$$\frac{\mu_n}{\mu_e} = 1{\cdot}04066884\,(26) \times 10^{-3} \quad (0.25\ \text{ppm})$$

$$\frac{\mu_n}{\mu_p} = -\,0.68497935\,(17) \quad (0.25\ \text{ppm}) \tag{4}$$

Our result can also be expressed in terms of the nuclear magneton μ_N. In this case, however, the accuracy is slightly degraded by the uncertainty in the electron to proton mass ratio. Using the value of m/M obtained by combining results from Philips et al [17] and Cohen and Taylor [18] we have

$$\frac{\mu_n}{\mu_N} = -\,1{\cdot}91304184\,(88) \quad (0.45\ \text{ppm}) \tag{5}$$

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