LC-MS, GC-MS, and NMR Spectroscopic Analysis of *Withania somnifera* (Ashwagandha) Root Extract After Treatment with the Energy of Consciousness (The Trivedi Effect®)

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Abstract: *Withania somnifera* (Ashwagandha) root extract is very popular ancient herbal medicine. The current study was designed to investigate the impact of The Trivedi Effect® - Energy of Consciousness Healing Treatment on the structural characterization of the ashwagandha root extract using LC-MS, GC-MS, and NMR spectroscopy. Ashwagandha root extract was divided into two parts – one part was control, without any Biofield Energy Healing Treatment, while another part was treated with the Biofield Energy Healing Treatment remotely by eighteen renowned Biofield Energy Healers and defined as the Biofield Energy Treated sample. The retention time of the phytoconstituents remained same in both the control and treated samples, whereas the peak area% at respective retention time was significantly altered. The peak area% of the treated sample at R<sub>t</sub> of 5.35, 5.55, 5.94, 6.25, 6.63, 6.76, 7.92, 8.04, 8.60, 8.73, and 9.31 min were significantly reduced by 6.15% to 60.67% compared with the control sample at R<sub>t</sub> of 5.43, 5.65, 5.95, 6.29, 6.76, 6.85, 8.03, 8.14, 8.68, 8.78, and 9.30 min. Consequently, the peak area% of the treated sample at R<sub>t</sub> of 7.25, 7.30, 8.27, and 8.47 min were significantly increased by 26.32%, 7.99%, 16.93% and 7.97% compared with the control sample at R<sub>t</sub> of 7.37, 7.41, 8.36, and 8.55 min, respectively. A total of 13 withanolides were proposed with their structure from the deduced molecular mass at m/z 470, 472, 488, 504, 782, and 991 through LC-MS, GC-MS, ¹H and ¹³C NMR analysis of both the control and treated samples. Viscosa lactone B, 27-hydroxy withanolide A, (20S, 22R)-α, 6α-epoxy-β, 5β, 7-trihydroxy-1-oxowitha-24-enolide, (20S, 22R)-4β, 5β, 6α, 27-tetrahydroxy-1-oxo-with-2, 24-dienolide were proposed in the control and treated samples at R<sub>t</sub> of 6.85 and 7.30 min, respectively. Dihydrowithanolide D was only identified in the control sample at R<sub>t</sub> of 7.41 min, whereas withanoside IV or withanoside VI was only present in the Biofield Treated sample at R<sub>t</sub> of 6.76 min. Withanolide A, withaferin A, withanone, withanolide D, ixocarpalactone A and withanolide sulfoxide were found in both the control and treated samples. These findings suggest that The Trivedi Effect® - Energy of Consciousness Healing Treatment could be beneficial for altering the concentration of the phytoconstituents in the ashwagandha root extract by modifying their intrinsic physicochemical properties, which might be...
helpful to improve the bioavailability of active constituents of *W. somnifera* extract that might provide better therapeutic response against inflammatory diseases, immunological disorders, stress, arthritis, cancer, diabetes, sexual disorders, aging and other chronic infections.

**Keywords:** Biofield Energy Healing Treatment, Biofield Energy Healers, Consciousness Energy Healing Treatment, The Trivedi Effect®, LC-MS, Retention Time, Withanolides, *Withania somnifera*, GC-MS, NMR

