, we will mark them by additional subscript or superscript.

The Green function of the operator $\hat{F}^s(\nabla)$ or the $s$-th power of the Green function of $\hat{F}(\nabla)$ is given by the Mellin transform—the proper time integral of the form

$$\hat{G}_{F^s}(x, x') = \frac{1}{\Gamma(s)} \int_0^\infty d\tau \tau^{s-1} \hat{K}_{F^s}(\tau|x, x').$$

The inverse Mellin transform allows one to recover the heat kernel of the operator $\hat{F}(\nabla)$ from $\hat{G}_{F^s}(x, x')$

$$\hat{K}_{F^s}(\tau|x, x') = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{w - i\infty}^{w + i\infty} ds \tau^{-s} \Gamma(s) \hat{G}_{F^s}(x, x'),$$

where the integration runs along the contour parallel to imaginary axis in the complex plane of $s$ for sufficiently big positive $w$. We do not discuss the range of $s$ where both transforms are well defined and only assume positive-definiteness of $\hat{F}$ and the possibility to make needed analytic continuation. Brief derivation of these transforms is given in Appendix C.

The idea of relating heat kernel curvature expansions for $\hat{F}^s(\nabla)$ and $\hat{F}(\nabla)$ is based on the sequence of transformations

$$\hat{K}_{F^s}(\tau|x, x') \xrightarrow{\mathcal{M}_{t\tau}} \hat{G}_{F^s}(x, x') \xrightarrow{\hat{F} \rightarrow \hat{F}^s} \hat{K}_{F^s}(\tau|x, x'),$$

where $\mathcal{M}_{t\tau}$ denotes the Mellin transform from the function of the proper time $\tau$ to its image as a function of $t$ and $\mathcal{M}_{t\tau}^{-1}$ is the respective inverse Mellin transform.

A. The Green function of the operator $\hat{F}^s$.

Using \[7.1\] and integrating term by term the expansion \[2.21\] we get

$$\hat{G}^{F^s}(x, x') = \Delta^{-1}(x, x') g^{1/2}(x') \times \sum_{m = -\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{n \geq N_m} G^{m,n}(t, \sigma(x, x')) \hat{b}_{m,n}^F(x, x'),$$

where $\hat{b}_{m,n}^F(x, x')$ are the generalized HaMiDeW coefficients for the operator $\hat{F}$ and their coefficients, which one might call the basis Green functions, equal

$$G^{m,n}(t, \sigma) = \frac{1}{(4\pi)^{d/2}} \left( \frac{\sigma}{2} \right)^{-s} \frac{M}{\Gamma(t)} \int_0^\infty dz z^{s-1} \mathcal{E}(M, d/2 + Mn - m)(-z)$$

$$= \frac{1}{(4\pi)^{d/2}} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{d}{2} - m - M t\right) \Gamma(n + t)}{\Gamma(t) \Gamma(M(n + t))} \left( \frac{\sigma}{2} \right)^{M + m - \frac{d}{2}}.$$
In the derivation of this expression we changed the integration variable, \( \tau \rightarrow z = \sigma/2\tau^{1/M} \) and used the Mellin transform of the generalized exponential function — Eq. (3.6) with \( s = d/2 - m - Mt \).

**B. The heat kernel of the operator \( \hat{F}^s \).**

The inverse Mellin transform \( \mathcal{M}_r^{-1} \) now gives the result of the last step in the diagram (7.4)—the asymptotic heat kernel expansion for the operator \( \hat{F}^s \),

\[
\hat{K}_{F^s}(\tau|x,x') = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{w-i\infty}^{w+i\infty} dt \tau^{-\frac{s}{2}} \Gamma(t) \hat{G}_{F^s}(x,x').
\]  

(7.6)

Term by term integration of the expansion (7.4) with \( t \rightarrow st \) gives new coefficient functions of \( b_{m,n} \)

\[
\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{w-i\infty}^{w+i\infty} dt \tau^{-\frac{s}{2}} \Gamma(t) \hat{G}^m_{F^s}(st, \sigma)
\]

\[
= \frac{\tau^{m/sM}}{(4\pi^{1/2})^{d/2}} \frac{E_{s,d/2-m}}{M,d/2+Mn-m} \left( \frac{\sigma}{2\tau^{1/sM}} \right). \quad (7.7)
\]

where \( E_{\beta,\sigma}(-z) \) are the generalized exponential functions of the second order \( \mathbb{R} \) — some new hyper-geometric type functions. Their properties and the derivation of this equation are briefly presented in Appendices B and C. As a result

\[
\hat{K}_{F^s}(\tau|x,x') = \frac{\Delta^{-1}(x,x')}{(4\pi^{1/2})^{d/2}} g^{1/2}(x') \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \tau^{m/sM} \times \sum_{n \geq N_m}^{\infty} E_{s,d/2-m}^{M,d/2+Mn-m} \left( \frac{\sigma}{2\tau^{1/sM}} \right) \hat{b}_{m,n}^s(x,x').
\]  

(7.8)

This relation for off-diagonal elements of heat kernels is also very interesting for the coincidence limit \( x' = x \) case. In view of the expression (4.13) for \( E_{\beta,\sigma}^{M,a}(0) \) the second order generalized exponential functions here reduce to the gamma-function factors in Eq. (4.13) modulo independent of \( n \) coefficient \( \Gamma(d/2-m)/(sM) \), so that the Seeley–Gilkey coefficients of the operator \( \hat{F}^s \),

\[
\hat{K}_{F^s}(\tau|x,x') = g^{1/2}(x) \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \tau^{m-d/2} \hat{E}_m^s(x),
\]  

(7.9)

express via those of \( \hat{F} \),

\[
\hat{E}_m^{F^s} = \frac{\Gamma(d/2-m)/(sM)}{\Gamma(d/2-2m/sM)} \hat{E}_m^F(x).
\]  

(7.10)

This is an extension of a well known Fegan–Gilkey relation between functional traces of these two operators \( \mathbb{R} \) to the case of their diagonal elements—functions of a spacetime point \( x \).

