

# High-Precision Laser Measurements of the Density Shifts of Resonance Lines in Antiprotonic Helium Atoms and Stringent Constraint on the Antiproton Charge and Mass

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We have performed laser spectroscopy of metastable antiprotonic helium atoms ( $\bar{p}\text{He}^+$ ) formed in helium media of 0.2–8.0 bar at 5.8–6.3 K and have observed a density dependence of the resonance vacuum wavelengths for the known transitions  $(n, l) = (39, 35) \rightarrow (38, 34)$  and  $(37, 34) \rightarrow (36, 33)$ . They showed linear red-shifts of  $0.61 \pm 0.01$  GHz and  $0.22 \pm 0.02$  GHz per 1 g/ $\ell$ , respectively. With the shift parameters above, the transition vacuum wavelengths were extrapolated to zero-density limits, yielding  $\lambda_0 = 597.2570 \pm 0.0003$  nm and  $\lambda_0 = 470.7220 \pm 0.0006$  nm, respectively. These values with a 0.5 ppm precision were compared with the result of recent theoretical calculations on the energy of the Coulombic three-body system, including relativistic corrections and the Lamb shift. The agreements between our experimental values and the calculations have become as good as  $2 \times 10^{-6}$ . This excellent agreement in turn provides a precise value of the antiproton Rydberg constant which surpasses the currently known precision, and sets a severe constraint on the antiproton charge ( $-Q_{\bar{p}}$ ) and the mass ( $M_{\bar{p}}$ ) that both  $|Q_p - Q_{\bar{p}}|/e$  and  $|M_p - M_{\bar{p}}|/M_{\bar{p}}$  be less than  $5 \times 10^{-7}$ , when a more precisely known constraint on the charge-to-mass ratio is combined. Thus we have opened a new possibility of determining fundamental constants of the antiproton.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Since the discovery of anomalous longevity of antiprotons in helium media [1] we have studied this peculiar phenomenon and proven that it is due to the formation of metastable antiprotonic helium atoms ( $\bar{p}\text{He}^+$ ) [2–6] by performing laser-induced annihilation spectroscopy [7,8]. We have so far found 13 resonance lines, and clarified the level structure, lifetime and population of  $\bar{p}\text{He}^+$  atoms [9–19]. The measured transition energies for all the discovered lines showed good agreement with theoretical predictions [7,20–24] (especially with that of the molecular-expansion variational calculation by Korobov [23] together with relativistic corrections [24]). These theoretical calculations are based on a three-particle ( $\bar{p}e^-\text{He}^{++} = \bar{p}\text{He}^+$ ) model in which the  $\bar{p}\text{He}^+$  atom is tacitly assumed to be isolated and in vacuum. Experimentally [8] these exotic atoms were produced by stopping  $\bar{p}$  particles in 0.5–1 bar helium gas, cooled down to 5–10 K in order to a) freeze out impurity gases which otherwise would strongly quench the metastability [2,5,16–18] and b) to obtain a high enough density to produce a small stopping volume. In such relatively dense media the  $\bar{p}\text{He}^+$  atom is subject to frequent collisions with surrounding normal helium atoms so that the assumption of in vacuum isolation is by no means true. In fact, under this condition we have observed that certain metastable level lifetimes are shortened drastically with increasing density, as reported in a separate paper [19]. Further effects of collisions are to shift the resonance frequencies away from their original values and to broaden the linewidth. In this paper we will focus on the observed

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frequency shifts, the evaluation of which became essential in determining precisely the unperturbed transition energies to be compared with the theoretical calculations.

