# ON THE SPECTRAL ZETA FUNCTION OF SECOND ORDER SEMIREGULAR NON-COMMUTATIVE HARMONIC OSCILLATORS 

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#### Abstract

In this paper we give a meromorphic continuation of the spectral zeta function for semiregular Non-Commutative Harmonic Oscillators (NCHO). By "semiregular system" we mean systems with terms with degree of homogeneity scaling by 1 in their asymptotic expansion. As an application of our results, we first compute the meromorphic continuation of the Jaynes-Cummings (JC) model spectral zeta function. Then we compute the spectral zeta function of the JC generalization to a 3-level atom in a cavity. For both of them we show that it has only one pole in 1 .


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## 1. Introduction

One of the most important observables of the spectrum of an elliptic operator is the spectral zeta function. For a complex Hilbert space $H$ and a densely defined linear operator $P: H \rightarrow$ $H$, we denote the set of the eigenvalues (repeated by multiplicity) of $P$ by $\operatorname{Spec} P$. When $\operatorname{Spec} P$ is discrete we can define the spectral zeta function of $P$ as

$$
\zeta_{P}(s):=\sum_{\lambda \in \operatorname{Spec} P} \lambda^{-s},
$$

for any given complex number $s$ for which it makes sense. In particular, if $P$ is an elliptic, selfadjoint and positive global pseudodifferential operator of order $\mu>0$ on $\mathbb{R}^{n}$, then $s \mapsto$ $\zeta_{P}(s)$ is holomorphic for $\operatorname{Re} s>2 n / \mu$ since the defining series is absolutely convergent (see

[^0]Corollary 4.4.4. in [19]). For instance, if we denote by $P=\frac{x^{2}-\partial_{x}^{2}}{2}$ the harmonic oscillator defined as the maximal operator in $L^{2}(\mathbb{R})$, then $\operatorname{Spec} P=\left\{k+1 / 2 ; k \in \mathbb{Z}_{+}\right\}$with multiplicity 1 , and

$$
\zeta_{P}(s)=\sum_{k \geq 0}(k+1 / 2)^{-s}=\left(2^{s}-1\right) \zeta(s)
$$

where $\zeta(s)$ denotes the Riemann zeta function. Note that $\zeta_{P}$ is holomorphic for $\operatorname{Re}(s)>1$, and has a meromorphic continuation to the whole complex plane. Furthermore, $\zeta_{P}$ has the only pole at $s=1$, and we have $\zeta_{P}(s)=0$ for $s=-2 k, k \in \mathbb{Z}_{+}$which are, thus, called trivial zeros. Moreover, the spectral zeta function entangles information about the spectrum of $P$ in its analytical properties. For instance, the residues of the zeta function at its poles gives the coefficients of the Weyl Law for $P$ by the Ikehara Tauberian theorem (see Section 14 of Shubin [28]. See also Proposition (IV.6) in [7] and the references in Ivrii [12]).

The notion of spectral zeta function was introduced for the first time for the Laplacian on a two-dimensional Euclidean domains $\Omega$ by Carleman [4] who studied the Dirichlet-type series

$$
\begin{equation*}
\sum_{\lambda_{j} \in \operatorname{Spec} \Delta} \frac{\phi_{\lambda_{j}}\left(x_{1}\right) \phi_{\lambda_{j}}\left(x_{2}\right)}{\lambda_{j}^{s}}, x_{1}, x_{2} \in \Omega \tag{1.1}
\end{equation*}
$$

where $\phi_{\lambda_{j}}$ is the eigenfunction of $\Delta$ associated to the eigenvalue $\lambda_{j}$. Later, in the case of a bounded Euclidean domain $V$ of arbitrary dimension $N$, Minakshisundaram [16] showed through a method different from Carleman's that (1.1) is an entire function of $s$ with zeros at negative integers and that

$$
\sum_{\lambda_{j} \in \operatorname{Spec} \Delta} \frac{\phi_{\lambda_{j}}\left(x_{1}\right)^{2}}{\lambda_{j}^{s}}
$$

can be continued as a meromorphic function of $s$ with a unique simple pole at $N / 2$ and negative integer zeros. Next, the analytic continuation of the spectral zeta function was studied by Minakshisundaram and Pleijel [17] for the Laplacian on a general compact manifold by a method that is a generalization of Carleman's. Seeley [26] studied the spectral zeta function of an elliptic $\psi$ do on a compact manifold without boundary through the trace of complex powers of $\psi$ dos, furthermore giving the value of the zeta function at 0 .

Many different techniques have been used to obtain properties of the spectral zeta function. Duistermaat and Guillemin [5] (see also, [6] and the references in Hormander [10]) studied systematically the spectral zeta function of $\psi$ dos on compact bounderyless manifolds basing their approach on the construction of a parametrix for the wave equation. Robert [23] (see also Aramaki [1]) extended meromorphically the spectral zeta function of an elliptic $\psi$ do on $\mathbb{R}^{n}$ to the whole complex plane with simple poles that he computed along with the corresponding residues. He generalized to the global setting the techniques by Seeley to construct the parametrix of the resolvent by complex powers.

An import distinction to show the relevance of the results in this paper is the one between regular and semiregular symbols. Since the natural homogeneity of the Poisson bracket of homogeneous symbols is the sum of the orders minus 2 , it is natural in the global calculus to call "regular" those symbols whose asymptotic expansion is made of homogeneous symbols for which the $j$-th term has order $\mu-2 j$ where $\mu$ is the order of the principal term. We will call "semiregular" those symbol whose $j$-th term in the asymptotic expansion has order $\mu-j$. This is indeed parallel to the use of "semiregular" appearing in the paper by Boutet

De Monvel [2] on the hypoellipticity of the $\bar{\partial}$ operator. For a semiregular system of order $\mu$ we will call semiprincipal symbol the term of degree $\mu-1$ in the asymptotic expansion of its symbol while we call principal symbol the one of order $\mu$.

Moreover, following the discussion by [19], [20], [21], and [22], we call second order regular Non-Commutative Harmonic Oscillators (NCHOs) the class of the regular global partial differential systems of second order with polynomial coefficients. From now on we will omit the expression "second order" since all the NCHOs considered will be of second order.

Ichinose and Wakayama [11] obtained a meromorphic continuation of the spectral zeta function of a subclass of regular NCHOs and determined some of its special values. In addition, they showed that such a spectral zeta function has only a simple pole at 1 and that the sequence of its trivial zeros coincides with the one of the Riemann zeta function, the non-positive even integers. Their approach is based on the Mellin transform of the heatsemigroup of the operator in the approximation given by a parametrix which they computed directly, without using the one for the resolvent, obtaining its asymptotic expansion (see (15) and (16) in their paper). Later, Parmeggiani [19] generalized that approach to obtain the meromorphic continuation of the spectral zeta function of all the regular NCHOs. Nevertheless, while gaining in generality unfortunately his result did not explicitly locate the trivial zeros of the continuation of the spectral zeta function as could Ichinose and Wakayama.

Ichinose and Wakayama's and Parmeggiani's papers deal with regular systems. Regarding the semiregular systems, Sugiyama explored in [29] the Hurwitz-type spectral zeta function for the quantum Rabi model (describing the interaction of light and matter of a two-level atom coupled with a single quantized photon of the electromagnetic field, see the seminal papers [24] and [25] by Rabi, see also [3] by Braak).

In this paper we study the properties of the spectral zeta function associated with a positive elliptic semiregular positive partial differential systems with polynomial coefficients, including also models of semiregular NCHOs in the class of the Semiregular Metric Globally Elliptic Systems (SMGES) as those introduced in Section 3 of Malagutti and Parmeggiani [15]. The class of the SMGES is given by those matrix-valued symbols with a scalar principal part (that is the "metric" part) and a smoothly diagonalizable semiprincipal part. This class contains models relevant to Quantum Optics, such as the Jaynes-Cummings model (which describes the interaction between an atom and the electromagnetic field in a cavity and can be derived as an approximation of Rabi's by rotating waves approximation provided that the coupling strength is sufficiently weak, see [27] and the seminal paper [13] by Jaynes and Cummings). Here we follow the construction of the zeta function provided by Ichinose and Wakayama, in analogy to the approach by Parmeggiani in Theorem 7.2.1 of [19].

We will prove a result about the continuation of the spectral zeta function $\zeta_{A^{\mathrm{w}}}$ which turns out to be a meromorphic function whose poles are real and accumulate at $-\infty$. Namely, we will give the continuation as a linear combination of the meromorphic functions $s \mapsto$ $\frac{1}{s-(n-j)+h / 2}, j \geq 0$ and $h=0,1$, modulo a function that is holomorphic on a complex halfplan. Notice that indeed our extension can have poles in all the negative semi-integers, unlike the results in [11], [19] and [29] where the poles are all positive. The meromorphic continuation is obtained by following the approach of Theorem 7.2.1 in [19] where the parametrix approximation $U_{A}(t)$ of the heat-semigroup $e^{-t A^{\mathrm{W}}}$ is used. More precisely, by the Mellin transform we can write $\zeta_{A^{\mathrm{w}}}$ as $s \mapsto \frac{1}{\Gamma(s)} \int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{s-1} \operatorname{Tr} e^{-t A^{\mathrm{w}}} d t$ for $\operatorname{Re} s>2 n / 2=n$ and, at this
point, the asymptotic expansion $\sum_{j \geq 0} b_{-j}(t)$ (in the sense of Remark 6.1.5 at p. 83 of [19]) of $U_{A}(t)$ with $t \in \overline{\mathbb{R}}_{+}$becomes crucial. In fact, the approximation of $s \mapsto \frac{1}{\Gamma(s)} \int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{s-1} \operatorname{Tr} e^{-t A^{\mathrm{w}}} d t$ by $s \mapsto \frac{1}{\Gamma(s)} \int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{s-1} \operatorname{Tr} U_{A}(t) d t$ leads to the study of integrals of the form

$$
\begin{equation*}
(2 \pi)^{-n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2 n}} \chi(X) \operatorname{Tr}\left(b_{-2 j-h}(t, X)\right) d X, j \in \mathbb{N}, h=0,1 \tag{1.2}
\end{equation*}
$$

where $\chi$ is a chosen excision function and $T_{r}$ is the classical matrix trace. In fact the computation of (1.2) will give the coefficients of the linear combination of the aforementioned meromorphic functions. These coefficients will contribute to determine the residues and zeros of the spectral zeta function. Now one needs to go through a Taylor expansion argument as the time variable $t \rightarrow 0+$ of the terms arising from the study of $\operatorname{Tr} e^{-t A^{\mathrm{w}}}-\sum_{j=0}^{v} \sum_{h=0}^{1} \operatorname{Tr} B_{-2 j-h}(t)$ (where $B_{-k}$ with principal symbol $b_{-k}$ ). (The behavior of $e^{-t A^{\mathrm{w}}}$ as $t \rightarrow+\infty$ does not affect the result.)

This is a delicate argument since the behaviour of the coefficients of the linear combination of the above meromorphic functions must be controlled as $t \rightarrow 0+$.