This formula can be, in particular, used to check the consistency of Eqs. (6.9)–(6.10) for Seeley–Gilkey coefficients of the fourth order operator. A squared version \( \hat{F}^2(\hat{F}^2) \) of a minimal second order operator \( \hat{F}(\hat{F}) = -\Box + \hat{P} \) is the fourth order operator (6.11) with

\[
\hat{G}_{F^2}^{abc} = 0, \quad \hat{D}_{F^2}^{ab} = -2g^{ab}\hat{P},
\]  

(7.11)

\[
\hat{H}_{F^2}^a = -2\nabla_a\hat{P}, \quad \hat{P}_{F^2} = \hat{P}^2 - (\Box \hat{P}).
\]  

(7.12)

Substituting these expressions into Eqs. (6.9)–(6.10) one easily confirms Fegan–Gilkey relations (7.10) between \( E_{2,4}^{F^2}(x) \) and \( E_{2,4}^F(x) \).

The above relations hold also for non-integer powers \( s \), for which case we do not see the presence of log \( \tau \)-terms advocated to be possible in mathematical literature \( \mathbb{R} \). The presence of such terms occurring due to merging poles might be an artifact of the method which was carried out only in the coincidence limit \( x = x' \) and required using the \( C \)-functional regularization. In contrast, our method operates with objects at separated points and does not require additional regularization. The difference between the two methods can be clearly visualized by the lack of closure of the following diagram, where \( \hat{C}_F(s,x) = \hat{G}_{F^s}(x,x) \) denotes the regularized zeta-function in the coincidence limit \( x' = x \).

\[
\begin{align*}
\hat{K}_{F^s}(\tau|x,x') \xrightarrow{M_{tt}} & \hat{G}_{F^s}(x,x') \xrightarrow{F \rightarrow F^s} \hat{G}_{F^s}(x,x') \xrightarrow{M_{tt}^{-1}} \hat{K}_{F^s}(\tau|x,x') \\
\xrightarrow{x \rightarrow x'} & \hat{K}_{F^s}(\tau|x,x) \xrightarrow{M_{tt}^{-1}} \hat{C}_F(t,x) \xrightarrow{F \rightarrow F^s} \hat{C}_F(t,x) \xrightarrow{M_{tt}^{-1}} \hat{K}_{F^s}(\tau|x,x).
\end{align*}
\]  

(7.13)

\[
\text{C. Integer powers of a Laplace type operator}
\]

Thus far we considered generic fractional and even complex powers \( s \) of the operator. Now consider the integer power \( s = 2 \) of the minimal second order operator \( \hat{F}(\nabla) \) and note that this time \( \hat{F}(\nabla) \) and \( \hat{F}^M(\nabla) \) are both
minimal differential operators. Then for the operator \( F^M(\nabla) \) we have two different expansions: one obtained using the general Fourier method \((2.21)\), and another obtained from the expansion for the operator \( \hat{F}(\nabla) \) using the Mellin transform \((7.8)\). It is natural to compare these expansions. For the sake of simplicity, we will consider the case when \( F^M(\nabla) \) is a Laplace type operator (as we showed above in Sect. \([5]\) the expansion which in this case generates the Fourier method is equivalent to the standard DeWitt expansion).

The Fourier method expansion \((2.21)\) gives
\[
\hat{K}_{FM}(\tau|x,x') = \frac{\Delta^{-1}(x,x')}{(4\pi)^{1/2}} g^{1/2}(x') \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \tau^{m/M} 
\times \sum_{n \geq N(n,M)} \mathcal{E}_M d/2 - m \left( -\frac{\sigma}{2\tau^{1/M}} \right) \hat{b}_{m,n}^F(x,x'), \tag{7.14}
\]
while exponentiation using the Mellin transform leads to the formula (which is a special case of \((7.8)\))
\[
\hat{K}_{FM}(\tau|x,x') = \frac{\Delta^{-1}(x,x')}{(4\pi)^{1/2}} g^{1/2}(x') \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \tau^{m/M} E_M d/2 - m \left( -\frac{\sigma}{2\tau^{1/M}} \right) \hat{b}_{m,n}^F(x,x'). \tag{7.15}
\]

It is clearly seen that the two expansions are substantially different and cannot be directly compared term by term. Comparison of \((7.14)\) and \((7.15)\) would only be possible if we additionally expand both expressions in powers of the argument of generalized exponential functions \(-\sigma/2\tau^{1/M}\). This in its turn would correspond to double covariant Taylor series in two independent variables \(\tau\) and \(\sigma''(x,x')/\tau^{1/2M}\). The coefficients of these series are, obviously, the coincidence limits of multiple covariant derivatives \(\nabla_{a_1} \cdots \nabla_{a_n} \hat{K}(\tau|x,x')|x'=x\) —exactly the ones that were considered in Sect \([5]\) when comparing our results with conventional Schwinger–DeWitt technique.

This, in particular, explains why the result \((7.15)\) for integer power of the minimal second order operator (with its absence of \(m < 0\) terms) does not contradict the nonzero value \((6.13)\) of \(\hat{b}_{-1,1}(x,x')\) for the fourth order operator \((6.1)\). Even if one adjusts its coefficients \(\tilde{Q}^{abc}, \tilde{D}^{ab}, H^a\) and \(\tilde{P}\) so that the operator becomes the square of the second order minimal one, its \(\hat{b}_{-1,1}(x,x')\) does not identically vanish because of the first term of \((6.13)\)—this is a simple demonstration that term by term comparison of \((7.14)\) and \((7.15)\) does not work.

8. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

We have suggested a systematic calculational method for the covariant expansion of the two-point heat kernel for generic minimal and non-minimal differential operators of any order. This expansion for off-diagonal heat kernel elements is not an expansion in positive powers of the proper time, like it happens for the minimal second order operators within a conventional Schwinger–DeWitt technique. Rather this is an expansion in background dimensionality of relevant background field objects describing the dimensionful coefficients of the operator and the corresponding spacetime and vector bundle curvatures. Any order of this expansion in powers of these curvatures and their covariant derivatives can be reached in a finite number of calculational steps, which is what one usually needs in local gradient expansion in the energy domain below the effective field theory cutoff. For the coincidence limit of the heat kernel and its arbitrarily high covariant derivatives this expansion becomes the series in positive fractional powers of the proper time. This makes our results fully consistent with the structure of asymptotic expansion of the functional trace of the heat kernel well known from mathematics literature on differential and pseudo-differential operators on curved manifolds \([6,8]\).

Main results of the paper for generic non-minimal operators of order \(N\) are given by Eqs. \((2.4)\)–\((2.6)\), where the set of auxiliary differential operators \(\hat{T}_{m,n}(\nabla)\) is defined by the recurrence relations \((8.20)\). The efficiency of this result depends on the users skill of calculating the momentum space integral \((2.4)\) for a given principal symbol of the operator \((2.7)\). For general minimal operators, whose principal term represents \(M\)-th power of d’Alembertian, this integral can be universally calculated in terms of generalized exponential functions \((2.13)\) and symmetric tensors \((1.2)\). This leads to the expansion \((2.21)\)–\((2.22)\) with the generalized HaMiDeW coefficients \(\hat{b}^F_{m,n}(x,x')\) defined by Eqs. \((2.23)\)–\((2.24)\).

There are two basic differences of this expansion from the \(M = 1\) case of Schwinger-DeWitt technique. Firstly, one overall exponential function of the argument \(-\sigma(x,x')/2\tau^{1/M}\) gets replaced by various generalized exponential functions of the same argument, multiplying individual fractional powers of the proper time. Secondly, fractional powers of the proper time series extend to minus infinity. In the coincidence limit \(x' = x\), however, the coefficients of the negative powers vanish in full accordance with the known properties of the heat kernel trace \([6,8]\).

Note that the main recursive ingredient of the heat kernel technique is the solution of the chain of relations \((8.20)\). Even though the anticipation of the “bottomless” chain of HaMiDeW coefficients for higher-derivatives operators, expressed in \((17)\), is correct, the recursive procedure for them turns out to be possible. The structure of these recurrent equations is more complicated as compared to the Schwinger-DeWitt expansion, but they can be successively solved. Their formulation crucially depends on the decomposition \((3.11)\) of the original operator into the auxiliary operators \([\hat{F}]_m\) and \([\hat{F}]_{m,n}\) introduced in Sect \([3]\).

Complexity of the minimal higher derivative operators manifests itself in the double series nature of the expansion \((2.21)\). As shown in Sect. \([7]\) for minimal sec-
ond order operators double series reduces with the aid of Eqs.\((5.19)\) and \((5.4)\) to the original expansion with the DeWitt coefficients \(\hat{a}_{m}(x, x')\) composed from their generalized doubled indexed version \(\hat{b}_{m,n}(x, x')\). In fact, Eq.\((5.19)\) constitutes an alternative representation of the off-diagonal Schwinger-DeWitt coefficients \(\hat{a}_{m}(x, x')\). This representation in terms of the infinite series \((5.4)\) of the \(\hat{b}_{m,n}\) coefficients is not a priori equivalent to the covariant Taylor expansion of \(\hat{a}_{m}(x, x')\). Thus, it might perhaps open the prospects of their explicit (not recursive) calculation and as a byproduct partial resummation of Schwinger-DeWitt series, discussed from a somewhat other viewpoint in \(^{30,31}\). This resummation might be facilitated by the fact that certain subsets of the operators \(\hat{T}_{n,l}(\nabla)\), participating in the construction of \(\hat{b}_{m,n}(x, x')\) coefficients, can be obtained beyond recursive procedure, see Eqs.\((3.30)\) , \((3.31)\) and \((1.10)\).

It should be emphasized that our results for two-point heat kernels are essentially of local nature. In particular, for a general curved spacetime the transition to the locally geodetic coordinate system of \(\sigma\) \((x',x)\) centered at the point \(x'\) is restricted by the vicinity of this point where \(\Delta(x, x')\) is nonsingular. This domain is bounded by the caustic points \(x\) conjugated to \(x'\) with \(\Delta(x, x') = \infty\), at which the relation \((5.19)\) becomes singular. For practical purposes of UV renormalization this restriction is not very important, because the coincidence limit of the heat kernel and all its derivatives is basically everything what one needs in effective field theory. In this respect, however, it is quite interesting that the generalized Fourier method does not recover in the heat kernel expansion \((2.24)\) a one-half power of \(\Delta(x, x')\) typical for the Schwinger-DeWitt expansion \((1.2)\). Instead it gives the inverse of \(\Delta(x, x')\). Thus, naively this would mean that approaching the caustic gives a decreasing amplitude of the physical signal rather than its enhancement which is characteristic of semiclassical approximation.

The explanation of this paradox apparently consists in the observation that for higher derivative operators with \(M > 1\) our Fourier method is critically different from the semiclassical expansion. If one calculates the momentum space integrals \((2.13)\) by the saddle point method for \(\tau \to 0\) then one would get the expansion in powers of \(\tau^{1/(2M-1)}\) rather than \(\tau^{1/M}\) and, moreover, the terms of this expansion will be singular at \(\sigma(x, x') \to 0\) \((16)\). For \(M > 1\) the semiclassical asymptotic expansion at \(\tau \to 0\) is not homogeneous for \(x' \to x\) but conveys a right behavior for large \(\sigma(x, x')\) even when approaching the caustic. Conversely, our background dimensionality expansion is regular at \(x \to x'\), but fails for large distances. Interestingly, for minimal operators with \(M = 1\) these two expansions look equivalent in the vicinity of the heat kernel diagonal. Here \(\Delta(x, x')\) is close to one, and in the relation \((5.19)\) only affects nontrivial match between multiple covariant derivatives of \(\hat{a}_{m}(x, x')\), \(\Delta(x, x')\) and \(\hat{b}_{m}(x, x')\) what was explicitly checked in Sect.\(^5\).