## II. EXPERIMENTAL SETUP AND CONDITIONS

The experimental apparatus was the same as used in the former measurements [8] except for some modifications of the target chamber of the cryostat. For complete details on the experimental apparatus and technique, the reader is referred to Refs [8] and [19]. Our method was to stimulate transitions between pairs of a metastable ( $\sim 1 \mu\text{s}$ ) and short-lived ( $\sim 10 \text{ ns}$ ) states and to observe resonant enhancement of antiproton annihilation which follows the subsequent Auger transition to  $\bar{p}\text{He}^{++}$  ions [7]. Since we irradiated each  $\bar{p}\text{He}^+$  atom with its own laser pulse distributed spatially in the  $\bar{p}$  stopping region with a large radial width of 1.5 cm (FWHM), a high-power laser with a high repetition rate was required. We used a dye laser (Lambda Physik LPD3002E) pumped by a XeCl-excimer laser (LPX240i) at  $\lambda = 308 \text{ nm}$ . In contrast to our previous measurements, higher resolution of the laser frequency was required in view of possible small shifts. Thus, the bandwidth (FWHM) was narrowed from conventional 5 GHz to typically 1 GHz by using an intracavity etalon and aligning the lasers carefully; especially we took care to suppress amplified spontaneous emission (ASE). Under these conditions the narrowest achievable bandwidth was 1.0 GHz.

The frequency, or equivalently vacuum wavelength, was measured by a wavelength meter (Burleigh WA4500) which was calibrated with respect to standard iodine and tellurium lines [25,26]. The error for the absolute values of the wavelength meter was specified as 600 MHz, but the relative error among different readings was found to be better from the reproducibility of the central wavelength of the  $\bar{p}\text{He}^+$  resonance itself. The (systematic) error in relative frequency was thus 300 MHz.

We have observed density shifts of the resonance lines,  $(n, l) = (39, 35) \rightarrow (38, 34) : 597.26 \text{ nm}$  and  $(37, 34) \rightarrow (36, 33) : 470.72 \text{ nm}$ . These transitions lie at the ends of metastable radiative cascade series  $v = n-l-1 = 3$  and 2, respectively. We measured resonance profiles by scanning the wavelength at different helium target conditions. Our data were taken at various laser powers. As expected, the laser power did not have any influence on the center of the resonance, though the width was increased for higher power on account of saturation broadening.

In the first series of experiments in 1995, our target pressure was limited to a maximum of 1 bar by the strength of the quartz window of the target vessel. The temperature was kept at 6.2 K, except for a few points taken at 15 K. In the next year we improved the target system and took data at higher pressures up to 8 bar. We made use of the supercritical phase of helium, where the density increases with pressure continuously with-

out phase transition from gas to liquid. Thus we could achieve as high a density as that of liquid helium; helium of 8 bar at 5.8 K is denser than liquid helium ( $\rho = 125 \text{ g}/\ell$  at 4.2 K) under atmospheric pressure. Many data were taken at 5.8 K with different target pressures, but we avoided the 3–5 bar region which is close to the critical point where the density changes drastically with slight pressure fluctuations. Instead, we took one data-point at 6.3 K in order to do the measurement at well-defined density.

## III. OBSERVED SHIFTS

Figure 1 shows resonance profiles taken for the 597.26 nm line at different pressures ranging from 530 mb to 8.0 bar at temperatures of 5.8–6.3 K. The graphs plot the normalized count of the resonance peak area in the DATS (“Delayed Annihilation Time Spectra” [4–6]) spectra, versus the calibrated vacuum wavelength. The center shifted toward longer wavelength and the width became broader for higher pressures. We determined the central vacuum wavelengths by fitting the profile data with a Lorentzian convoluted with a Gaussian of the laser bandwidth, and plotted them against the target density. The target temperature and pressure were always monitored and recorded on the data tape, and their calibrated values were converted into the density using a program [27] based on the cryogenic helium database. It was essential to use this database, especially at the super-critical phase where the ideal-gas assumption is totally broken.

The results at different target conditions are summarized in Table I and in Figure 2 (for lower density conditions), which show linear and “red” shifts for the both transitions studied. The data at 15 K fits very well on the line if plotted against density, but not against pressures. This means that the shift is proportional to the density ( $\rho$ ), with no significant dependence on the temperature. The vacuum wavelength  $\lambda$  is thus expressed in the form

$$\lambda = \lambda_0 + s\rho,$$

where  $\lambda_0$  is the extrapolated value at the zero-density limit.