The plan of the paper is the following. First of all, the notation adopted will be introduced in Section 2 along with the parabolic $\psi$ differential calculus needed to define the heatsemigroup parametrix which will be constructed directly in Section 3 by computing the terms of its asymptotic expansion through the solution of eikonal and transport equations. After that, in Section 4, we will control the behaviour of the coefficients. We will give the proof of our theorem in Section 5. Actually, in Section 5]we will also obtain a meromorphic continuation for the Hurwitz spectral zeta function $\zeta_{A^{\mathrm{w}}+\tau I}$ for all $\tau \geq 0$. Finally, in Section 6 by using our results in this paper we will compute the meromorphic continuation of the spectral zeta function for the Hamiltonians of Jaynes-Cummings and its generalization to a 3-level atom in one cavity. For these Hamiltonians we will show that the meromorphic continuation has only a simple pole at $s=1$ and no other (even if, recall, the general formula allows all the negative semi-integer as poles).

## 2. Parabolic calculus

In this section, similarly to what is done by Parenti and Parmeggiani in [18] (see also Section 6.1 of [19]), we will introduce a class of symbols suitable for the construction of a pseudodifferential approximation of $e^{-t A^{\mathrm{W}}}$. Let us recall $\overline{\mathbb{R}}_{+}=[0,+\infty)$.

Definition 2.1. Let $r \in \mathbb{R}$. By $S(\mu, r)$ we denote the set of all smooth maps $b: \overline{\mathbb{R}}_{+} \times \mathbb{R}^{n} \times$ $\mathbb{R}^{n} \longrightarrow M_{N}$ satisfying the following estimates: for any given $\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}_{+}^{2 n}$ and any given $p$, $j \in \mathbb{Z}_{+}$there exists $C>0$ such that

$$
\begin{equation*}
\sup \left|t^{p}\left(\frac{d}{d t}\right)^{j} \partial_{X}^{\alpha} b(t, X)\right| \leq c m(X)^{r-|a|+(j-p) \mu} . \tag{2.1}
\end{equation*}
$$

For $b \in S(\mu, r)$ we then consider the pseudodifferential operator

$$
b^{\mathrm{w}}(t, x, D) u(x)=(2 \pi)^{-n} \iint e^{i(x-y, \xi)} b\left(t, \frac{x+y}{2}, \xi\right) u(y) d y d \xi, u \in \mathscr{S}\left(\mathbb{R}^{n}, \mathbb{C}^{N}\right)
$$

and we shall say that $B \in \operatorname{OPS}(\mu, r)$ if $B=b^{\mathrm{w}}(t, x, D)+R$, where $R$ is smoothing. In this setting, a smoothing operator $R$ is any continuous map

$$
R: \mathscr{S}^{\prime}\left(\mathbb{R}^{n} ; \mathbb{C}^{N}\right) \longrightarrow \mathscr{S}\left(\overline{\mathbb{R}}_{+} ; \mathscr{S}\left(\mathbb{R}^{n} ; \mathbb{C}^{N}\right)\right)
$$

Then we introduce the "classical operators": in this case the key is to take in account the correct homogeneity properties. The basic example to keep in mind is the matrix $e^{-t a_{\mu}(x, \xi)}$.

Definition 2.2. We say that the operator $B \in \operatorname{OPS}(\mu, r), B=b^{\mathrm{w}}+R$ is classical, and write $B \in \mathrm{OPS}_{\mathrm{cl}}(\mu, r)$, if there exists a sequence of functions $b_{r-2 j}=b_{r-2 j}(t, X), j \geq 0, t \geq 0$ and $X \neq 0$, such that:
(1) One has the homogeneity

$$
\begin{equation*}
b_{r-2 j}(t, \tau X)=\tau^{r-2 j} b_{r-2 j}\left(\tau^{\mu} t, X\right), \forall \tau>0, \forall j \geq 0 \tag{2.2}
\end{equation*}
$$

(2) The function

$$
\mathbb{R}^{2 n} \backslash\{0\} \ni X \longmapsto b_{r-2 j}(\cdot, X) \in \mathscr{S}\left(\overline{\mathbb{R}}_{+}, M_{N}\right),
$$

is smooth for all $j \geq 0$;
(3) For all $v \geq 1$

$$
\begin{equation*}
b(t, X)-\sum_{j=0}^{v=1} \chi(X) b_{r-2 j}(t, X) \in S(\mu, r-2 v) \tag{2.3}
\end{equation*}
$$

where $\chi$ is an excision function.
Remark 2.3. We call $b_{r}=\sigma_{r}(B)$ the principal symbol of $B$.
Remark 2.4. Semi-regular classical symbols are defined accordingly, considering also terms with odd degree of homogeneity in the expansion formula (2.3), and the class of pseudodifferential operators associated to them is denoted by $\operatorname{OPS} S_{\text {sreg }}(\mu, r)$.

## 3. Parametrix of the heat-Semigroup

In this section we will construct the parametrix of the heat-semigroup of a semiregular positive elliptic pseudodifferential operator.

Lemma 3.1. Let $A=A^{*}$, with $A \sim \sum_{j \geq 0} a_{2-j} \in S_{\text {sreg }}\left(m^{2}, g ; \mathrm{M}_{N}\right)$, be an elliptic second order system such that $A^{\mathrm{w}}>0$. Then, there exists $U_{A} \in \operatorname{OPS} S_{\text {sreg }}(\mu, 0)$ such that

$$
\frac{d}{d t} U_{A}+A^{\mathrm{w}} U_{A}: \mathscr{S}^{\prime}\left(\mathbb{R}^{n} ; \mathbb{C}^{N}\right) \rightarrow \mathscr{S}\left(\overline{\mathbb{R}}_{+} ; \mathscr{S}\left(\mathbb{R}^{n} ; \mathbb{C}^{N}\right)\right)
$$

is smoothing, and

$$
\left.U_{A}\right|_{t=0}-I_{N}: \mathscr{S}^{\prime}\left(\mathbb{R}^{n} ; \mathbb{C}^{N}\right) \rightarrow \mathscr{S}\left(\mathbb{R}^{n} ; \mathbb{C}^{N}\right)
$$

is smoothing. Moreover, the principal symbol of $U_{A}$ is

$$
\overline{\mathbb{R}}_{+} \times\left(\mathbb{R}^{2 n} \backslash\{0\}\right) \ni(t, X) \mapsto e^{-t a_{\mu}(X)} .
$$

Proof. We will prove the lemma by constructing the terms of the expansion of the symbol of $U_{A}$. In fact, we determine those terms by solving a sequence of transport equations.

Let

$$
\overline{\mathbb{R}}_{+} \times\left(\mathbb{R}^{2 n} \backslash\{0\}\right) \ni(t, X) \mapsto b_{0}(t, X):=e^{-t a_{\mu}(X)},
$$

and let $B_{0} \in \operatorname{OPS} S_{\text {sreg }}(\mu, 0)$ with principal symbol given by $b_{0}$. Hence, by Lemma 6.1.3 at p. 81 of [19] we have that $\frac{d}{d t} B_{0}+A^{\mathrm{w}} B_{0} \in \mathrm{OPS}_{\text {sreg }}(\mu, \mu-1)$ with principal symbol $r_{\mu-1}:=$
$a_{\mu-1} b_{0}$. Moreover, $\left.B_{0}\right|_{t=0}-I_{N}$ is a pseudodifferential system with symbol in $S_{\text {sreg }}\left(m^{-1}, g ; \mathrm{M}_{N}\right)$ and we denote its principal symbol by $p_{-1}$.

Next, we look for a symbol $b_{-1}(t, X)$, positively homogeneous of degree -1 (in the sense of (2.2)), such that

$$
\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\frac{d}{d t} b_{-1}+a_{\mu} b_{-1}=-r_{\mu-1}  \tag{3.1}\\
\left.b_{-1}\right|_{t=0}=-p_{-1}
\end{array}\right.
$$

The solution of (3.1),

$$
b_{-1}(t, X):=-e^{-t a_{\mu}(X)} p_{-1}(X)-\int_{0}^{t} e^{-\left(t-t^{\prime}\right) a_{\mu}(X)} r_{\mu-1}\left(t^{\prime}, X\right) d t^{\prime}
$$

is easily seen to be smooth and have the required homogeneity properties since

$$
\begin{aligned}
b_{-1}(t, \tau X) & =-e^{-t a_{\mu}(X)} p_{-1}(X)-\int_{0}^{t} e^{-\left(t-t^{\prime}\right) a_{\mu}(X)} r_{\mu-1}\left(t^{\prime}, X\right) d t^{\prime} \\
& =-e^{-\tau^{\mu} t a_{\mu}(X)} \tau^{-1} p_{-1}(X)-\int_{0}^{t} e^{-\tau^{\mu}\left(t-t^{\prime}\right) a_{\mu}(X)} \tau^{\mu-1} r_{\mu-1}\left(\tau^{\mu} t^{\prime}, X\right) d t^{\prime} \\
& =\tau^{-1}\left(-e^{-\tau^{\mu} t a_{\mu}(X)} p_{-1}(X)-\int_{0}^{\tau^{\mu} t} e^{-\left(\tau^{\mu} t-t^{\prime}\right) a_{\mu}(X)} r_{\mu-1}\left(t^{\prime}, X\right) d t^{\prime}\right) \\
& =\tau^{-1} b_{-1}\left(\tau^{\mu} t, X\right),
\end{aligned}
$$

where the last equality follows from the change of variable $t \rightarrow \tau^{-\mu} t$ in the integral. Taking $B_{-1} \in \mathrm{OP} S_{\text {sreg }}(\mu,-1)$ with principal symbol given by $b_{-1}$ gives

$$
\frac{d}{d t}\left(B_{0}+B_{-1}\right)+A^{\mathrm{w}}\left(B_{0}+B_{-1}\right) \in \mathrm{OPS}_{\text {sreg }}(\mu, \mu-2)
$$

Moreover, $\left.\left(B_{0}+B_{-1}\right)\right|_{t=0}-I_{N}$ is a pseudodifferential system with symbol in $S_{\text {sreg }}\left(m^{-2}, g ; \mathrm{M}_{N}\right)$ and we denote its principal symbol by $p_{-2}$.

Iterating the above procedure gives a formal series

$$
\sum_{k \geq 0} B_{-k}, B_{-k} \in \operatorname{OPS}_{\text {sreg }}(\mu,-k)
$$

Hence, there exist an operator $U_{A} \in \mathrm{OP}_{\text {sreg }}(\mu, 0)$ for which

$$
U_{A}-\sum_{k=0}^{v-1} B_{-k} \in \operatorname{OPS}(\mu,-v), \forall v \geq 1
$$

by an adaptation of Proposition 3.2.15 at p. 32 of [19] and therefore we obtain the required parametrix.