Local nature of our method can be scrutinized also from another viewpoint. Obviously, the expansion up to infinitely positive and negative powers of \(\tau\) cannot be regarded as asymptotic for \(\tau \to 0\). But the infinite tail of negative powers of \(\tau\) should be regarded as an expansion in positive powers of the ratio \(\sigma\) \((x, x')/\tau^{1/2M}\), so that the total result is the sum of two expansions which are both asymptotic at \(\tau \to 0\) in the domain \(\sigma\) \((x, x') \ll \tau^{1/2M}\). The coefficients of both expansions are local curvature invariants of growing dimensionality, which explains the efficiency of this method in effective field theory and in renormalization theory.

One might notice that on top of very high generality of the suggested expansions and their detailed analysis no new results were obtained in concrete applications of this technique. This can be explained by the fact that any step beyond second order minimal operators is practically impossible without using powerful symbolic manipulating computer programs. Even the simplest examples of Sect.\(^5\) focused on the comparison of the new method with well known calculations of the lowest orders of the Schwinger–DeWitt expansion, would be impossible without using a computer code. While the solution of DeWitt’s recurrent equations for \(\hat{a}_{m}(x, x)\) with small \(m = 0, 1, 2, 3\) can be easily performed manually, the same calculation by means of generalized DeWitt coefficients \(\hat{b}_{m,n}(x, x)\) turns out to be much more complicated, and it was accomplished above only by using the xAct package of Mathematica. Extension beyond the case of \(M = 1\) minimal operators is even more complicated and, in fact, is impossible without the algorithms obtained above. This is undoubtedly true modulo exceptional cases and special tools, like the method of universal functional traces \((3, 14)\), the method of squaring the low-derivative operator, dimensional reduction \((15)\), etc. So the ultimate goal of this work is to develop on the basis of above algorithms an efficient code for calculating the heat kernel expansion and using it in high energy applications.

One of the motivations for this project is the problem of UV renormalization in Horava gravity theory, which is computationally extremely complicated because of Lorentz invariance violation. Extension of the heat kernel method to Lorentz violating models is also possible \((32, 34)\) and includes a recent application of the Fourier method \((32)\) along the lines of the Gusynin method for the operator resolvent \((2.22)\). In four dimensions this problem involves non-minimal operators of the sixth order \((15)\) and requires the whole set of special methods involving the above mentioned universal functional traces \((2)\), 3-dimensional reduction on a static background, square root extraction for the sixth-order operator having hundreds of terms, etc. At present these are the only available tools of the background field method needed to avoid calculation of humongous number of Feynman graphs, that was, for example, undertaken in the proof of asymptotic freedom in \((2+1)\)-dimensional Horava gravity \((33)\). However, these auxiliary tools are not always possible and often lengthen the needed computations like it hap-
pens with the method of [13], which relies on Sylvester procedure for extracting the square root of the sixth-order operator in covariant derivatives. The presented technique can and should circumvent these difficulties, and the comparison of its efficiency with the approach of [13] is one of our main future goals.

We accomplish the paper with a couple of brief remarks on possible future refinement of the suggested formalism. The failure to perform a complete resummation of negative powers of the proper time suggests that such a resummation is perhaps, in principle, impossible. This might be explained by the fact that negative powers of \( \tau \) entail positive powers of the vector \( \sigma^n(x, x') \) rather than the scalar function \( \sigma(x, x') \). This conclusion seems to be corroborated by expressions like (8.13).

Therefore the coefficients of this expansion are tensors of growing rank, and this invalidates universality of the needed resummation, leaving however the option of summing up the series of particular tensor structures.

Another remark is that our Fourier method consists of multiple stages—construction of auxiliary operators \([F]_{m,n}\) in the decompositions (8.12) and (8.13), recursive solution of equations for the operators \(T_{n,l}(\nabla)\), necessity of finding coincidence limits of multiple derivatives of \( \sigma \), presence of primed and unprimed indices, etc. All this essentially slows down symbolic computations. This suggests the necessity of an alternative approach combining the advantages of the commutator technique of the universal functional traces of [8] and the above Fourier method. Such approach indeed can be worked out, and it is anticipated that in the new method all generalized heat kernel coefficients \( b_{m,n}(x, x') \) could be expressed in terms of the conventional DeWitt coefficients \( a_{m,n}(x, x') \) of the simplest minimal operator \(-\Box\). This can be achieved via acting upon them by the set of differential operators which are formed of the products of multiple commutators of \((-\Box)^M\) with the lower derivative part \( \hat{P}(\nabla)\) of the full minimal operator (8.13),

\[
((-\Box)^M, ((-\Box)^M, \ldots((-\Box)^M, \hat{P}(\nabla)), \ldots)),
\]

This is the idea of the method of universal functional traces [8, 13], exploiting a simple fact that every commutation with \( \Box \) increases the dimensionality of any object at least by one. This algorithm, which is currently under study [30], is expected to be especially suitable for the needs of effective field theory, because it clearly shows how a needed precision of curvature expansion truncates the orders of multiple commutators.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors are deeply grateful to Alexander Kurov for his assistance in computer symbolic calculations. The work was partially supported by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research grant 20-02-00297 and by the Foundation for Theoretical Physics Development “Basis”.