In order to give a reliable calibration for the absolute wavelength values, one or two sets of resonance data for each transition in  $\bar{p}\text{He}^+$  atoms were taken simultaneously with the standard atomic-absorption signals. Figure 3 shows a resonance profile of the 597 nm line taken at our common target condition of 540 mb and 5.8 K, together with the absorption and transmission signals from a standard iodine cell and a spectrum analyser (an etalon) with 3 GHz free spectral range. The central vacuum wavelength was obtained as  $597.2606 \pm 0.0002 \text{ nm}$  for this condition and this value was used as a standard for the absolute wavelength calibration in determining the values for other data.

Figure 4 plots all the data at different target conditions, which show  $0.61 \pm 0.01$  GHz and  $0.22 \pm 0.02$  GHz red shifts per  $1 \text{ g}/\ell$  for the 597 nm and 470 nm lines (see Table III). The shifts are linear within the experimental error, except for one data point at our maximum density of  $127 \text{ g}/\ell = 32 \text{ mol}/\ell$  for the 597 nm line. For that line, the density have large errors at conditions near the critical point, due to the high sensitivity of the density on fluctuations of the temperature during the measurements. The fitting results gave the same shift slope within the error, regardless of whether or not these data were included in the fitting or not. In the case of the 470 nm transition, the measurement was limited to a maximum density  $32 \text{ g}/\ell = 8 \text{ mol}/\ell$ , because the parent state  $(n, l) = (37, 34)$  was quenched by collisions at high density, reducing the height of the resonance peak until it disappeared as the density increased [19]. One interesting fact is that the 597 nm transition energy is more sensitive to collisions than the 470 nm transition energy, while its lifetime shortening effect is much less marked [19]. These phenomena have not been understood yet.

#### IV. TRANSITION WAVELENGTHS AT ZERO-DENSITY LIMITS

The observation of the shifts has provided a more direct comparison between the experimental transition energies and the theoretical calculations. The wavelengths of the known 13 resonant transitions agree especially well with molecular-expansion variational calculations by Korobov [23]. The discrepancy found was generally about 50 ppm for the “favored”  $(n, l) \rightarrow (n-1, l-1)$  transitions and about 100 ppm for the “unfavored”  $(n, l) \rightarrow (n+1, l-1)$  transitions. These discrepancies were further reduced to several ppm after taking into account the relativistic effect [24], as shown in Ref. [14]. In the figure therein, however, the experimental values compared were for our common condition of 0.5 bar at ca. 6 K while the theory calculated values for an isolated three-body atomic system, *i.e.* at zero-density limit. Now that we know that density shifts occur for the 597 and 470 nm transitions, their extrapolated vacuum wavelengths  $\lambda_0$  are the ones that should be compared with the theoretical one.

We determined this value taking special care of the absolute wavelength calibration. Only the data at relatively low densities were used for the extrapolation. In this way we obtained  $\lambda_0 = 597.2570 \pm 0.0003$  nm and  $470.7220 \pm 0.0006$  for the two resonances. The errors include both statistical and systematic (calibration) errors and are smaller than the laser bandwidth. Thus the accuracies have improved by one order of magnitude compared with our first reports [9,11] on the discovery of those resonances. These new values were compared with those of the relativistic calculation ( $\lambda_{\text{th}}$ ) by Korobov [24], and small but significant discrepancies were revealed:  $(\lambda_{\text{th}} - \lambda_0)/\lambda_0 \sim 8$  ppm for 597 nm and 6 ppm for 470 nm, as indicated with open circles in Figure 5.