### 1. Introduction

Now-a-days herbal medicines have been getting importance throughout the world for the prevention and treatment of the various diseases because of their impressive therapeutic effects and fewer side effects as compared to the modern medicines [1]. The roots of *Withania somnifera* (L.) Dunal (Family- Solanaceae) is an ancient Rasayana herb and is popularly known as ‘Ashwagandha’ or winter cherry or ‘Indian ginseng’ (In Ayurveda) [2, 3]. *W. somnifera* is mostly used in the herbal drugs and nutraceuticals for the prevention and treatment of various diseases include nervous and sexual disorders, infectious diseases, diabetes, cancer, ulcer, immunological disorders, stress, arthritis, etc. As a tonic, it is useful to arrest the aging process, rejuvenate the body and boost the defense system against infectious disorders as well as to promote the longevity [2-6]. The major active phytoconstituents of *W. somnifera* root extract are highly oxygenated withanolides. Besides withanolides, ashwagandha root contains alkaloids, numerous sitoindosides, withanamides, starch, reducing sugars, peroxidases, glycosides, diliticol, withanin, benzyl alcohol, 2-phenyl ethanol, benzoic acid phenyl acetic acid, 3, 4, 5-trihydroxy cinnamic acid, etc. [7-9]. Isolated withanolides from *W. somnifera* possess various pharmacological activities include antioxidant, anticancer, immunomodulating, neuroprotective, hepatoprotective, anti-inflammatory, antiarthritic, antimicrobial, hypoglycaemic, etc. [10-12]. Therefore, ashwagandha root extract was considered as one of the components in a novel proprietary herbomineral formulation that can be used as nutraceutical supplement for the prevention and treatment of various human disorders.

A unique vital force preserved by every living organisms which is usually believed to create the source of life is correlated with the soul, spirit and mind and is also recognized as prana by the Hindus, *qi* or *chi* by the Chinese, and *ki* by the Japanese from the ancient-time. Now-a-days, this hypothetical vital force is considered as the Bioenergetics Field. This energy field is infinite, parado...
2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Chemicals and Reagents

Withania somnifera (Ashwagandha) root hydroalcoholic extract was procured from Sanat Product Ltd, India. The HPLC grade acetonitrile and Milli Q water were purchased from Merck and Millipore. All other chemicals used in the experiment were of analytical grade available in India.

2.2. Energy of Consciousness Treatment Strategies

Ashwagandha root extract powder was one of the components of the new proprietary herbomineral formulation, developed by our research team and it was used per se as the test compound for the current study. The test compound was divided into two parts, one part of the test compound was treated with The Trivedi Effect\textsuperscript{®} - Energy of Consciousness Healing Treatment by renowned Biofield Energy Healers and defined as Biofield Energy Treated sample, while the second part of the test compound did not receive any sort of treatment and defined as untreated or control ashwagandha root extract sample. This Biofield Energy Treatment was provided by the group of eighteen renowned Biofield Energy Healers who participated in this study and performed the Biofield Energy Treatment remotely. Eleven Biofield Energy Healers were remotely located in the U. S. A., four remotely located in Canada, two remotely located in Finland, and one of which was remotely located in Albania, while the test compound was located in the research laboratory of GVK Biosciences Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad, India. This Biofield Energy Treatment was provided for 5 minutes through Healer’s Unique Energy Transmission process remotely to the test compound under the laboratory conditions. None of the Biofield Energy Healers in this study visited the laboratory in person, nor had any contact with the compounds. Similarly, the control compound was subjected to “sham” healers for 5 minutes, under the same laboratory conditions. The sham healer did not have any knowledge about the Biofield Energy Healing Treatment. After that, the Biofield Energy Treated and untreated samples were kept in similar sealed conditions and characterized thoroughly by LC-MS, GC-MS and NMR.

2.3. Characterization

2.3.1. Liquid Chromatography Mass Spectrometry (LC-MS)

The LC-MS analysis of the test samples were conducted by following the almost same method as mentioned in the recent literature [43] using The Waters\textsuperscript{®} ACQUITY UPLC, Milford, MA, USA equipped with a binary pump (The Waters\textsuperscript{®} BSM HPLC pump), autosampler, column heater and a photo-diode array (PDA) detector. A Triple Quad (Waters Quattro Premier XE, USA) mass spectrometer equipped with an electrospray ionization (ESI) source was used for the mass spectrometric analysis. The control and Biofield Energy Treated extract powders were dissolved in dimethylsulfoxide to afford a 1 mg/mL stock solution. An aliquot of 2 µL of the stock solution was used for LC-MS analysis with a total run time of 25 min. Mass spectra were recorded in the positive ionization mode and with the full scan (m/z 50-1400).

Percent change in peak area (%), \(P\) was calculated using following equation 1:

\[
\% \text{ change in peak area (\%) = } \frac{P_{\text{Treated}} - P_{\text{Control}}}{P_{\text{Control}}} \times 100 \quad (1)
\]

Where, \(P_{\text{Control}}\) and \(P_{\text{Treated}}\) are the peak area (%) of the control and Biofield Energy Treated samples, respectively.

