The **Frequency Domain Method** (FDM) is based on 2D frozen spin concept with four fundamental features: the total spin precession frequency in vertical plane due to the electric and magnetic dipole moments in an imperfect ring is measured with statistic absolute error value ~10-7 rad/sec for one ring filling; a position of the ring elements from the clock-wise to counter-clock-wise procedures is unchanged; the calibration of the effective factor Lorentz using the spin precession frequency measurement in the horizontal plane alternately in each CW and CCW procedures is done; the approximate relationship between the frequencies of the spin in different planes to exclude them to mix to the vertical frequency detecting expected EDM signal at a statistical sensitivity level approaching 10−29 e cm is fulfilled.

In the **Frequency Domain Method** (**FDM**) we took in attention that methods based on the concept of 3D frozen spin as in the **BNL** method, when the MDM spin frequency in all three directions is comparable or less than the EDM frequency (of the order of ≈10-9 radian / second), are not realizable due to first, the unachievable required installation accuracy of the accelerator elements **10-14 m** and second, the absence of a dedicated axis around which the spin oscillates, when any random local perturbations (**zero integer spin resonance**) in arbitrary directions will cause an arbitrary spin rotation, which will result uncompensated effect of **the geometric phase.**

The transition to the concept of 2D frozen spin involves measuring the frequency of precession of the spin in the vertical plane instead of the growth of the spin in the vertical projection caused by the EDM. The inversion of the leading magnetic field in the ring in the FDM method during the transition from CW to CCW should be accompanied by calibration of the effective gamma value in the horizontal plane, which retains its value in other planes and uniquely determines the contribution of MDM to the total MDM + EDM precession frequency of the spin in the vertical plane.

In addition, we would like to note, that replacing the CW⬄CCW procedure with the inverse transverse magnetic field BB⬄(-B) like in Koop-Wheel method does not solve the problem of systematic errors.

In conclusion we would like to say that the FDM method meets all the requirements of the EDM search method using the drive ring. The FDM method can be used to study both deuterons and protons in any ring including the prototype-ring.