Furthermore, recently Elander *et al.* [28–30] and Kino *et al.* [31,32] have come up with new calculations including not only relativistic corrections but also the Lamb shift. Korobov has also revised his calculation in the meantime [33]. All their values agree with each other, and with relativistic corrections and the Lamb shift taken into account, the discrepancies between theoretical and experimental values have become only a few ppm or less, as shown in Figure 5. Especially, the latest values by Korobov and by Kino agree with each other extremely well, in spite of the fact that they have used different computational methods with different basis sets. (Kino uses a coupled-rearrangement-channel variational method [31,32].) Korobov now claims that his values for the nonrelativistic energies are accurate to  $10^{-10}$  a.u. (corresponding to ppb-order accuracies for transition energies), and that his relativistic values with the Lamb shift are precise within an computational uncertainty of 0.5 ppm [33]. And also, his estimation shows that the contributions of higher-order relativistic and QED terms to the energies are at least one order of magnitude smaller than the Lamb shift [24], which justifies his values to the ppm accuracy. These theoreticians are currently working for even more accurate values, and further results are anticipated.

#### V. PRECISE DETERMINATION OF ANTIPROTON CHARGE AND MASS

The excellent agreement between experiment and theory has opened a possibility of deducing fundamental constants of the antiproton by means of high-resolution spectroscopy of the  $\bar{p}\text{He}^+$  atom. If we assume the CPT invariance between the properties of the proton and the antiproton, as the theoretical calculations do, the agreement is a signature of the excellence of theoretical treatments and calculation techniques of the Coulombic three-body system including QED corrections. On the other hand, if we take the calculation results for granted, this in turn gives a stringent test of the fundamental constants of the antiproton. In that sense, the current work provides the best test ground of the Rydberg constant ( $R_\infty(\bar{p})$ ), charge ( $-Q_{\bar{p}}$ ) and mass ( $M_{\bar{p}}$ ) of the antiproton. From the agreement between the experimental and the theoretical results with their errors taken into consideration, we postulate the following relation for the transition energies ( $\Delta E$ ) of the  $\bar{p}\text{He}^+$  atoms:

$$\frac{|\Delta E_{\text{th}} - \Delta E_{\text{exp}}|}{\Delta E} = \frac{|\lambda_{\text{th}} - \lambda_0|}{\lambda_0} < 2 \times 10^{-6}$$

to deduce constraints on the fundamental constants.

The charge-to-mass ratio ( $Q_{\bar{p}}/M_{\bar{p}}$ ) of the antiproton is known with a high precision of  $10^{-9}$  to be the same as that of proton, from a measurement of the cyclotron frequency in a trap experiment at LEAR by Gabrielse *et*

al. [34]. This provides an extremely severe constraint as

$$\left| \frac{\delta Q_{\bar{p}}}{e} - \frac{\delta M_{\bar{p}}}{M_{\bar{p}}} \right| < 1 \times 10^{-9},$$

but does not mean that the charge and the mass respectively were determined with that high precision. A poor constraint is known for  $Q_{\bar{p}}$  (and  $M_{\bar{p}}$ ) only to such a precision that  $|Q_{\bar{p}} - Q_{\bar{p}}|/e < 2 \times 10^{-5}$  [35], from an x-ray measurement of antiprotonic atoms [36] which has determined the antiproton's Rydberg constant to a precision of  $5 \times 10^{-5}$ . The relation between the precision of the transition energy and that of the  $\bar{p}$  charge and the mass is written in the following equation [35], if we neglect a small correction due to the finite mass of the heavy nucleus:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta E \propto R_{\infty}(\bar{p}) &\equiv \frac{M_{\bar{p}} e^2 Q_{\bar{p}}^2}{2(4\pi\epsilon_0)^2 \hbar^2} \\ &\propto Q_{\bar{p}}^3 \left( \frac{Q_{\bar{p}}}{M_{\bar{p}}} \right)^{-1} \propto M_{\bar{p}}^3 \left( \frac{Q_{\bar{p}}}{M_{\bar{p}}} \right)^2, \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

and thus

$$\frac{\delta \Delta E}{\Delta E} = \frac{\delta R_{\infty}(\bar{p})}{R_{\infty}(\bar{p})} = 3 \frac{\delta Q_{\bar{p}}}{e} = 3 \frac{\delta M_{\bar{p}}}{M_{\bar{p}}}, \quad (2)$$

since the value  $Q_{\bar{p}}/M_{\bar{p}}$  is precisely known [34].