Remark 3.2. In the applications of Lemma 3.1 we shall always consider a parametrix approximation of $e^{-t A^{\mathrm{w}}}$ where $\left.b_{-j}\right|_{t=0}=0$ for $j \geq 1$,

$$
B_{-j}:=\left(\chi b_{-j}\right)^{\mathrm{w}}\left(t, x, D_{x}\right),
$$

for all $t \in \overline{\mathbb{R}}_{+}$, where $\chi$ is a chosen excision function. Hence, consider the symbol $c_{A}(t, X)$ of $U_{A}(t)$, i.e. $U_{A}(t)=c_{A}^{\mathrm{w}}(t, x, D)$, given by

$$
\begin{equation*}
c_{A}(t, X)=\sum_{j \geq 0} \chi_{j}(X) b_{-j}(t, X), \tag{3.2}
\end{equation*}
$$

where $\chi_{0}(X):=\chi(X)$ and $\chi_{j}(X):=\chi\left(X / R_{j}\right), j \geq 1$, with $R_{j} \nearrow+\infty$, as $j \rightarrow+\infty$, sufficiently fast (for instance, see the proof of Proposition 3.2.15 at p. 32 of [19]). Thus, the series (3.2) is locally finite in $X$ and, hence, $c_{A}(t, \cdot) \in C^{\infty}$ for all $t \in \overline{\mathbb{R}}_{+}$.

From now on we will write $U_{A} \sim \sum_{j \geq 0} B_{-j}$.

## 4. VANISHING PROPERTY

Let $A^{\mathrm{w}}$ be as in the previous section. In this section we prove the technical proposition that we need to control the behavior of the $b_{-j}$ constructed in Lemma 3.1 as $t \rightarrow 0+$, that is, its vanishing property, for a class of positive and self-adjoint elliptic differential systems with symbol in $S_{\text {sreg }}\left(m^{2}, g ; \mathrm{M}_{N}\right)$. Hence, we will suppose the symbol of $A^{\mathrm{w}}$ to be $a_{2}+a_{1}+a_{0}$ where $a_{j}$ is an $N \times N$ matrix-valued function on $\mathbb{R}^{2 n}$ with homogeneous polynomial of degree $j$ entries for all $j=0,1,2$.

Proposition 4.1. Let $A=a_{2}+a_{1}+a_{0}$ be an elliptic of second order where $a_{j}$ is an $N \times N$ matrix-valued function on $\mathbb{R}^{2 n}$ with homogeneous polynomial of degree $j$ entries for all $j=$ $0,1,2$, let $A^{\mathrm{w}}>0$, and let $U_{A}$ be the heat-semigroup $e^{-t A^{\mathrm{w}}}$ parametrix constructed by Lemma 3.1 Then, denoting again by $\sum_{j \geq 0} B_{-j}$ the expansion of $U_{A}$ constructed in the proof of Lemma 3.1 and by $b_{-j}$ the principal symbol of $B_{-j}$, we have for all $j \geq 0$ and $h=0,1$

$$
b_{-2 j-h}(t, \omega)=O\left(t^{j+h}\right), t \rightarrow 0+
$$

and for all $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{Z}_{+}^{n}$, with $|\alpha|=2 k+1, k \geq 0$ and $|\beta| \leq 1$ we have:

$$
\partial_{X}^{\alpha+\beta} b_{-2 j-h}(t, \omega)=O\left(t^{j+k+h|\beta|+1}\right), t \rightarrow 0+
$$

where the constants in $O(\cdot)$ do not depend on $\omega \in \mathbb{S}^{2 n-1}$.
Proof. We prove this theorem by induction taking into account the definition of the terms $b_{-j}$ and making straightforward computations.

We won't be writing the dependence on $\omega$, and we will write $b_{-j}^{(\ell)}$ for a generic $\partial_{X}^{\alpha} b_{-j}$ with $|\alpha|=\ell$.

First of all, we remind that given two pseudodifferential operators with symbol $a$ and $b$, then by the composition law for pseudodifferential operators (see, for instance, formula (3.3) at p. 19 of [19]) $a^{\mathrm{w}} b^{\mathrm{w}}$ has symbol

$$
a \# b \sim a b+\sum_{j \geq 1} \frac{1}{j!}\left(\frac{-i}{2}\right)^{j}\{a, b\}_{(j)},
$$

where $\{\cdot, \cdot\}_{(1)}=\{\cdot, \cdot\}$ is the Poisson bracket.
The terms $r_{2-j}, j \geq 1$ obtained in the proof of Lemma3.1] is

$$
\begin{align*}
r_{2-j}= & a_{0} b_{-(j-2)}+a_{1} b_{-(j-1)}+\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{-i}{2}\right)^{2}\left\{a_{2}, b_{-(j-4)}\right\}_{(2)}  \tag{4.1}\\
& -\frac{i}{2}\left\{a_{2}, b_{-(j-2)}\right\}-\frac{i}{2}\left\{a_{1}, b_{-(j-3)}\right\}, j \geq 0
\end{align*}
$$

where we set $b_{k} \equiv 0$ for all $k=1, \ldots, 4$ and we recall that $a_{0}$ is a constant $N \times N$ Hermitian matrix. Therefore, by the construction in the proof of Lemma3.1,

$$
\left\{\begin{array}{l}
b_{0}(t, X)=e^{-t a_{2}(X)}  \tag{4.2}\\
b_{-j}(t, X)=-\int_{0}^{t} e^{-\left(t-t^{\prime}\right) a_{2}} r_{2-j}\left(t^{\prime}, X\right) d t^{\prime}, j \geq 1
\end{array}\right.
$$

In fact, $p_{-j}=0$ for any $j \geq 1$ under our hypotheses.
Denote by $E\left(a_{2}^{(2)}, b_{-j}^{(2)}\right)$, resp. $E\left(a_{2}^{(1)}, b_{-j}^{(1)}\right)$, a generic expression obtained by taking the (matrix) product of derivatives of order 2 , resp. order 1 , of $a_{2}$ with derivatives of order 2 , resp. order 1 , of $b_{-j}$. Hence for all $j \geq 0$,

$$
\left\{a_{2}, b_{-j}\right\}=E\left(a_{2}^{(1)}, b_{-j}^{(1)}\right), \text { and }\left\{a_{2}, b_{-j}\right\}_{(2)}=E\left(a_{2}^{(2)}, b_{-j}^{(2)}\right) .
$$

Therefore, in $\left\{a_{2}, b_{-j}\right\}_{(2)}=E\left(a_{2}^{(2)}, b_{-j}^{(2)}\right)$ we have a constant coefficient matrix (given by partial derivatives of order 2 of $a_{2}$ ) times partial derivatives of order 2 of $b_{-j}$.

We proceed by induction. We start with the case $j=0$ and $h=0$. In this case $b_{0}$ is the solution of

$$
\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\partial_{t} b_{0}+a_{2} b_{0}=0  \tag{4.3}\\
\left.b_{0}\right|_{t=0}=I_{N}
\end{array}\right.
$$

whence $b_{0}(t)=O(1)$ as $t \rightarrow 0+$.
Next, by induction on $\ell$ we show that $b_{0}^{(\ell)}$ has the claimed property.
For $\ell=1$ we take a 1 st-order partial derivative with respect to $X$ of (4.3) and have

$$
\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\partial_{t} b_{0}^{(1)}+a_{2} b_{0}^{(1)}=-a_{2}^{(1)} b_{0} \\
\left.b_{0}^{(1)}\right|_{t=0}=0
\end{array}\right.
$$

whence

$$
\begin{equation*}
b_{0}^{(1)}(t)=-\int_{0}^{t} e^{-\left(t-t^{\prime}\right) a_{2}} a_{2}^{(1)} b_{0}\left(t^{\prime}\right) d t^{\prime}=O(t), t \rightarrow 0+ \tag{4.4}
\end{equation*}
$$

For $\ell=2$ we take a 1 st-order partial derivative with respect to $X$ of (4.4) and have

$$
\begin{aligned}
b_{0}^{(2)}(t)= & -\int_{0}^{t}\left(e^{-\left(t-t^{\prime}\right) a_{2}}\right){ }^{(1)} a_{2}^{(1)} b_{0}\left(t^{\prime}\right) d t^{\prime}-\int_{0}^{t} e^{-\left(t-t^{\prime}\right) a_{2}} a_{2}^{(2)} b_{0}\left(t^{\prime}\right) d t^{\prime} \\
& -\int_{0}^{t} e^{-\left(t-t^{\prime}\right) a_{2}} a_{2}^{(1)} b_{0}\left(t^{\prime}\right)^{(1)} d t^{\prime} \\
= & O\left(t^{2}\right)+O(t)+O\left(t^{2}\right)=O(t), t \rightarrow 0+
\end{aligned}
$$

Next, suppose $b_{0}^{(2 k-1+\ell)}(t)=O\left(t^{k}\right)$ as $t \rightarrow 0+$, for $\ell=0,1$ and $k \geq 0$. We want to prove that $b_{0}^{(2 k+1+\ell)}(t)=O\left(t^{k+1}\right)$, as $t \rightarrow 0+$, for $\ell=0$, . Using (4.3) and taking a $2 k+1$-st partial derivative with respect to $X$ we obtain (recall that $a_{2}^{(p)}=0$ for all $p \geq 3$ since $a_{2}$ has polynomial of degree 2 entries)

$$
\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\partial_{t} b_{0}^{(2 k+1)}+a_{2} b_{0}^{(2 k+1)}=-a_{2}^{(1)} b_{0}^{(2 k)}-a_{2}^{(2)} b_{0}^{(2 k-1)}=O\left(t^{k}\right)+O\left(t^{k}\right)=O\left(t^{k}\right) \\
\left.b_{0}^{(2 k+1)}\right|_{t=0}=0
\end{array}\right.
$$ whence $b_{0}^{(2 k+1)}(t)=O\left(t^{k+1}\right)$ as $t \rightarrow 0+$. Then, as before,

$$
\begin{aligned}
b_{0}^{(2 k+2)}(t)= & \left.-\int_{0}^{t}\left(e^{-\left(t-t^{\prime}\right) a_{2}}\right)^{(1)}\left(a_{2}^{(1)} b_{0}^{(2 k)}\left(t^{\prime}\right)\right)+a_{2}^{(2)} b_{0}^{(2 k-1)}\left(t^{\prime}\right)\right) d t^{\prime} \\
& \left.-\int_{0}^{t} e^{-\left(t-t^{\prime}\right) a_{2}} \partial_{X}\left(a_{2}^{(1)} b_{0}^{(2 k)}\left(t^{\prime}\right)\right)+a_{2}^{(2)} b_{0}^{(2 k-1)}\left(t^{\prime}\right)\right) d t^{\prime} \\
= & O\left(t^{k+2}\right)+O\left(t^{k+1}\right)=O\left(t^{k+1}\right), t \rightarrow 0+.
\end{aligned}
$$

Hence, the result is proved for $b_{0}$.
Next, we prove the result for the case $j=0$ and $h=1$. In this case by (4.2)

$$
\begin{align*}
b_{-1}(t) & =-\int_{0}^{t} e^{-\left(t-t^{\prime}\right) a_{2}} r_{2-1}\left(t^{\prime}\right) d t^{\prime} \\
& =-\int_{0}^{t} e^{-\left(t-t^{\prime}\right) a_{2}} a_{1} \underbrace{b_{0}\left(t^{\prime}\right)}_{=O(1), t^{\prime} \rightarrow 0+} d t^{\prime}  \tag{4.5}\\
& =O(t), t \rightarrow 0+.
\end{align*}
$$

By taking the derivative in $X$ of (4.5)

$$
\begin{aligned}
b_{-1}^{(1)}(t)= & -\int_{0}^{t}\left(e^{-\left(t-t^{\prime}\right) a_{2}}\right)^{(1)} a_{1} b_{0}\left(t^{\prime}\right) d t^{\prime} \\
& -\int_{0}^{t} e^{-\left(t-t^{\prime}\right) a_{2}} a_{1}^{(1)} b_{0}\left(t^{\prime}\right) d t^{\prime} \\
& -\int_{0}^{t} e^{-\left(t-t^{\prime}\right) a_{2}} a_{1} \underbrace{b_{0}^{(1)}\left(t^{\prime}\right)}_{=O\left(t^{\prime}\right), t^{\prime} \rightarrow 0+} d t^{\prime} \\
= & O\left(t^{2}\right)+O(t)+O\left(t^{2}\right)=O(t), t \rightarrow 0+
\end{aligned}
$$

and by taking another derivative in $X$ we obtain that $b_{-1}^{(2)}(t)=O\left(t^{2}\right)$ (recall that $a_{1}^{(p)}=0$ for all $p \geq 2$ since $a_{1}$ has polynomial of degree 1 entries).