### Appendix A: The world function and the parallel transport tensor

First of all agree on basic definitions and notation. Let us be given some \( d \)-dimensional manifold \( \mathcal{M} \), which is the base of the vector bundle \( \pi: \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{M} \). We will use lower-case Latin letters for spacetime indices, and we will usually omit indices in the bundle, denoting endomorphisms in fibers by hats. Further, let the connection \( \nabla_a \) be given on the sections of this bundle. We everywhere assume that this connection is symmetric, so that there is no torsion \( T^c_{ab} = 0 \) and covariant derivatives commute on scalars. Then the Riemann tensor and curvature in the bundle are defined as

\[
[\nabla_a, \nabla_b]v^c = R^c_{dab}v^d, \tag{A.1}
\]

\[
[\nabla_a, \nabla_b]\varphi = \bar{R}_{ab} \varphi. \tag{A.2}
\]

For the action of \([\nabla_a, \nabla_b]\) on a matrix-valued function, we obtain

\[
[\nabla_a, \nabla_b]\hat{P} = [\bar{R}_{ab}, \hat{P}]. \tag{A.3}
\]

The convolution of the Riemann tensor with respect to a pair of indices determine the Ricci tensor

\[
R_{ab} = R^c_{acdb}. \tag{A.4}
\]

On a manifold with connection, we can introduce geodesics, as lines, the tangent vector to which goes into itself by a parallel transport along them. This leads to the following definition of tangent vectors \( \sigma^a(x, x') \)

\[
\sigma^b \nabla_b \sigma^a = \sigma^a, \quad [\sigma^a] = 0. \tag{A.5}
\]

Similarly, we can transport along geodesics a tensor of arbitrary nature with an index in the bundle. The condition on the parallel transport tensor \( \hat{I}(x, x') \) will have the form

\[
\sigma^a \nabla_a \hat{I} = 0, \quad [\hat{I}] = 1. \tag{A.6}
\]

For the derivatives of \( \sigma^a(x, x') \) and \( \hat{I}(x, x') \), we introduce the following abbreviations

\[
\sigma^a_{b_1 \ldots b_n} = \nabla_{b_1} \ldots \nabla_{b_n} \sigma^a, \tag{A.7}
\]

\[
\hat{I}_{b_1 \ldots b_n} = \nabla_{b_1} \ldots \nabla_{b_n} \hat{I}. \tag{A.8}
\]

Then the definition (A.5) takes the form

\[
\sigma^a b \sigma^b = \sigma^a. \tag{A.9}
\]

Differentiating (A.9), we get \( \sigma^a b \sigma^b + \sigma^a b \sigma^b = \sigma^a c \), which in the coincidence limit leads to

\[
[\sigma^a b] = \delta^a_b. \tag{A.10}
\]

Sequentially acting on the relations (A.9) and (A.6) by the operator \( \sigma^c \nabla_c \) and simplifying the expressions using (A.9), we obtain the important relations

\[
\sigma^a_{b_1 \ldots b_n} \sigma^b_{h_1} \ldots \sigma^b_{h_n} = 0, \quad n \geq 2, \tag{A.11}
\]

\[
\sigma^a_{b_1} \ldots \sigma^a_{b_k} \hat{I}_{a_1 \ldots a_k} = 0. \tag{A.12}
\]
We emphasize once again that the introduction of geodesics and related objects $\sigma^a(x, x')$ and $\hat{I}(x, x')$ and their properties does not require the existence of the metric $g_{ab}(x)$ (although, of course, in this case there is no natural parameter along the geodesic).

If $\mathcal{M}$ is a Riemannian manifold with metric $g_{ab}(x)$, then the conditions of covariant constancy of the metric $\nabla_ag_{bc} = 0$ determine the Christoffel connection
\[
\Gamma^c_{ab} = \frac{1}{2}g^{cd}(\partial_xg_{bd} + \partial_yg_{ad} - \partial_dg_{ab}).
\]

The convolution of the Ricci tensor determines the scalar curvature
\[
R = R^a_a.
\]

The geodesics divergence rate $\sigma^a_\nu$ is closely related with the Pauli–Van Vleck–Morette determinant
\[
\Delta(x, x') = \frac{\det(-\nabla_a\nabla_b\sigma)}{g^{1/2}(x)g^{1/2}(x')}, \quad \sigma^a\nabla_a\Delta = \Delta(d - \sigma^a_\nu). \tag{A.17}
\]

If the point $x$ lies on the caustic of the point $x'$ (that is, if the geodesics outgoing from $x'$ intersect at $x$), the determinant $D(x, x')$ becomes infinite. However, we are everywhere interested only in the local (ultraviolet) properties of the quantities under consideration, i.e. the case when $x$ and $x'$ are close enough to each other.

Finally, we can calculate the coincidence limits $[\sigma_{a_1\ldots a_n}]$ and $[\hat{I}_{a_1\ldots a_n}]$. To do this, one needs to differentiate (A.9) and (A.6) the necessary number of times, go to the coincidence limits in the expressions obtained, and order the derivatives in them using (A.11)–(A.22). As a result, we get
\[
[\sigma_{abc}] = 0, \tag{A.18}
\]
\[
[\sigma_{a_1a_2a_3a_4}] = \frac{2}{3}R_{a_1(a_2a_3a_4)a_2}, \tag{A.19}
\]
\[
[\sigma_{a_1a_2a_3a_4a_5}] = \frac{3}{2}\nabla_{a_3}R_{a_1(a_4a_5)a_2}, \tag{A.20}
\]
\[
[\hat{I}_a] = 0, \tag{A.21}
\]
\[
[\hat{I}_{ab}] = \frac{1}{2}\hat{R}_{ab}, \tag{A.22}
\]
\[
[\hat{I}_{abc}] = \frac{2}{3}\nabla_a\hat{R}_{bc} \tag{A.23}
\]
and so on.