In our case, the  $\bar{p}\text{He}^+$  atom is a three-body system and the relation above may not be rigorously applied, but a similar equation should be used in order to set a new limit on the antiproton charge (and the mass) from the achieved precision of the  $\bar{p}\text{He}^+$  transition energy. Very recently, Kino has performed his energy calculation [37] with  $\bar{p}$  charge and mass which are simultaneously deviated slightly from their original values (*i.e.* the values for proton). The simultaneous deviation assures the required condition that the charge-to-mass ratio  $Q_{\bar{p}}/M_{\bar{p}}$  be constant. Note that no deviation is added to the helium nucleus and the electron. His results give +(4.1–4.5) ppm shift of transition energies for the two resonances in question per +1 ppm simultaneous deviation of the  $\bar{p}$  charge and the mass:

$$\frac{\delta \Delta E}{\Delta E} = -\frac{\delta \lambda_0}{\lambda_0} = f \frac{\delta Q_{\bar{p}}}{e} \left( \frac{\delta Q_{\bar{p}}}{e} = \frac{\delta M_{\bar{p}}}{M_{\bar{p}}} \right), \quad f \approx 4.1\text{--}4.5. \quad (3)$$

With this equation, we obtain

$$\frac{\delta Q_{\bar{p}}}{e} < 5 \times 10^{-7} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\delta M_{\bar{p}}}{M_{\bar{p}}} < 5 \times 10^{-7}, \quad (4)$$

which gives more than one order of magnitude better constraint on the antiproton charge and mass than the currently known value. Moreover, the experimental precision itself is as good as  $|\delta \lambda_0/\lambda_0| = 0.5$  ppm (for the 597 nm transition wavelength) and will be improved in

the near future. So the potential limit is even narrower than the status quo, as far as the experimental sector is concerned. So far, our data are limited to the two transitions, but we are ready to extend these measurements to other transitions to test the theory. It would be most welcome that theoretical work in the near future advances to the precision of sub-ppm, taking into account small effects including higher-order QED terms.

## VI. CONCLUSION

In summary, we have observed density shifts of the laser resonance lines of antiprotonic helium atoms in dense helium medium. The central frequency showed linear red-shifts of  $0.61 \pm 0.01$  GHz and  $0.22 \pm 0.02$  GHz per 1 g/l for the 597 nm and 470 nm transitions, respectively. The extrapolated values at zero-density limits were compared with recent theoretical calculations including relativistic and QED effects, and they showed agreements at precisions of 2 ppm. This already surpasses the currently known precision of the antiproton's Rydberg constant, giving the best constraint on the  $\bar{p}$  charge and mass. Thus the high-precision spectroscopy of  $\bar{p}\text{He}^+$  atoms has opened a new possibility of measuring fundamental constants of the antiproton.

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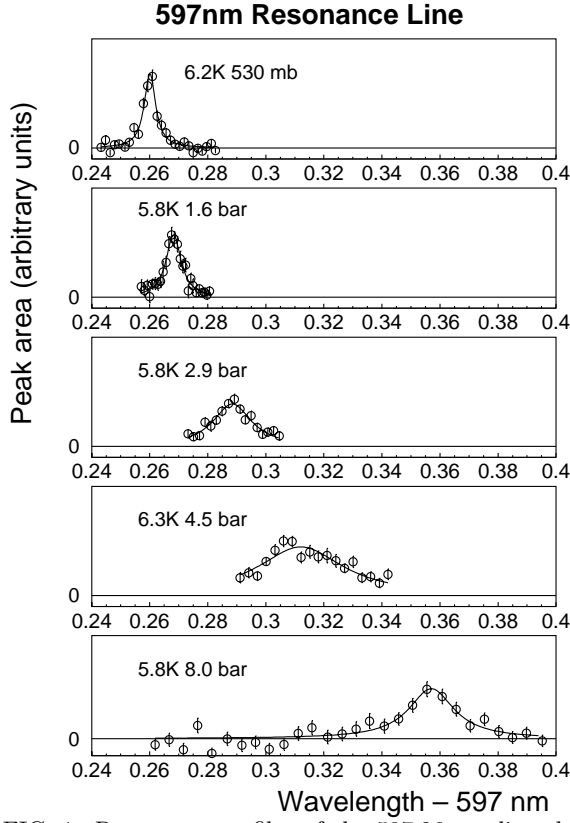


FIG. 1. Resonance profiles of the 597.26 nm line showing red shifts of the center with helium density. The linear scale for the  $y$ -axes are not the same for different target conditions.