Next, suppose $b_{-1}^{(2 k-1+\ell)}(t)=O\left(t^{k+\ell}\right)$, as $t \rightarrow 0+$, for $\ell=0,1$ and $k \geq 0$. We want to prove that $b_{-1}^{(2 k+1+\ell)}(t)=O\left(t^{k+\ell+1}\right)$, as $t \rightarrow 0+$, for $\ell=0$, First of all, we notice that, by (4.2), $b_{-1}$ is the solution of the Cauchy problem

$$
\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\partial_{t} b_{-1}+a_{2} b_{-1}=-r_{1}=-a_{1} b_{0}  \tag{4.6}\\
\left.b_{-1}\right|_{t=0}=0
\end{array}\right.
$$

By using (4.6) and taking a $2 k+1$-st partial derivative with respect to $X$

$$
\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\partial_{t} b_{-1}^{(2 k+1)}+a_{2} b_{-1}^{(2 k+1)}=-a_{2}^{(1)} b_{-1}^{(2 k)}-a_{2}^{(2)} b_{-1}^{(2 k-1)}-a_{1}^{(1)} b_{0}^{(2 k)}, \\
=O\left(t^{k+1}\right)+O\left(t^{k}\right)+O\left(t^{k}\right) \\
\left.b_{-1}^{(2 k+1)}\right|_{t=0}=0,
\end{array}\right.
$$

whence $b_{-1}^{(2 k+1)}(t)=O\left(t^{k+1}\right)$ as $t \rightarrow 0+$. Then, as before,

$$
\begin{aligned}
b_{-1}^{(2 k+2)}(t)= & -\int_{0}^{t}\left(e^{-\left(t-t^{\prime}\right) a_{2}}\right)^{(1)}\left(a_{2}^{(1)} b_{-1}^{(2 k)}\left(t^{\prime}\right)+a_{2}^{(2)} b_{-1}^{(2 k-1)}\left(t^{\prime}\right)+a_{1}^{(1)} b_{0}^{(2 k)}\left(t^{\prime}\right)\right) d t^{\prime} \\
& -\int_{0}^{t} e^{-\left(t-t^{\prime}\right) a_{2}} \partial_{X}\left(a_{2}^{(1)} b_{-1}^{(2 k)}\left(t^{\prime}\right)+a_{2}^{(2)} b_{-1}^{(2 k-1)}\left(t^{\prime}\right)+a_{1}^{(1)} b_{0}^{(2 k)}\left(t^{\prime}\right)\right) d t^{\prime} \\
= & O\left(t^{k+2}\right)+O\left(t^{k+2}\right)=O\left(t^{k+2}\right), t \rightarrow 0+.
\end{aligned}
$$

Hence, the result has been proved for $b_{-1}$.
Next, suppose, by induction, that for all $\ell=0,1$, all $h=0,1$ and all $j^{\prime} \leq j$

$$
b_{-2 j^{\prime}-h}=O\left(t^{j^{\prime}+h}\right), b_{-2 j^{\prime}-h}^{(2 k+1+\ell)}=O\left(t^{j^{\prime}+k+h \ell+1}\right), \quad t \rightarrow 0+.
$$

We want to prove $b_{-2(j+1)}=O\left(t^{j+1}\right)$ and $b_{-2(j+1)}^{(2 k+1+\ell)}=O\left(t^{j+1+k+1}\right)$ for $\ell=0,1$, as $t \rightarrow 0+$, that is, the case $h=0$ (after that, we will prove that $b_{-2(j+1)-1}=O\left(t^{j+1+1}\right)$ and $b_{-2(j+1)-1}^{(2 k+1+\ell)}=$ $O\left(t^{j+1+k+\ell+1}\right)$ for $t \rightarrow 0+$, i.e. the case $h=1$ ). To do it, we have to examine $r_{2-2(j+1)}$ (see (4.2)). In the first place we have from (4.1)

$$
\begin{aligned}
r_{2-2(j+1)} & =a_{0} b_{-2 j}+a_{1} b_{-2 j-1}+\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{-i}{2}\right)^{2}\left\{a_{2}, b_{-2(j-1)}\right\}_{(2)}-\frac{i}{2}\left\{a_{2}, b_{-2 j}\right\}-\frac{i}{2}\left\{a_{1}, b_{-(2 j-1)}\right\} \\
& =O\left(t^{j}\right)+O\left(t^{j+1}\right)+O\left(t^{j-1+1}\right)+O\left(t^{j+1}\right)+O\left(t^{j-1+1}\right) \\
& =O\left(t^{j}\right), \quad t \rightarrow 0+
\end{aligned}
$$

Consider next, keeping into account that $a_{q}^{(p)}=0$ for all $p \geq q+1$ since $a_{q}$ has polynomial of degree $q=1$, 2 entries,

$$
\begin{aligned}
r_{2-2(j+1)}^{(2 k+1)}= & a_{0} b_{-2 j}^{(2 k+1)}+a_{1} b_{-2 j-1}^{(2 k+1)}+E\left(a_{1}^{(1)}, b_{-2 j-1}^{(2 k)}\right)+E\left(a_{2}^{(2)}, b_{-2(j-1)}^{(2 k+3)}\right)+E\left(a_{2}^{(1)}, b_{-2 j}^{(2 k+2)}\right) \\
& +E\left(a_{2}^{(2)}, b_{-2 j}^{(2 k+1)}\right)+E\left(a_{1}^{(1)}, b_{-(2 j-1)}^{(2 k+2)}\right) \\
= & O\left(t^{j+k+1}\right)+O\left(t^{j+k+1}\right)+O\left(t^{j+k-1+1+1}\right)+O\left(t^{j-1+k+1+1}\right)+O\left(t^{j+k+1}\right) \\
& +O\left(t^{j+k+1}\right)+O\left(t^{j-1+k+1+1}\right) \\
= & O\left(t^{j+k+1}\right), \quad t \rightarrow 0+.
\end{aligned}
$$

Taking an extra derivative, one immediately sees also that

$$
r_{2-2(j+1)}^{(2 k+2)}=O\left(t^{j+k+1}\right), \quad t \rightarrow 0+
$$

Hence, for all $\ell=0,1$ and for $k \geq-1$

$$
r_{2-2(j+1)}^{(2 k+1+\ell)}=O\left(t^{j+k+1}\right), \quad t \rightarrow 0+
$$

(when $k=-1$ we take $\ell=1$ ). Since $b_{-2(j+1)}$ is the solution of the Cauchy problem

$$
\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\partial_{t} b_{-2(j+1)}+a_{2} b_{-2(j+1)}=-r_{2-2(j+1)},  \tag{4.7}\\
\left.b_{-2(j+1)}\right|_{t=0}=0,
\end{array}\right.
$$ we obtain $b_{-2(j+1)}(t)=O\left(t^{j+1}\right)$ as $t \rightarrow 0+$. As before, taking one partial derivative with respect to $X$ yields

$$
\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\partial_{t} b_{-2(j+1)}^{(1)}+a_{2} b_{-2(j+1)}^{(1)}=-a_{2}^{(1)} b_{-2(j+1)}-r_{2-2(j+1)}^{(1)}=O\left(t^{j+1}\right)+O\left(t^{j+1}\right), \\
\left.b_{-2(j+1)}^{(1)}\right|_{t=0}=0
\end{array}\right.
$$

whence it follows that $b_{-2(j+1)}^{(1)}(t)=O\left(t^{j+2}\right)$, and, taking an extra derivative, also that, as $t \rightarrow 0+$,

$$
b_{-2(j+1)}^{(2)}(t)=-\partial_{X}\left(\int_{0}^{t} e^{-\left(t-t^{\prime}\right) a_{2}}\left(a_{2}^{(1)} b_{-2(j+1)}+r_{2-2(j+1)}^{(1)}\right) d t^{\prime}\right)=O\left(t^{j+2}\right)
$$

Supposing then by induction the estimates up to order $2 k-1$ and using

$$
\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\partial_{t} b_{-2(j+1)}^{(2 k+1)}+a_{2} b_{-2(j+1)}^{(2 k+1)}=-E\left(a_{2}^{(1)}, b_{-2(j+1)}^{(2 k)}\right)-E\left(a_{2}^{(2)}, b_{-2(j+1)}^{(2 k-1)}\right)-r_{2-2(j+1)}^{(2 k+1)} \\
\\
\left.b_{-1}^{(2 k+1)}\right|_{t=0}=0
\end{array}\right.
$$

we obtain $b_{-2(j+1)}^{(2 k+1)}(t)=O\left(t^{j+1+k+1}\right)$, as $t \rightarrow 0+$, and using
$b_{-2(j+1)}^{(2 k+2)}(t)=-\partial_{X}\left(\int_{0}^{t} e^{-\left(t-t^{\prime}\right) a_{2}}\left(E\left(a_{2}^{(1)}, b_{-2(j+1)}^{(2 k)}\right)+E\left(a_{2}^{(2)}, b_{-2(j+1)}^{(2 k-1)}\right)+r_{-2 j}^{(2 k+1)}\right) d t^{\prime}\right)$,
also that

$$
b_{-2(j+1)}^{(2 k+2)}(t)=O\left(t^{j+1+k+1}\right), t \rightarrow 0+
$$

which proves the result for the case $h=0$.
Now, to complete the proof of this proposition we need to prove the result for the case $h=1$, that is, for all $\ell=0,1$

$$
b_{-2(j+1)-1}=O\left(t^{j+2}\right), b_{-2(j+1)-1}^{(2 k+1+\ell)}=O\left(t^{j+1+k+\ell+1}\right), t \rightarrow 0+
$$

