The Wiener-Khinchin theorem states that the covariance kernel of a stationary Gaussian process given as function of the distance between points t

$$K(t) = \frac{1}{2\,\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{i\omega t}\, S(\omega)\, d\,\omega \tag{1}$$

is the inverse Fourier transform of its power spectral density

$$S(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i\omega t}\, K(t)\, d\,t \tag{2}$$

which is likewise a function of frequency/momentum defined by the Fourier transform of the covariance kernel function.