TABLE I. Summary of the shift measurements. Calibrated values for the central vacuum wavelengths of the two resonances at different target conditions (temperature, pressure and corresponding density) are shown with relative errors which include both statistical and systematic errors for the relative wavelengths among different targets. In contrast to Figure 2, the data points taken at similar conditions are averaged over in the table. The data written in *italic style* were taken for the purpose of the absolute calibration of the wavelengths with respect to the standard reference lines, and the errors given are the absolute errors instead.

$T$ [K]	$p$ [bar]	$\rho$ [g/ℓ] $\pm \delta\rho$	$\lambda$ [nm] $\pm \delta\lambda_{\text{rel/abs}}$
6.2	0.17	$1.38 \pm 0.03$	$597.2582 \pm 0.0003$
6.2	0.31	$2.49 \pm 0.05$	$597.2585 \pm 0.0003$
15.2	1.00	$3.17 \pm 0.03$	$597.2598 \pm 0.0003$
6.2	0.53	$4.37 \pm 0.09$	$597.2601 \pm 0.0003$
<i>5.8</i>	<i>0.54</i>	<i>4.78 <math>\pm 0.10</math></i>	<i>597.2606 <math>\pm 0.0002</math></i>
6.2	0.94	$8.07 \pm 0.18$	$597.2629 \pm 0.0004$
5.8	1.56	$16.1 \pm 0.6$	$597.2681 \pm 0.0005$
5.8	2.0	$23.0 \pm 1.1$	$597.2737 \pm 0.0006$
5.8	2.9	$45 \pm 5$	$597.2885 \pm 0.0007$

6.3	4.5	$78 \pm 6$	$597.3119 \pm 0.0022$
5.8	8.0	$127 \pm 2$	$597.3570 \pm 0.0011$
6.3	0.18	$1.43 \pm 0.02$	$470.7223 \pm 0.0003$
<i>5.8</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>4.37 <math>\pm 0.09</math></i>	<i>470.7229 <math>\pm 0.0003</math></i>
6.2	0.54	$4.44 \pm 0.08$	$470.7227 \pm 0.0003$
<i>5.8</i>	<i>0.59</i>	<i>5.21 <math>\pm 0.11</math></i>	<i>470.7224 <math>\pm 0.0002</math></i>
6.3	0.82	$6.83 \pm 0.14$	$470.7232 \pm 0.0006$
6.3	1.17	$10.1 \pm 0.2$	$470.7237 \pm 0.0004$
5.3	0.97	$10.2 \pm 0.3$	$470.7236 \pm 0.0017$
6.0	1.18	$11.0 \pm 0.3$	$470.7239 \pm 0.0007$
5.8	1.66	$17.5 \pm 0.6$	$470.7244 \pm 0.0013$
5.8	2.5	$32 \pm 2$	$470.728 \pm 0.001$