To do it, we have to examine $r_{2-2(j+1)-1}$ and its derivatives, that is,

$$
\begin{aligned}
r_{2-2(j+1)-1}= & a_{0} b_{-2 j-1}+a_{1} b_{-2(j+1)}+\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{-i}{2}\right)^{2}\left\{a_{2}, b_{-2(j-1)-1}\right\}_{(2)}-\frac{i}{2}\left\{a_{2}, b_{-2 j-1}\right\} \\
& -\frac{i}{2}\left\{a_{1}, b_{-2 j}\right\} \\
= & O\left(t^{j+1}\right)+O\left(t^{j+1}\right)+O\left(t^{j-1+1+1}\right)+O\left(t^{j+1}\right)+O\left(t^{j+1}\right) \\
= & O\left(t^{j+1}\right), t \rightarrow 0+
\end{aligned}
$$

and

$$
\begin{aligned}
r_{2-2(j+1)-1}^{(2 k+1)}= & a_{0} b_{-2 j-1}^{(2 k+1)}+a_{1} b_{-2(j+1)}^{(2 k+1)}+E\left(a_{1}^{(1)}, b_{-2(j+1)}^{(2 k)}\right)+E\left(a_{2}^{(2)}, b_{-2(j-1)-1}^{(2 k+3)}\right) \\
& +E\left(a_{2}^{(1)}, b_{-2 j-1}^{(2 k+2)}\right)+E\left(a_{2}^{(2)}, b_{-2 j-1}^{(2 k+1)}\right)+E\left(a_{1}^{(1)}, b_{-2 j}^{(2 k+2)}\right) \\
= & O\left(t^{j+k+1}\right)+O\left(t^{j+1+k+1}\right)+O\left(t^{j+1+k-1+1}\right)+O\left(t^{j-1+k+1+1}\right) \\
& +O\left(t^{j+k+1+1}\right)+O\left(t^{j+k+1}\right)+O\left(t^{j+k+1}\right) \\
= & O\left(t^{j+k+1}\right), t \rightarrow 0+
\end{aligned}
$$

Taking an extra derivative, one immediately sees also that

$$
r_{2-2(j+1)-1}^{(2 k+2)}=O\left(t^{j+k+2}\right), t \rightarrow 0+
$$

Hence, for all $\ell=0,1$ and for all $k \geq-1$

$$
r_{2-2(j+1)-1}^{(2 k+1+\ell)}=O\left(t^{j+k+\ell+1}\right), t \rightarrow 0+
$$

(again, when $k=-1$ we take $\ell=1$ ). Since $b_{-2(j+1)-1}$ is the solution of the Cauchy problem

$$
\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\partial_{t} b_{-2(j+1)-1}+a_{2} b_{-2(j+1)-1}=-r_{2-2(j+1)-1}  \tag{4.8}\\
\left.b_{-2(j+1)-1}\right|_{t=0}=0
\end{array}\right.
$$

we obtain $b_{-2(j+1)-1}(t)=O\left(t^{j+1+1}\right)$ as $t \rightarrow 0+$. As before, taking one partial derivative with respect to $X$ yields

$$
\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\partial_{t} b_{-2(j+1)-1}^{(1)}+a_{2} b_{-2(j+1)-1}^{(1)}=-a_{2}^{(1)} b_{-2(j+1)-1}-r_{2-2(j+1)-1}^{(1)}=O\left(t^{j+2}\right)+O\left(t^{j+1}\right) \\
\left.b_{-2(j+1)-1}^{(1)}\right|_{t=0}=0
\end{array}\right.
$$

whence it follows $b_{-2(j+1)-1}^{(1)}(t)=O\left(t^{j+2}\right)$, and, taking an extra derivative, also that, as $t \rightarrow 0+$,

$$
b_{-2(j+1)-1}^{(2)}(t)=-\partial_{X}\left(\int_{0}^{t} e^{-\left(t-t^{\prime}\right) a_{2}}\left(a_{2}^{(1)} b_{-2(j+1)-1}+r_{2-2(j+1)}^{(1)}\right) d t^{\prime}\right)=O\left(t^{j+3}\right)
$$

Supposing then by induction the estimates up to order $2 k$ and making use of

$$
\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\partial_{t} b_{-2(j+1)-1}^{(2 k+1)}+a_{2} b_{-2(j+1)-1}^{(2 k+1)}= \\
=O\left(a_{2}^{(1)}, b_{-2(j+1)-1}^{(2 k)}\right)-E\left(a_{2}^{(2)}, b_{-2(j+1)-1}^{(2 k-1)}\right)-r_{2-2(j+1)-1}^{(2 k+1)}, \\
\left.b_{-1}^{(2 k+1)}\right|_{t=0}=0,
\end{array}\right.
$$

we obtain $b_{-2(j+1)-1}^{(2 k+1)}(t)=O\left(t^{j+k+2}\right)$, as $t \rightarrow 0+$, and using

$$
\begin{aligned}
b_{-2(j+1)-1}^{(2 k+2)}(t)= & -\partial_{X}\left(\int_{0}^{t} e^{-\left(t-t^{\prime}\right) a_{2}}\left(E\left(a_{2}^{(1)}, b_{-2(j+1)-1}^{(2 k)}\right)+E\left(a_{2}^{(2)}, b_{-2(j+1)-1}^{(2 k-1)}\right)\right) d t^{\prime}\right) \\
& -\partial_{X}\left(\int_{0}^{t} e^{-\left(t-t^{\prime}\right) a_{2}}\left(r_{2-2(j+1)-1}^{(2 k+1)}\right) d t^{\prime}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

also that

$$
b_{-2(j+1)-1}^{(2 k+2)}(t)=O\left(t^{j+1+k+1+1}\right), t \rightarrow 0+
$$

which proves the proposition.

## 5. Meromorphic continuation of $\zeta_{A^{w}}$

Let $A^{\mathrm{w}}$ be as in the Section 3. In this section we will use the parametrix approximation of the heat-semigroup construct in Lemma 3.1 to prove the result about the continuation of the spectral zeta function of the class of positive and self-adjoint elliptic operators $A^{\mathrm{w}}$ satisfying the hypotheses of Proposition 4.1. Namely, $\zeta_{A^{\mathrm{w}}}$ can be rewritten modulo a term holomorphic on a an half plane of $\mathbb{C}$ as a linear complex combination of meromorphic functions. Moreover, we will give explicit formulas for the coefficients of this linear combination.

Theorem 5.1. Let $A=a_{2}+a_{1}+a_{0}$ be an elliptic system of second order where $a_{j}$ is an $N \times N$ matrix-valued function on $\mathbb{R}^{2 n}$ with homogeneous polynomial of degree $j$ entries for all $j=0,1,2$. Moreover, suppose $A^{\mathrm{w}}>0$.

There exist constants $c_{-2 j-h, n}$ with $0 \leq j \leq n-1, h=0,1$, and constants $c_{-2 j-1, n}, C_{-2 j}$ with $j \geq n$, such that, for any given integer $v \in \mathbb{Z}_{+}$with $v \geq n$,

$$
\begin{align*}
\zeta_{A^{\mathrm{w}}}(s)= & \frac{1}{\Gamma(s)}\left[\left(\sum_{h=0}^{1} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \frac{c_{-2 j-h, n}}{s-(n-j)+h / 2}\right)+\left(\sum_{j=n}^{v} \frac{c_{-2 j-1, n}}{s-(n-j)+1 / 2}\right)\right.  \tag{5.1}\\
& \left.+\left(\sum_{j=n}^{v} \frac{C_{-2 j}}{s-(n-j)}\right)+H_{v}(s)\right]
\end{align*}
$$

where $\Gamma(s)$ is the Euler gamma function, and $H_{v}$ is holomorphic in the region $\operatorname{Res}>(n-$ $v)-1$. Consequently, the spectral zeta function $\zeta_{A^{w}}$ is meromorphic in the whole complex plane $\mathbb{C}$ with at most simple poles at $s=n, n-\frac{1}{2}, n-1, \ldots, \frac{1}{2},-\frac{1}{2},-\frac{3}{2}, \ldots, n-v-\frac{1}{2}$. One has

$$
\begin{equation*}
c_{-2 j-h, n}=(2 \pi)^{-n} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \int_{\mathbb{S}^{2} n-1} \operatorname{Tr}\left(b_{-2 j-h}\left(\rho^{2}, \omega\right)\right) \rho^{2(n-j)-1-h} d \omega d \rho \tag{5.2}
\end{equation*}
$$

where $0 \leq j \leq n-1, h=0,1$ or $j \geq n, h=1$. In (5.2) the $b_{-2 j-h}$ are the terms in the symbol of the parametrix $U_{A} \in \mathrm{OPS}_{\text {sreg }}(2,0)$ constructed in the proof of Lemma 3.1 and Remark 3.2

$$
U_{A} \sim \sum_{j \geq 0} B_{-j}
$$

Proof. The proof follows they idea to make use of the asymptotic expansion given by Lemma 3.1 to obtain an asymptotic expansion for the continuation of $\zeta_{A^{\mathrm{w}}}$. To do that we write $\zeta_{A^{\mathrm{w}}}$ by the Mellin transform which gives it in terms of the heat-semigroup of $A^{\mathrm{w}}$. Now the semigroup can be approximated via Lemma 3.1. Hence, we compute an approximation of $\zeta_{A^{w}}$ whose asymptotic terms, given by integrals, are the $\frac{c_{-2 j-h, n}}{s-(n-j)+h / 2}$ in (5.1), obtained by a Taylor expansion argument. Actually, we need the integrals defining the $c_{-2 j-h, n}$ to converge. That is why we use Proposition 4.1 to have a control on the vanishing of the asymptotic terms of the parametrix of the heat-semigroup as $t \rightarrow 0+$. Finally, we take into account the residuals given by the approximations made and we sum their contributes. Namely, we notice that they do not affect the values of the $c_{-2 j-h, n}$ for $j \leq n-1$ and those for $h=1$ if $j \geq n$.