Appendix B: The generalized exponential functions (GEF)

In the articles $^{16, 37}$ we showed that the heat kernel of a power of the Laplacian $(-\Box)^\nu$ in a flat $d$-dimensional space with the Euclidean metric has the form

\[
K_{\nu,d}(\tau; x) = \exp\left(-\tau(-\Box)^\nu\right)\delta(x)
\]
\[
= \frac{1}{(4\pi\tau)^{d/2}}\mathcal{E}_{\nu,d/2}\left(-\frac{|x|^2}{4\tau^{1/\nu}}\right), \tag{B.1}
\]

where $\mathcal{E}_{\nu,a}(z)$ is a two-parameter family of some new special functions defined by the Taylor series

\[
\mathcal{E}_{\nu,a}(z) = \frac{1}{\nu} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{a+m}{\nu}\right)}{\Gamma\left(a + m\right)m!} z^m. \tag{B.2}
\]

In particular

\[
\mathcal{E}_{\nu,a}(0) = \frac{\Gamma(a/\nu)}{\nu\Gamma(a)}. \tag{B.3}
\]

The expression (B.1) is a direct generalization of the standard heat kernel for the Laplacian $-\Box$ for $\nu = 1$

\[
K_{1,d}(\tau; x) = \exp(z), \tag{B.4}
\]
\[
K_{1,d}(\tau; x) = \frac{1}{(4\pi\tau)^{d/2}}\exp\left(-\frac{|x|^2}{4\tau}\right), \tag{B.5}
\]

in which the functions $\mathcal{E}_{\nu,d/2}(z)$ are in place of the usual exponential functions. So we call these new functions the generalized exponential functions (GEF). We investigated their properties in detail in $^{16, 37}$. The most important of them are the direct and inverse Mellin transform and the differentiation rule

\[
\mathcal{E}_{\nu,a}(z) = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{a+s}{\nu})}{\nu\Gamma(a-s)} \tag{B.6}
\]

\[
\mathcal{E}_{\nu,a}(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_C \mathcal{E}_{\nu,a}(s)z^{-s}ds, \tag{B.7}
\]

\[
\frac{d^\nu}{dz^\nu}\mathcal{E}_{\nu,a}(z) = \mathcal{E}_{\nu,a+b}(z). \tag{B.8}
\]

Let us also introduce new functions which we will call the GEF of the second order

\[
\mathcal{E}_{\nu,a}^{(\alpha)}(s) = \frac{\Gamma(s)\Gamma\left(\frac{a+\alpha}{\nu}\right)}{\nu\Gamma\left(\frac{a+\alpha}{\nu}\right)} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{b+\alpha}{\nu}\right)}{\nu\Gamma\left(\frac{b+\alpha}{\nu}\right)} \tag{B.9}
\]

\[
\mathcal{E}_{\nu,a}^{(\alpha)}(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_C \mathcal{E}_{\nu,a}^{(\alpha)}(s)z^{-s}ds. \tag{B.10}
\]

Their properties are:

\[
\mathcal{E}_{1,b}^{(\alpha)}(z) = \mathcal{E}_{\nu,a}(z), \quad \mathcal{E}_{\nu,a}^{(\alpha)}(z) = \mathcal{E}_{\nu,b}(z), \tag{B.11}
\]

\[
\mathcal{E}_{\nu,b}^{(\alpha)}(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{a+n}{\nu}\right)}{\nu\Gamma\left(\frac{a}{\nu}\right)} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{b+n}{\nu}\right)}{\nu\Gamma\left(\frac{b}{\nu}\right)} \frac{z^n}{n!}. \tag{B.12}
\]

In particular

\[
\mathcal{E}_{\nu,b}^{(\alpha)}(0) = \frac{\Gamma(a/\nu)\Gamma(b/\nu)}{\alpha\Gamma(a/\nu)\Gamma(b)}. \tag{B.13}
\]
On account of these properties of GEF and second order GEF, the derivation of Eq. (7.7) consists in the change of integration variable $t \to \mu = d/2 - m - Ms$, 

$$
\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{w-i\infty}^{w+i\infty} dt \tau^{-t} \Gamma(t) \mathbb{G}^{m,n}(s, \sigma) = \frac{\tau^{-m/sM}}{(4\pi t)^{1/sM}} \frac{\sqrt{d/2-\mu} \sqrt{d/2+m} \tau^{-m/sM}}{(4\pi t)^{1/sM}} \int_{C} \frac{d\mu}{2\pi i} e^{-\mu \tau^{-s/d} + \mu \tau^{-s/d} + \mu \tau^{-s/d} + \mu \tau^{-s/d}}(\mu), \quad (B.14)
$$

and the use of Eqs. (B.9), (B.10) with the argument $z = \sigma/2\tau^{1/\alpha M}$.

**Appendix C: Complex powers**

The complex power $F^{-s}$ of the operator $F$ for $s \neq 0, -1, -2, \ldots$ can be formally defined as the following integral of the operator $e^{-\tau F}$

$$
F^{-s} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(s)} \int_{0}^{\infty} d\tau \tau^{s-1} e^{-\tau F}. \quad (C.1)
$$

For $s \in \mathbb{N}$ the relation (C.1) can be verified by alternatively acting on it by the operator $F$ and integrating by parts $s$ times. Note that from the definition (C.1), using the properties of gamma functions, it is not difficult to obtain properties that are naturally expected from complex powers, for example, $F^a F^b = F^{a+b}$.

The inverse transform is given by the formula

$$
e^{-\tau F} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{w-i\infty}^{w+i\infty} \frac{\tau^{-s} \Gamma(s)}{F^s} ds, \quad (C.2)
$$

The last expression is easy to understand as follows: the function $\Gamma(s)$ has simple poles at the points $s_n = -n$ with residues $(-1)^n/n!$. Then the integral over $s$ reduces to the sum of the residues at these points, which exactly gives the standard Taylor series expansion for the operator exponent $e^{-\tau F}$.