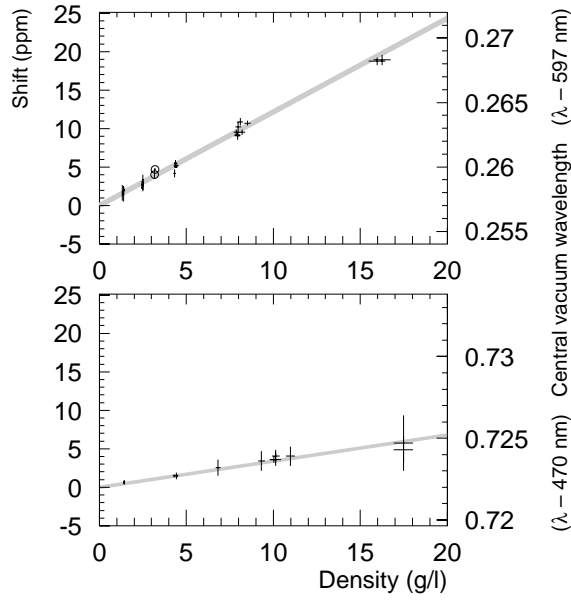


FIG. 2. The central vacuum wavelength plotted against the density of the helium target at relatively low densities. The encircled data taken at 15  $\kappa$  fall roughly on the linear line. The extrapolation to the zero-density limit gives the transition wavelengths of the  $\bar{p}\text{He}^+$  three-body system unperturbed by collisions. The line thickness covers the statistical error of the linear fit to the data.

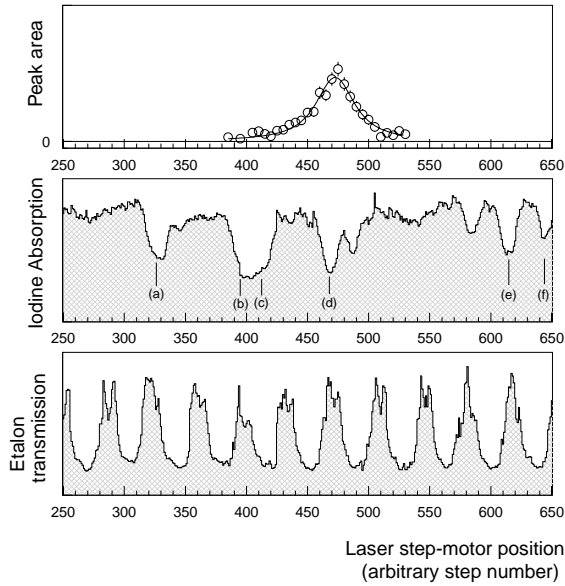


FIG. 3. A 597 nm resonance profile was taken with a target of 540 mb at 5.8  $\kappa$ , together with standard iodine-absorption lines in order to give an absolute wavelength calibration. The symbols (a)–(f) correspond to reference lines listed in Table II. The central vacuum wavelength was determined to be  $597.2606 \pm 0.0002$  nm.

TABLE II. List of reference  $\text{I}_2$  and  $\text{Te}_2$  absorption lines used for the wavelength calibration. The identification number of the lines and the wave number values are taken from Refs. [25,26] and listed, together with calculated corresponding vacuum wavelengths. Symbols a–f correspond to the lines in Figure 3.

$^{128}\text{I}_2$ reference lines [25]				
line	No. #	wave number $[\text{cm}^{-1}]$	vacuum wavelength [nm]	
a	4509	16742.0419	597.29871	
	4510	16742.2272	597.29210	
	4511	16742.3125	597.28905	
	4512	16742.4869	597.28283	
	4513	16742.7148	597.27470	
	4514	16742.9009	597.26806	
	4515	16742.9484	597.26637	
	4516	16743.0984	597.26102	
	4517	16743.4965	597.24682	
	4518	16743.5754	597.24400	
b	4519	16743.8554	597.23402	
	4520	16744.0762	597.22614	
	$^{130}\text{Te}_2$ reference lines [26]			
		59	21242.6542	470.75097
	60	21243.4691	470.73291	
	61	21245.9655	470.67760	



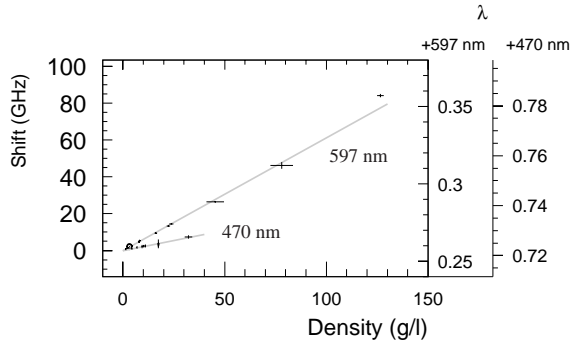


FIG. 4. The central vacuum wavelength is plotted against the density of the target helium for the  $(n,l)=(39,35)\rightarrow(38,34)$ : 597 nm and  $(37,34)\rightarrow(36,33)$ : 470 nm resonance lines. No resonance was observed for the 470 nm line at higher density than 32 g/l because of the quenched population of the parent state which is no longer metastable.