By the properties of the heat semi-group $0 \leq t \rightarrow e^{-t A^{\mathrm{w}}}$ we may use the Mellin transform and write

$$
\left(A^{\mathrm{W}}\right)^{-s}=\frac{1}{\Gamma(s)} \int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{s-1} e^{-t A^{\mathrm{w}}} d t, \operatorname{Re} s>2 n / 2=n
$$

so that

$$
s \mapsto \zeta_{A^{\mathrm{w}}}(s)=\operatorname{Tr}\left(A^{\mathrm{W}}\right)^{-s}=\frac{1}{\Gamma(s)} \int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{s-1} \operatorname{Tr} e^{-t A^{\mathrm{W}}} d t
$$

Let hence $U_{A} \sim \sum_{j \geq 0} B_{-j} \in \mathrm{OPS}_{\text {sreg }}(2,0)$ be the parametrix approximation of $e^{-t A^{\mathrm{w}}}$ constructed in Lemma 3.1. We write

$$
\zeta_{A^{\mathrm{w}}}(s)=\frac{1}{\Gamma(s)}\left(\int_{0}^{1}+\int_{1}^{+\infty}\right) t^{s-1} \operatorname{Tr} e^{-t A^{\mathrm{w}}} d t=: Z_{0}(s)+Z_{\infty}(s)
$$

In the first place we claim that $Z_{\infty}(s)$ is holomorphic in $\mathbb{C}$. In fact, on the one hand, since $t \mapsto \operatorname{Tr} R(t)$ is rapidly decreasing for $t \rightarrow+\infty\left(\right.$ where $R(t):=e^{-t A^{\mathrm{W}}}-U_{A}(t)$ ), we have that for all $p \in \mathbb{N}$ and for all $t \geq 1$

$$
|\operatorname{Tr} R(t)| \lesssim t^{-p}
$$

On the other, given any $v \geq 0$ and any symbol $b \in S(2,-2 v)$, we have (by definition of the class $S(\mu, v)$ at p. 79 of [19]) that for all $t \geq 1$ and all $p \in \mathbb{N}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\left|(2 \pi)^{-n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2 n}} \operatorname{Tr} b(t, X) d X\right| & =\left|(2 \pi)^{-n} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \int_{\mathbb{S}^{2 n-1}} \operatorname{Tr} b(t, \rho \omega) \rho^{2 n-1} d \omega d \rho\right| \\
& =t^{-p}\left|(2 \pi)^{-n} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \int_{\mathbb{S}^{2 n-1}} t^{p} \operatorname{Tr} b(t, \rho \omega) \rho^{2 n-1} d \omega d \rho\right| \\
& \lesssim t^{-p} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\rho^{2 n+1}}{(1+\rho)^{2 v+2 p}} d \rho \\
& \lesssim t^{-p} .
\end{aligned}
$$

(Here, we uses the polar coordinates $0 \neq X=|X| \frac{X}{|X|}$ with $\rho \in \mathbb{R}_{+}, \omega \in \mathbb{S}^{2 n-1}$, and $d \omega$ is the induced Riemann measure on $\mathbb{S}^{2 n-1}$.) It thus follows that for all $p \in \mathbb{N}$ and for all $t \geq 1$

$$
\left|\operatorname{Tr} U_{A}(t)\right| \lesssim t^{-p}
$$

In conclusion, since

$$
\operatorname{Tr} e^{-t A^{\mathrm{w}}}=\operatorname{Tr} U_{A}(t)+\operatorname{Tr} R(t),
$$

for every $p \geq 1$ there exists $C_{p}>0$ such that

$$
\left|\operatorname{Tr} e^{-t A^{\mathrm{W}}}\right| \leq C_{p} t^{-p}, \forall t \geq 1,
$$

which proves the claim, since the term $1 / \Gamma(s)$ is already holomorphic in $\mathbb{C}$. Therefore the crux of the matter lies in the study of the function $Z_{0}(s)$. To study it we need a better understanding of the terms $\operatorname{Tr} B_{-2 j-h}, j \geq 0, h=0,1$. Hence, we recall that by the homogeneity of the $b_{-2 j-h}$, for $t>0, j \geq 0$, and $h=0,1$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\operatorname{Tr} B_{-2 j-h}(t) & =(2 \pi)^{-n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2 n}} \chi(X) \operatorname{Tr}\left(b_{-2 j-h}(t, X)\right) d X \\
& =(2 \pi)^{-n} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \int_{\mathbb{S}^{2 n-1}} \chi(\rho \omega) \operatorname{Tr}\left(b_{-2 j-h}(t, \rho \omega)\right) \rho^{2 n-1} d \omega d \rho \\
& =(2 \pi)^{-n} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \int_{\mathbb{S}^{2 n-1}} \chi(\rho \omega) \operatorname{Tr}\left(b_{-2 j-h}\left(\rho^{2} t, \omega\right)\right) \rho^{2(n-j)-1-h} d \omega d \rho
\end{aligned}
$$

We consider

$$
c_{-2 j-h, n}:=(2 \pi)^{-n} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \int_{\mathbb{S}^{2 n-1}} \operatorname{Tr}\left(b_{-2 j-h}\left(\rho^{2}, \omega\right)\right) \rho^{2(n-j)-1-h} d \omega d \rho
$$

We claim that

$$
\left|c_{-2 j-h, n}\right|<+\infty, \forall j \in \mathbb{Z}_{+}, h=0,1 .
$$

In fact, the integral is convergent at $\rho=+\infty$ for all $j$ since $\operatorname{Tr}\left(b_{-2 j-h}(\cdot, \omega)\right)$ is a Schwartz function, it is clearly convergent at $\rho=0$ for $0 \leq 2 j+h \leq 2 n-1$, and finally it is convergent at $\rho=0$ also when $2 j+h \geq 2 n$, for the singularity at 0 of the factor $\rho^{2(n-j)-1-h}$ is compensated by $\operatorname{Tr}\left(b_{-2 j-h}(t, \omega)\right)=O\left(t^{j+h}\right)$ as $t \rightarrow 0+$.

We define now the function

$$
f_{-2 j-h}(t):=-(2 \pi)^{-n} \int_{0}^{1} \int_{\mathbb{S}^{2 n-1}}(1-\chi(\rho \omega)) \operatorname{Tr}\left(b_{-2 j-h}(t, \rho \omega)\right) \rho^{2 n-1} d \omega d \rho, j \in \mathbb{Z}_{+} .
$$

Then $f_{-j^{\prime}} \in C^{\infty}([0,+\infty) ; \mathbb{C})$, for all $j^{\prime} \in \mathbb{Z}_{+}$, and by Proposition 4.1

$$
\begin{equation*}
f_{-2 j-h}(t)=O\left(t^{j+h}\right), t \rightarrow 0+ \tag{5.3}
\end{equation*}
$$

It follows that

$$
\begin{equation*}
\operatorname{Tr} B_{-2 j-h}(t)=c_{-2 j-h, n} t^{-(n-j)+h / 2}+f_{-2 j-h}(t)=c_{-2 j-h, n} t^{-(n-j)+h / 2}+O\left(t^{j+h}\right), \tag{5.4}
\end{equation*}
$$

as $t \rightarrow 0+$, for all $j \geq 0, h=0,1$, and that (by the proof of Proposition 3.2.15 at p. 32 of [19] adapted to the present setting),

$$
\operatorname{Tr} U_{A}(t)-\sum_{h=0}^{1} \sum_{j=0}^{v} \operatorname{Tr} B_{-2 j-h}(t)=: \operatorname{Tr} R_{2 v+2}(t)=O\left(t^{v+1}\right), t \rightarrow 0+
$$

$\forall v \in \mathbb{Z}_{+}, h=0,1$.
However, the information contained in (5.4) alone is not yet sufficient to obtain the continuation of $\zeta_{A^{\mathrm{w}}}$, and we need a better control of $f_{-2 j-h}$. Notice that for all $j, k \in \mathbb{Z}_{+}$, denoting $\partial_{t}^{k} f_{-2 j-h}(t)$ by $f_{-2 j-h}^{(k)}(t)$,

$$
f_{-2 j-h}^{(k)}(t)=-(2 \pi)^{-n} \int_{0}^{1} \int_{\mathbb{S}^{2 n-1}}(1-\chi(\rho \omega)) \operatorname{Tr}\left(\partial_{t}^{k} b_{-2 j-h}(t, \rho \omega)\right) \rho^{2 n-1} d \omega d \rho
$$

so that $f_{-2 j-h}^{(k)}(0)$ is finite and can be computed through (4.1), and through the differential equations (4.3), (4.6), (4.7), and (4.8) used to construct the $b_{-2 j-h}$. Note, in particular, that

$$
f_{0}^{(k)}(0)=(-1)^{k+1}(2 \pi)^{-n} \int_{0}^{1} \int_{\mathbb{S}^{2 n-1}}(1-\chi(\rho \omega)) \operatorname{Tr}\left(a_{2}(\rho \omega)^{k}\right) \rho^{2 n-1} d \omega d \rho .
$$

We next apply Lemma 7.2 .3 at p . 99 of [19] to the functions $f_{-2 j-h}$, so that for any given $v \in \mathbb{Z}_{+}$we may write, by (5.3),

$$
F_{-2 j-h}(s):=\int_{0}^{1} t^{s-1} f_{-2 j-h}(t) d t=\sum_{k=0}^{v} \frac{f_{-2 j-h}^{(j+h+k)}(0)}{(j+h+k)!} \frac{1}{s+j+h+k}+F_{-2 j-h, v}(s)
$$

where $F_{-2 j-h, v}$ is holomorphic for $\operatorname{Res}>-j-h-v-1$.
Using this in (5.4) we have that for each $j \geq 0, h=0,1$, for any given $v \in \mathbb{Z}_{+}$,

$$
\begin{aligned}
s \mapsto \int_{0}^{1} t^{s-1} \operatorname{Tr} B_{-2 j-h}(t) d t= & \frac{c_{-2 j-h, n}}{s-(n-j)+h / 2} \\
& +\left(\sum_{k=0}^{v} \frac{f_{-2 j-h}^{(j+h+k)}(0)}{(j+h+k)!} \frac{1}{s+j+h+k}\right)+F_{-2 j-h, v}(s),
\end{aligned}
$$

where $F_{-2 j-h, v}$ is holomorphic for $\operatorname{Re} s>-j-h-v-1$.
Analogously, since $0 \leq t \mapsto \operatorname{Tr} R(t) \in \mathscr{S}\left(\overline{\mathbb{R}}_{+} ; \mathbb{C}\right)$ and by Lemma 7.2.3 at p. 99 of [19] we also have, with $f_{R}(t):=\operatorname{Tr} R(t)$, that for any given $v \in \mathbb{Z}_{+}$

$$
\int_{0}^{1} t^{s-1} f_{R}(t) d t=\sum_{k=0}^{v} \frac{f_{R}^{(k)}(0)}{k!} \frac{1}{s+k}+F_{R, v}(s)
$$

where $F_{R, v}$ is holomorphic for $\operatorname{Re} s>-v-1$.
We therefore obtain that for any given $v \in \mathbb{Z}_{+}$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
Z_{0}(s)= & \frac{1}{\Gamma(s)}\left[\left(\sum_{h=0}^{1} \sum_{j=0}^{v} \int_{0}^{1} t^{s-1} \operatorname{Tr} B_{-2 j-h}(t) d t\right)\right. \\
& \left.+\int_{0}^{1} t^{s-1} \operatorname{Tr} R_{2 v+2}(t) d t+\int_{0}^{1} t^{s-1} \operatorname{Tr} R(t) d t\right]
\end{aligned}
$$

Since the function $s \mapsto \int_{0}^{1} t^{s-1} \operatorname{Tr} R_{2 v+2}(t) d t=: F_{2 v+2}(s)$ is holomorphic for $\operatorname{Re} s>-v-1$, we thus obtain that, for any given $v \in \mathbb{Z}_{+}$with $v \geq n$,

$$
\begin{aligned}
Z_{0}(s)=\frac{1}{\Gamma(s)} & {\left[\sum_{h=0}^{1} \sum_{j=0}^{v} \frac{c_{-2 j-h, n}}{s-(n-j)+h / 2}+\left(\sum_{h=0}^{1} \sum_{j, k=0}^{v} \frac{f_{-2 j-h}^{(j+h+k)}(0)}{(j+h+k)!} \frac{1}{s+j+h+k}\right)\right.} \\
& \left.+\sum_{k=0}^{v} \frac{f_{R}^{(k)}(0)}{k!} \frac{1}{s+k}+\left(\sum_{h=0}^{1} \sum_{j=0}^{v} F_{-2 j-h, v}(s)\right)+F_{R, v}(s)+F_{2 v+2}(s)\right] \\
=\frac{1}{\Gamma(s)} & {\left[\left(\sum_{h=0}^{1} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \frac{c_{-2 j-h, n}}{s-(n-j)+h / 2}\right)+\left(\sum_{j=n}^{v} \frac{c_{-2 j-1, n}}{s-(n-j)+1 / 2}\right)\right.} \\
& \left.+\left(\sum_{j=n}^{v} \frac{C_{-2 j}}{s-(n-j)}\right)+\tilde{H}_{v}(s)\right],
\end{aligned}
$$

with $s \mapsto \tilde{H}_{v}(s)$ holomorphic for $\operatorname{Re} s>(n-v)-1$. Since the function $1 / \Gamma(s)$ is holomorphic in $\mathbb{C}$ and has zeros at the non-positive integers $-k, k \in \mathbb{Z}_{+}$, this proves the theorem.