Note that mathematics of spectral geometry and related topics is usually limited to compact manifolds, which leads to significant simplifications associated with the discrete spectrum of $F$. Indeed, in this case, for a strictly positive elliptic differential operator $F = F(\nabla)$, there exists a discrete orthonormal basis of eigenfunctions

$$
|n\rangle = \phi_n(x), \quad F|n\rangle = \lambda_n|n\rangle, \quad \lambda_n > 0. \quad (C.3)
$$

Then the operator itself and functions of it can be expressed in a simple way in terms of eigenfunctions and eigenvalues

$$
F = \sum_{n} \lambda_n |n\rangle \langle n|, \quad (C.4)
$$

$$
e^{-\tau F} = \sum_{n} e^{-\tau \lambda_n} |n\rangle \langle n|, \quad (C.5)
$$

$$
\frac{1}{F + \lambda} = \sum_{n} \frac{|n\rangle \langle n|}{\lambda_n + \lambda}, \quad (C.6)
$$

$$
F^{-s} = \sum_{n} \lambda_n^{-s} |n\rangle \langle n|. \quad (C.7)
$$

Using the functional trace allows to determine important global quantities such as the heat kernel trace and the standard operator zeta function

$$
\text{Tr} e^{-\tau F} = \sum_{n} e^{-\tau \lambda_n}, \quad (C.8)
$$

$$
\zeta_F(s) = \text{Tr} F^{-s} = \sum_{n} \lambda_n^{-s}. \quad (C.9)
$$

On compact manifolds these global quantities can be obtained by the integration of local ones

$$
\text{Tr} e^{-\tau F} = \int d^d x g^{1/2}(x) \text{tr} K_F(\tau|x, x). \quad (C.10)
$$

For non-compact manifolds and manifolds with boundaries, which are important for physical applications, the definition of global quantities requires additional care because of boundary conditions. The difficulties associated with this can be circumvented by working directly with local (i.e., point-dependent) quantities which asymptotically in small $\tau$ and $\sigma^a/\tau^{1/2M}$ are not sensitive to the presence of boundaries. This is the case we consider in this paper.

**Appendix D: $\Omega$-terms**

Additional contributions $\hat{E}_2^\Omega$ and $\hat{E}_4^\Omega$ of nonzero $\hat{\Omega}^{abc}$ to the Gilkey-Seeley coefficients $\hat{E}_2$ and $\hat{E}_4$ of the minimal fourth-order operator can be relatively concisely written down with the aid of the totally symmetric tensor

$$
g_{a_1 \cdots a_{2n}} = [S_{n,2n}] = \frac{(2n)!}{2^n n!} g_{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_{2n-1} a_{2n}}, \quad (D.1)
$$

where symmetrization is taken over all $2n$ indices (with the coefficient $1/(2n)!$).

The expression for $\hat{E}_2^\Omega$ is rather simple

$$
\hat{E}_2^\Omega = -\frac{3 \Gamma \left( \frac{d-2-1}{2} \right)}{(4\pi)^{d/2} \Gamma \left( \frac{d}{2} - 1 \right)} \times \left\{ \frac{1}{4(d+4)} \left( 2 \hat{\Omega}_{abc} \hat{\Omega}^{abc} + 3 \hat{\Omega}_a \hat{\Omega}^a \right) + \nabla_a \hat{\Omega}^a \right\}, \quad (D.2)
$$
whereas for $\hat{E}_4^Q$ it is a sum of the contribution of $\hat{\Omega}^{abc}$ alone and the cross terms of $\hat{\Omega}^{abc}$ with Ricci curvature, fibre bundle curvature and the coefficients of the operator $\hat{D}^{ab}$ and $\hat{H}^a$,

$$\hat{E}_4^Q = \frac{1}{(4\pi)^{d/2}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d}{2})}{2\Gamma(\frac{d}{2})} \left\{ \hat{B}_\Omega + \hat{B}_{\Omega R} + \hat{B}_{\Omega R} + \hat{B}_{\Omega DH} \right\}. \tag{D.3}$$

Separately these contributions look as follows. The most complicated is the first term $\hat{B}_\Omega$ which is represented as a quartic polynomial in $\hat{\Omega}^{abc}$ and its derivatives,

$$\hat{B}_\Omega = \frac{1}{8} (\nabla_a \Box + \Box \nabla_a) \hat{\Omega}^a + \frac{d}{8(d + 2)} (\nabla_b \nabla_a \nabla_b \hat{\Omega}^a + 2 \nabla_a \nabla_b \nabla_c \hat{\Omega}^{abc})$$

$$+ \frac{1}{32(d + 2)(d + 6)} \left\{ 3(d + 4) \left( 2 \hat{\Omega}^{abc} \nabla_a \nabla_b \hat{\Omega}_c + 2 (\nabla_a \nabla_b \hat{\Omega}_c) \hat{\Omega}^{abc} + 2 (\nabla_c \nabla_d \hat{\Omega}_{abd}) \hat{\Omega}^{abc} + 2 (\nabla_d \nabla_c \hat{\Omega}_{abd}) \hat{\Omega}^{abc} \right) + 2 (\nabla_a \nabla_b \hat{\Omega}^{abc}) \hat{\Omega}_c + (\nabla_b \nabla_a \hat{\Omega}^b \hat{\Omega}^a) + (\nabla_a \nabla_b \hat{\Omega}^b) \hat{\Omega}^a \right) \right\}$$

$$+ 6 \hat{\Omega}^{abc} \nabla_v \nabla_d \hat{\Omega}_{abd} + 3 (\nabla_a \hat{\Omega}_b) \nabla^b \hat{\Omega}^a + 3 (\nabla_a \hat{\Omega}_b) \nabla^a \hat{\Omega}_b + 3 \hat{\Omega}^{abc} \nabla_v \nabla_a \hat{\Omega}_b - 6 \hat{\Omega}^{abc} \nabla^d \nabla_c \hat{\Omega}_{abd} - 2 \hat{\Omega}_{abc} \nabla^a \hat{\Omega}_b$$

$$- 3 \hat{\Omega}^a \nabla^a \hat{\Omega}_b^a - 3 (\nabla^a \hat{\Omega}_b) \nabla^a \hat{\Omega}_a + 2 \hat{\Omega}^{abc} \nabla^2 \hat{\Omega}^{abc} + (\nabla_a \hat{\Omega}^a)^2 + 2 \hat{\Omega}_a \nabla_b \nabla_c \hat{\Omega}^{abc} \right\}$$

$$- \frac{g_{abcd} f_{gh}}{32(d + 2)(d + 6)} \left( \hat{\Omega}^{abc} \hat{\Omega}^{de} \nabla_i \hat{\Omega}^{fgh} + \hat{\Omega}^{abc} \hat{\Omega}^{de} \nabla_i \hat{\Omega}^{fgh} + \hat{\Omega}^{abc} \hat{\Omega}^{de} \nabla_i \hat{\Omega}^{fgh} \right)$$