TABLE III. Extrapolated vacuum wavelengths  $\lambda_0$  at zero-density limit and shift parameters in various units. The larger error  $\delta\lambda_0$  for the 470 nm line than for the 597 nm line is due to a larger error in the calibration of the absolute wavelength.

Transition $(n,l)\rightarrow(n',l')$	Wavelength $\lambda_0 \pm \delta\lambda_0$ [nm]	Density shift		
		$\Delta\nu/\rho$ [GHz/(g/l)]	$\Delta\nu/N$ [ $10^{-21}$ GHz/cm $^{-3}$ ]	$(\Delta\lambda/\lambda)/\rho$ [ppm/(g/l)]
$(39,35)\rightarrow(38,34)$	$597.2570\pm 0.0003$	$-0.61 \pm 0.01$	$-4.05 \pm 0.07$	$1.22 \pm 0.02$
$(37,34)\rightarrow(36,33)$	$470.7220\pm 0.0006$	$-0.22 \pm 0.02$	$-1.5 \pm 0.1$	$0.34 \pm 0.03$

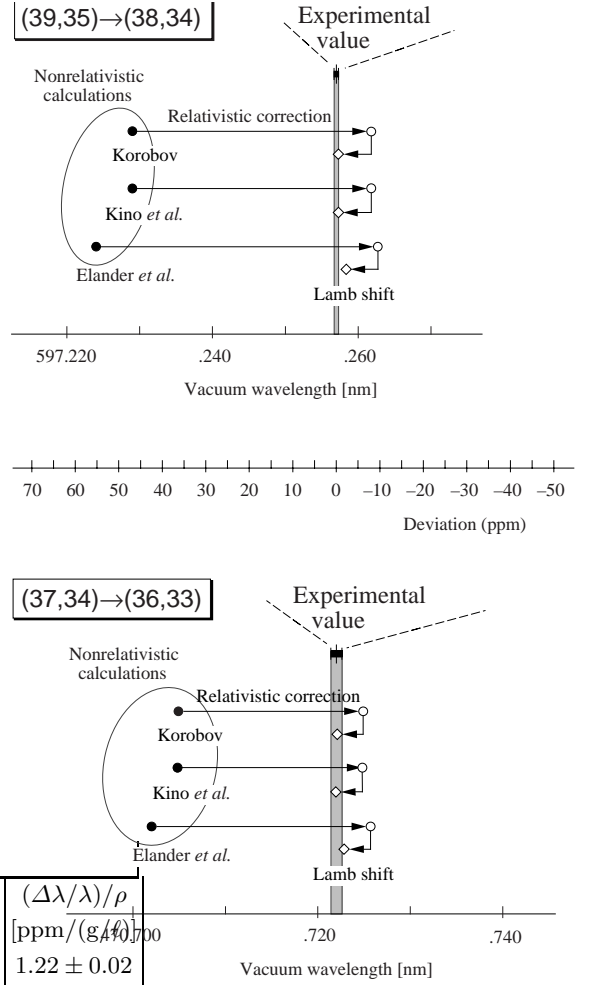


FIG. 5. The experimental values of the vacuum wavelengths for transitions  $(39,35)\rightarrow(38,34)$  and  $(37,34)\rightarrow(36,33)$  are compared with recent theoretical values [24,29,32,33], which agree within precisions of a few ppm when the relativistic corrections and the Lamb shift are taken into account. The so-far known precision of the antiproton Rydberg constant (50 ppm) is comparable to the discrepancy in the figure between the nonrelativistic calculations and our experimental value, while the error of the present measurement of 0.5 ppm (upper figure) is by far better than that. Note: The ppm scale applies to both transitions.