Remark 5.2. An interesting problem can be to use the asymptotics for resolvent expansions and trace regularizations by [8] and [9].

Theorem 5.1 has the following corollary for the Hurwitz-type spectral zeta function of $A^{\mathrm{w}}$.
Corollary 5.3. Let $A=a_{2}+a_{1}+a_{0}$ be an elliptic system of second order where $a_{j}$ is an $N \times N$ matrix-valued function on $\mathbb{R}^{2 n}$ with homogeneous polynomial of degree $j$ entries for all $j=0,1,2$. Moreover, suppose $A^{\mathrm{w}}>0$.

For all $\tau>0$ there exist constants $c_{-2 j-h, n}$ with $0 \leq j \leq n-1, h=0,1$, and constants $c_{-2 j-1, n}, C_{-2 j}$ with $j \geq n$, such that, for any given integer $v \in \mathbb{Z}_{+}$with $v \geq n$,

$$
\begin{align*}
\zeta_{A^{\mathrm{w}}+\tau I}(s)= & \frac{1}{\Gamma(s)}\left[\left(\sum_{h=0}^{1} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \frac{c_{-2 j-h, n}}{s-(n-j)+h / 2}\right)+\left(\sum_{j=n}^{v} \frac{c_{-2 j-1, n}}{s-(n-j)+1 / 2}\right)\right.  \tag{5.5}\\
& \left.+\left(\sum_{j=n}^{v} \frac{C_{-2 j}}{s-(n-j)}\right)+H_{v}(s)\right]
\end{align*}
$$

where $\Gamma(s)$ is the Euler gamma function, and $H_{v}$ is holomorphic in the region $\operatorname{Res}>(n-$ $v)-1$. Consequently, the spectral zeta function $\zeta_{A^{w}}$ is meromorphic in the whole complex plane $\mathbb{C}$ with at most simple poles at $s=n, n-\frac{1}{2}, n-1, \ldots, \frac{1}{2},-\frac{1}{2},-\frac{3}{2}, \ldots, n-v-\frac{1}{2}$. One
has

$$
\begin{align*}
& c_{-2 j-h, n}= \\
& (2 \pi)^{-n} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \int_{\mathbb{S}^{2 n-1}} \operatorname{Tr}\left(b_{-2 j-h}\left(\rho^{2}, \omega\right)\right) \rho^{2(n-j)-1-h} d \omega d \rho  \tag{5.6}\\
& -\tau(2 \pi)^{-n} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \int_{\mathbb{S}^{2 n-1}} \int_{0}^{\rho^{2}} e^{-\left(\rho^{2}-t^{\prime}\right) a_{2}} \operatorname{Tr}\left(b_{2-2 j-h}\left(t^{\prime}, \omega\right)\right) \rho^{2(n-j)-1-h} d t^{\prime} d \omega d \rho
\end{align*}
$$

where $0 \leq j \leq n-1, h=0,1$ or $j \geq n, h=1$. In (5.6) the $b_{-2 j-h}$ are the terms in the symbol of the parametrix $U_{A} \in \mathrm{OPS}_{\text {sreg }}(2,0)$ constructed in the proof of Lemma 3.1 and Remark3.2

$$
U_{A} \sim \sum_{j \geq 0} B_{-j}
$$

where we set $b_{k} \equiv 0$ for all $k=1,2$.
Proof. The proof follows from the demonstration of Theorem[5.1. In fact, we use of the equations in the proof of Lemma 3.1 and (4.2) to link the asymptotic expansion of the parametrix of the heat semi-group of $A^{\mathrm{w}}+\tau I$ to the one of $A^{\mathrm{w}}$. Let $b_{j}, r_{2-j}$ be the terms constructed in the proof of Lemma3.1 (see also (4.1) and (4.2)) for $A^{\mathrm{w}}$ and $\tilde{b}_{-j}, r_{2-j}$ those for $A^{\mathrm{w}}+\tau I$. Then,

$$
\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\tilde{b}_{0}(t, X)=e^{-t a_{2}(X)},  \tag{5.7}\\
\tilde{b}_{1}(t, X)=\int_{0}^{t} e^{-\left(t-t^{\prime}\right) a_{2}} r_{2-j}\left(t^{\prime}, X\right) d t^{\prime} \\
\tilde{b}_{-j}(t, X)=-\int_{0}^{t} e^{-\left(t-t^{\prime}\right) a_{2}} r_{2-j}\left(t^{\prime}, X\right) d t^{\prime}-\tau \int_{0}^{t} e^{-\left(t-t^{\prime}\right) a_{2}} b_{2-j}\left(t^{\prime}, X\right) d t^{\prime}, j \geq 2,
\end{array}\right.
$$

since for all $j \geq 2$

$$
\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\frac{d}{d t} \tilde{b}_{-j}+a_{2} \tilde{b}_{-j}=-\tilde{r}_{2-j}=-r_{2-j}-\tau b_{2-j} \\
\left.\tilde{b}_{-j}\right|_{t=0}=0
\end{array}\right.
$$

Now, we apply Theorem 5.1 to $\zeta_{A^{\mathrm{w}}+\tau I}$, obtaining (5.5) with coefficients

$$
\begin{equation*}
c_{-2 j-h, n}=(2 \pi)^{-n} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \int_{\mathbb{S}^{2 n-1}} \operatorname{Tr}\left(\tilde{b}_{-2 j-h}\left(\rho^{2}, \omega\right)\right) \rho^{2(n-j)-1-h} d \omega d \rho \tag{5.8}
\end{equation*}
$$

Actually, substituting in (5.8) the expressions for $\tilde{b}_{-j}$ given by (5.7), we obtain (5.6) which completes the proof.

## 6. EXAMPLES

6.1. The meromorphic continuation of Jayne-Cumming model spectral zeta function ( $n=1, N=2$ ). The Jaynes-Cumming (JC) model is the model of a two-level atom in one cavity, given by the $2 \times 2$ system in one real variable $x \in \mathbb{R}$ (see 3.1 in [15])

$$
A^{\mathrm{w}}(x, D)=\alpha p_{2}^{\mathrm{w}}(x, D) I_{2}+\beta\left(\sigma_{+} \psi^{\mathrm{w}}(x, D)^{*}+\sigma_{-} \psi^{\mathrm{w}}(x, D)\right)+\gamma \sigma_{3}, \alpha>0, \beta, \gamma \in \mathbb{R}
$$

where $\psi(x, D):=\frac{x+\partial_{x}}{\sqrt{2}}, \sigma_{ \pm}:=\frac{1}{2}\left(\sigma_{1} \pm i \sigma_{2}\right)$ with $\sigma_{j}, j=0, \ldots, 3$, the Pauli-matrices, i.e.

$$
\sigma_{0}:=I_{2}, \quad \sigma_{1}=\left[\begin{array}{ll}
0 & 1 \\
1 & 0
\end{array}\right], \quad \sigma_{2}:=\left[\begin{array}{cc}
0 & -i \\
i & 0
\end{array}\right], \quad \sigma_{3}:=\left[\begin{array}{cc}
1 & 0 \\
0 & -1
\end{array}\right]
$$

and the atom levels are given by $\pm \gamma$.

To apply Theorem 5.1 we need to compute the terms $b_{-j}$ of the asymptotic expansion of the semi-group parametrix construct in Lemma 3.1. First of all, if $A$ is a the Hamiltonian of the JC model and, in the notations of the previous sections, $A=a_{2}+a_{1}+a_{0}$, then

$$
\begin{equation*}
a_{1} a_{0}=-a_{0} a_{1}, a_{0}^{2}=I_{2}, \text { and } a_{1}^{2}=p_{2}, \tag{6.1}
\end{equation*}
$$

where $p_{2}$ is the hrmonic oscillator symbol. Hence, the product of any number of factors equal to $a_{1}$ or $a_{0}$ can be rewritten as the multiple (by a function in $C^{\infty}\left(\mathbb{R}_{t} ; C^{\infty}\left(\mathbb{R}^{2 n}\right)\right.$ )) of $a_{1}, a_{0}, a_{0} a_{1}$ or $I_{2}$ by using iteratively the identities (6.1). This fact motivates the following definition.

Definition 6.1. Given a linear combinations of products of any number of $a_{0}$ and $a_{1}$, we say that it is written in irreducible form if it is a linear combination of $a_{1}, a_{0}, a_{0} a_{1}$ and $I_{2}$ with coefficients in $C^{\infty}\left(\mathbb{R}_{t} ; C^{\infty}\left(\mathbb{R}^{2 n}\right)\right)$.

We are going to prove a lemma determining the structure of the $b_{j}$ as linear combination with coefficients in $C^{\infty}\left(\mathbb{R}_{t} ; C^{\infty}\left(\mathbb{R}^{2 n}\right)\right)$ of $a_{1}, a_{0}, a_{0} a_{1}$ and $I_{2}$.