$$+ \frac{g_{abcd} f_{ghij}}{384(d + 2)(d + 6)} \left( (\nabla_a \hat{\Omega}^{bcd}) \hat{\Omega}^{fgh}_{fg \hat{ij}} \hat{\Omega}^{hij} + 2 \hat{\Omega}^{abc} (\nabla_d \hat{\Omega}^{fgh}) \hat{\Omega}^{hij} + \hat{\Omega}^{abc} \hat{\Omega}^{de} \nabla_f \hat{\Omega}^{ghi} \right)$$

$$+ \frac{g_{abcd} f_{ghijkl}}{1536(d + 2)(d + 6)(d + 10)} \hat{\Omega}^{abc} \hat{\Omega}^{def} \hat{\Omega}^{ghi} \hat{\Omega}^{jkl} \right\}. \tag{D.4}$$

The cross terms correspondingly read

$$\hat{B}_{\Omega R} = -\frac{1}{8} R \nabla_a \hat{\Omega}^a + \frac{1}{4} R_{ab} \nabla_c \hat{\Omega}^{abc} + \frac{d}{32(d + 2)} \left( 6 R_{ab} \hat{\Omega}^a \hat{\Omega}^b + 6 R_{ab} \hat{\Omega}_c \hat{\Omega}^{abc} - 3 R \hat{\Omega}^a \hat{\Omega}^a - 2 R \hat{\Omega}_{abc} \hat{\Omega}^{abc} \right)$$

$$+ 4 \hat{\Omega}^{abc} \nabla_a R_{bc} + 2 \hat{\Omega}^{abc} \nabla_a R + 8 R_{ab} \nabla_c \hat{\Omega}^{abc} \right), \tag{D.5}$$

$$\hat{B}_{\Omega R} = \frac{1}{16(d + 2)} \left( \left( 4(d + 4)(\nabla_a \hat{\Omega}_b) \hat{\Omega}^{abc} - 8 \hat{\Omega}_b \nabla_a \hat{\Omega}^{abc} - 6 \hat{\Omega}_{acd} \hat{\Omega}_b \hat{\Omega}^{abc} - 3 \hat{\Omega}_a \hat{\Omega}_b \hat{\Omega}^{abc} \right) \right). \tag{D.6}$$

$$\hat{B}_{\Omega DH} = \frac{3}{8(d + 2)} \left( \hat{H}_a \hat{\Omega}^a + \hat{\Omega}^a \hat{H}_a \right) + \frac{1}{8(d + 2)} \left( - 4 \hat{\Omega}_a \nabla_b \hat{D}^{ab} - 2 (\nabla_a \hat{\Omega}^{abc}) \hat{\Omega}_b + 2 \hat{\Omega}^{abc} \nabla_a \hat{\Omega}_b - 2 (\nabla_a \hat{\Omega}_b) \hat{D}^{ab} \right)$$

$$+ \hat{\Omega}^a \nabla_a \hat{D} - (\nabla_a \hat{\Omega}) \hat{\Omega}^a - 4 \hat{\Omega}_a \nabla_c \hat{\Omega}^{abc} - 2 \hat{\Omega}_a \nabla_c \hat{\Omega}^{abc}$$

$$- 2 (\nabla_a \hat{\Omega}^{abc}) \hat{\Omega}_b - (\nabla_a \hat{\Omega}^{abc}) \hat{\Omega}_b - 2 (\nabla_a \hat{\Omega}^{abc}) \hat{\Omega}_b - 2 (\nabla_a \hat{\Omega}^{abc}) \hat{\Omega}_b - 2 (\nabla_a \hat{\Omega}^{abc}) \hat{\Omega}_b - 2 (\nabla_a \hat{\Omega}^{abc}) \hat{\Omega}_b$$

$$- 2 (\nabla_a \hat{\Omega}^{abc}) \hat{\Omega}_b - 2 (\nabla_a \hat{\Omega}^{abc}) \hat{\Omega}_b - 2 (\nabla_a \hat{\Omega}^{abc}) \hat{\Omega}_b - 2 (\nabla_a \hat{\Omega}^{abc}) \hat{\Omega}_b - 2 (\nabla_a \hat{\Omega}^{abc}) \hat{\Omega}_b$$

$$- 2 (\nabla_a \hat{\Omega}^{abc}) \hat{\Omega}_b - 2 (\nabla_a \hat{\Omega}^{abc}) \hat{\Omega}_b - 2 (\nabla_a \hat{\Omega}^{abc}) \hat{\Omega}_b - 2 (\nabla_a \hat{\Omega}^{abc}) \hat{\Omega}_b - 2 (\nabla_a \hat{\Omega}^{abc}) \hat{\Omega}_b$$

$$- 2 (\nabla_a \hat{\Omega}^{abc}) \hat{\Omega}_b - 2 (\nabla_a \hat{\Omega}^{abc}) \hat{\Omega}_b - 2 (\nabla_a \hat{\Omega}^{abc}) \hat{\Omega}_b - 2 (\nabla_a \hat{\Omega}^{abc}) \hat{\Omega}_b$$

$$+ \frac{g_{abcd} f_{gh}}{96(d + 2)(d + 6)} \left( \hat{\Omega}^{abc} \hat{\Omega}^{de} \hat{\Omega}^{fgh} + \hat{\Omega}^{abc} \hat{\Omega}^{de} \hat{\Omega}^{fgh} + \hat{\Omega}^{abc} \hat{\Omega}^{de} \hat{\Omega}^{fgh} \right). \tag{D.7}$$

Here $\hat{\Omega}^a$ and $\hat{D}$ are given by the contractions with the metric

$$\hat{\Omega}^a = g_{bc} \hat{\Omega}^{abc}, \quad \hat{D} = g_{ab} \hat{D}^{ab}. \tag{D.8}$$

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