Lemma 6.2. Let $A=a_{2}+a_{1}+a_{0}$ be the Hamiltonian of the JC model with $a_{j}$ homogeneous of degree $j$. Then, the $b_{-j}$ can be written in irreducible form. Moreover,

$$
\begin{align*}
& j \text { odd } \Rightarrow \text { the coefficients of } a_{0}, I_{2} \text { in the irreducible form of } b_{-j} \text { are } 0,  \tag{6.2}\\
& j \text { even } \Rightarrow \text { the coefficients of } a_{1}, a_{0} a_{1} \text { in the irreducible form of } b_{-j} \text { are } 0 . \tag{6.3}
\end{align*}
$$

Proof. The proof is by induction, follows the construction of the parametrix in Lemma 3.1 and here we will use the same notations of that lemma. First of all,

$$
b_{0}(t, X)=e^{-t p_{2}(X)} I_{2}, \quad b_{-1}(t, X)=-t e^{-t p_{2}(X)} a_{1}
$$

(see also (4.2)). Hence, $b_{0}$ and $b_{-1}$ are already written in irreducible form and satisfy (6.2) and (6.3). Now, we suppose that for all $j^{\prime} \leq 2 j-1(j \geq 2)$ the thesis is verified and we want to prove the result for $b_{2 j}$ and $b_{2 j+1}$. By the construction in Lemma 3.1 and since $A$ is a differential operator (that is, its expansion contains only terms with degree of homogeneity $\geq 0$ ),

$$
\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\frac{d}{d t} b_{-2 j}+p_{2} b_{-2 j}=-a_{0} b_{2-2 j}-a_{1} b_{1-2 j} \\
\left.b_{-2 j}\right|_{t=0}=0
\end{array}\right.
$$

Hence, since by inductive hypothesis

$$
\begin{aligned}
a_{0} b_{2-2 j}+a_{1} b_{1-2 j} & =a_{0}\left(f_{1} a_{0}+f_{2} I_{2}\right)+a_{1}\left(g_{1} a_{1}+g_{2} a_{0} a_{1}\right) \\
& =f_{1} a_{0}^{2}+f_{2} a_{0}+g_{1} a_{1}^{2}+g_{2} a_{1} a_{0} a_{1} \\
& =f_{1} I_{2}+f_{2} a_{0}-g_{1} p_{2} I_{2}-g_{2} p_{2} a_{0},
\end{aligned}
$$

where the third equality follows from (6.1) and where the $f_{j}$ and $g_{j}$ are function in $C^{\infty}\left(\mathbb{R}_{t} ; C^{\infty}\left(\mathbb{R}^{2 n}\right)\right.$ ). Hence, the claim is verified for $b_{-2 j}$. Repeating the argument for $b_{-2 j-1}$, we have

$$
\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\frac{d}{d t} b_{-2 j-1}+p_{2} b_{-2 j-1}=-a_{0} b_{2-2 j-1}-a_{1} b_{1-2 j-1} \\
\left.b_{-2 j-1}\right|_{t=0}=0
\end{array}\right.
$$

which, since

$$
\begin{aligned}
a_{0} b_{1-2 j}+a_{1} b_{-2 j} & =a_{0}\left(\tilde{f}_{1} a_{1}+\tilde{f}_{2} a_{0} a_{1}\right)+a_{1}\left(\tilde{g}_{1} a_{0}+\tilde{g}_{2} I_{2}\right) \\
& =\tilde{f}_{1} a_{0} a_{1}+\tilde{f}_{2} a_{0}^{2} a_{1}+\tilde{g}_{1} a_{1} a_{0}+\tilde{g}_{2} a_{1} \\
& =\tilde{f}_{1} a_{0} a_{1}+\tilde{f}_{2} a_{1}-\tilde{g}_{1} a_{0} a_{1}+\tilde{g}_{2} a_{1},
\end{aligned}
$$

shows that the claim is verified also for $b_{-2 j-1}$ and completes the proof.

Remark 6.3. By Lemma 6.2 we have that $\operatorname{Tr}\left(b_{-2 j-1}\right)=0$ since it is a linear combination of matrices with zeros on the principal diagonal. Hence, by (6.2) and (5.2) we have that

$$
c_{-2 j-1,1}=(2 \pi)^{-1} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \int_{0}^{2 \pi} \operatorname{Tr}\left(b_{-2 j-1}\left(\rho^{2}, \omega\right)\right) \rho^{-2 j} d \omega d \rho=0, j \geq 0
$$

and

$$
\begin{aligned}
c_{0,1} & =(2 \pi)^{-1} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \int_{0}^{2 \pi} \operatorname{Tr}\left(b_{0}\left(\rho^{2}, \omega\right)\right) \rho d \omega d \rho \\
& =2(2 \pi)^{-1} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \int_{0}^{2 \pi} e^{-\rho^{2} / 2} \rho d \omega d \rho \\
& =2 \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\rho^{2} / 2} \rho d \rho=2
\end{aligned}
$$

Therefore, if A is the JC Hamiltonian, by (5.1) the spectral zeta function associated to $A^{\mathrm{w}}$ is

$$
\zeta_{A^{\mathrm{w}}}(s)=\frac{1}{\Gamma(s)}\left[\frac{2}{s-1}+\left(\sum_{j=1}^{v} \frac{C_{-2 j}}{s-(1-j)}\right)+H_{v}(s)\right]
$$

where $v \geq 1, H_{v}$ is holomorphic in the region $\operatorname{Res}>-v$ and the $c_{-2,1}, C_{-2 j}$ has been defined in Theorem 5.1] Consequently, the spectral zeta function $\zeta_{A^{w}}$ is meromorphic in the whole complex plane $\mathbb{C}$ with a simple pole at $s=1$. Thus, $\zeta_{A^{w}}$ has a meromorphic continuation to $\mathbb{C}$.
6.2. The JC-model for one atom with 3-level and one cavity-mode in the so called $\Xi$ configuration. This generalization of the JC model (that we will denote by $3-\Xi-J C M$ ) describes a 3-level atom in one cavity, given by the $3 \times 3$ system in one real variable $x \in \mathbb{R}^{2}$ (see 3.2 in [15]). In this configuration every level of energy can interact only with the ones near to it, that is the electron can absorb (or emit) a photon moving from the $j$ th level of energy to the $j+1$ st (or from the $j+1$ st level of energy to the $j$ th) for $j=1,2$. That is mathematically represented by the following Hamiltonian operator. For $\alpha>0, \beta_{1}, \beta_{2} \in \mathbb{R} \backslash\{0\}, \gamma_{1}, \gamma_{2}, \gamma_{3} \in \mathbb{R}$ with $\gamma_{1}<\gamma_{2}<\gamma_{3}$,

$$
\begin{aligned}
A^{\mathrm{w}}(x, D)= & \alpha p_{2}^{\mathrm{w}}(x, D) I_{3}+\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{2} \beta_{k}\left(\psi^{\mathrm{w}}(x, D)^{*} E_{k, k+1}+\psi^{\mathrm{w}}(x, D) E_{k+1, k}\right) \\
& +\sum_{k=1}^{3} \gamma_{k} E_{k k},
\end{aligned}
$$

with

$$
E_{j k}:=e_{k}^{*} \otimes e_{j}, \quad 1 \leq j, k \leq 3
$$

forming the basis of the $3 \times 3$ complex matrices, where $E_{j k}$ acts on $\mathbb{C}^{3}$ as

$$
E_{j k} w=\left\langle w, e_{k}\right\rangle e_{j}, \quad w \in \mathbb{C}^{3}
$$

and $\psi(x, D):=\frac{x+\partial_{x}}{\sqrt{2}}$.
Lemma 6.4. Let $A=a_{2}+a_{1}+a_{0}$ be the Hamiltonian of the $3-\Xi-J C M$ with $a_{j}$ homogeneous of degree $j$. Then,

$$
\begin{gather*}
j \text { odd } \Rightarrow \text { the principal and secondary diagonal entries of } b_{-j} \text { are } 0,  \tag{6.4}\\
j \text { even } \Rightarrow \text { the subdiagonal and superdiagonal entries of } b_{-j} \text { are } 0 . \tag{6.5}
\end{gather*}
$$

Proof. Again the proof is by induction, follows the construction of the parametrix in Lemma 3.1 and here we will use the same notations of that lemma. First of all,

$$
b_{0}(t, X)=e^{-t p_{2}(X)} I_{2}, \quad b_{-1}(t, X)=-t e^{-t p_{2}(X)} a_{1} .
$$

Hence, $b_{0}$ and $b_{-1}$ satisfy (6.4) and (6.5). Now, we suppose that for all $j^{\prime} \leq 2 j-1(j \geq 2)$ the thesis is verified and we want to prove the result for $b_{2 j}$ and $b_{2 j+1}$. By the construction in Lemma 3.1 and since $A$ is a differential operator

$$
\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\frac{d}{d t} b_{-2 j}+p_{2} b_{-2 j}=-a_{0} b_{2-2 j}-a_{1} b_{1-2 j} \\
\left.b_{-2 j}\right|_{t=0}=0
\end{array}\right.
$$

Therefore, by inductive hypothesis $a_{0} b_{2-2 j}$ subdiagonal and superdiagonal entries are 0 since $a_{0}$ is a diagonal matrix. Moreover, $a_{1} b_{1-2 j}$ subdiagonal and superdiagonal entries are 0 since the principal and secondary diagonal entries of $b_{1-2 j}$ are 0 . Hence, the claim is verified for $b_{-2 j}$. Repeating the argument for $b_{-2 j-1}$, we have

$$
\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\frac{d}{d t} b_{-2 j-1}+p_{2} b_{-2 j-1}=-a_{0} b_{2-2 j-1}-a_{1} b_{1-2 j-1} \\
\left.b_{-2 j-1}\right|_{t=0}=0
\end{array}\right.
$$

Thus, by inductive hypothesis $a_{0} b_{1-2 j}$ has principal and secondary diagonal entries that are 0 since $a_{0}$ is diagonal. Moreover, $a_{1} b_{-2 j}$ principal and secondary diagonal entries are 0 since $b_{-2 j}$ diagonal entries are 0 . Hence, the claim is verified also for $b_{-2 j-1}$.

Remark 6.5. By Lemma 6.4 we have that $\operatorname{Tr}\left(b_{-2 j-1}\right)=0$ since $b_{-2 j-1}$ principal diagonal entries are 0. Hence, by (6.4) and (6.5) we have that

$$
c_{-2 j-1,1}=(2 \pi)^{-1} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \int_{0}^{2 \pi} \operatorname{Tr}\left(b_{-2 j-1}\left(\rho^{2}, \omega\right)\right) \rho^{-2 j} d \omega d \rho=0, j \geq 0
$$

and

$$
\begin{aligned}
c_{0,1} & =(2 \pi)^{-1} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \int_{0}^{2 \pi} \operatorname{Tr}\left(b_{0}\left(\rho^{2}, \omega\right)\right) \rho d \omega d \rho \\
& =3(2 \pi)^{-1} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \int_{0}^{2 \pi} e^{-\rho^{2} / 2} \rho d \omega d \rho \\
& =3 \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\rho^{2} / 2} \rho d \rho=3
\end{aligned}
$$

Therefore, if A is the 3-玉-JCM Hamiltonian, by (5.1) the spectral zeta function associated to $A^{\mathrm{w}}$ is

$$
\zeta_{A^{\mathrm{w}}}(s)=\frac{1}{\Gamma(s)}\left[\frac{3}{s-1}+\left(\sum_{j=1}^{v} \frac{C_{-2 j}}{s-(1-j)}\right)+H_{v}(s)\right]
$$

where $v \geq 1, H_{v}$ is holomorphic in the region $\operatorname{Res}>-v$ and the $c_{-2,1}, C_{-2 j}$ has been defined in Theorem 5.1] Consequently, the spectral zeta function $\zeta_{A^{\mathrm{w}}}$ is meromorphic in the whole complex plane $\mathbb{C}$ with a simple pole at $s=1$. Thus, $\zeta_{A^{w}}$ has a meromorphic continuation to $\mathbb{C}$.

## Acknowledgements

I wish to thank Prof. Alberto Parmeggiani for helpful discussions.

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[^0]:    2020 Mathematics Subject Classification. Primary 11M41; Secondary 81Q10, 11M35, 46L60, 46N50.
    Key words and phrases: spectral zeta functions; Riemann's zeta function; harmonic oscillator; noncommutative harmonic oscillators.