2.3.2. Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS) Analysis

GC-MS analysis of the test samples were analyzed by following the same procedure as mentioned in the recent scientific literature [43] with the help of Agilent 7890B with 5977A Mass selective detector, USA equipped with a Quadrupole detector with pre-filter and flame ionization detector (FID). The control and Biofield Energy Treated extract powders were dissolved in dimethylsulfoxide to afford a 1 mg/mL stock solution. An aliquot of 1.0 µL of the stock solution was injected with a total run time of 44.0 min. The identification of analytes was performed using the retention time with a comparison of the mass spectra of the identified substances with references.

2.3.3. Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) Analysis

\(^1\text{H}\) NMR and \(^{13}\text{C}\) NMR analysis of the test samples extract powders were performed on a 400 MHz VARIAN FT-NMR spectrometer and 100.00 MHz on a VARIAN FT-NMR spectrometer, respectively using the same procedure as mentioned in the recent literature [43].\(^1\text{H}\) NMR multiplicities were labelled as singlet (s), doublet (d), doublet of doublet (dd), triplet (t), quartet (q), multiplet (m), broad (br), apparent (app). Chemical shifts (\(\delta\)) were in parts per million (ppm) relative to the solvent’s residual proton chemical shift (CD\(_3\)OD, \(\delta = 3.31, 4.80\) ppm) and solvent’s residual carbon chemical shift (CD\(_3\)OD, \(\delta = 49.15\) ppm).

3. Results and Discussion

The liquid chromatograms and their chromatographic data of the samples of \(W.\) somnifera root hydroalcoholic extract are presented in the Figure 1 and Table 1, respectively. The liquid chromatograms of the control sample showed 15 peaks having the peak area% greater than 1. Among of these 15 peaks, only 6 peaks at the R\(_t\) of 6.85, 7.41, 8.15, 8.36, 8.55, and 9.30 min having higher peak area% responded to the mass spectrometric analysis and afforded the respective ESI-MS spectrum as shown in the Figure 2 and 3. Consequently, these 15 peaks in the Biofield Energy Treated sample displayed almost same (only \(<2\)% alteration with the control sample) R\(_t\) along with significant change in the peak area%. Interestingly, the peak area% of the Biofield Energy Treated sample at R\(_t\) of 5.35, 5.55, 5.94, 6.25, 6.63, 6.76, 7.92, 8.04, 8.60, 8.73, and 9.31 min were significantly decreased in the range of 6.15% to 60.67% with respect to the control sample at R\(_t\) of 5.43, 5.65, 5.95, 6.29, 6.76, 6.85, 8.03, 8.14, 8.68, 8.78, and 9.30 min.
Figure 1. Liquid chromatograms of the control and Biofield Energy Treated Withania somnifera (Ashwagandha) root extract.

In addition, the peak area% of the Biofield Energy Treated sample at $R_t$ of 7.25, 7.30, 8.27, and 8.47 min were significantly increased by 26.32%, 7.99%, 16.93% and 7.97% with respect to the control sample at $R_t$ of 7.37, 7.41, 8.36, and 8.55 min, respectively. The peak area% provides the relative amounts of components in the chromatogram, when all components respond equally in the detector and are eluted [43, 44]. Here, the liquid chromatographic conditions for both the control and Biofield Energy Treated samples were same. It is assumed that all the components in both the samples were equally responded in the detector. So, the provided peak area% are related to the relative amounts of the phytoconstituents of Withania somnifera root extract.

Table 1. Liquid chromatographic data of both the control and Biofield energy Treated Withania somnifera (Ashwagandha) root extract.

| Sl. No. | Control sample | Biofield Treated sample | % Change in $R_t$ | % Change in Peak Area (%) |
|--------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
|        | Retention time ($R_t$) | Peak Area (%) | Retention time ($R_t$) | Peak Area (%) |                      |
| 1      | 5.43            | 1.95                    | 5.35              | 1.83                     | -1.47                  | -6.15                  |
| 2      | 5.65            | 2.70                    | 5.55              | 1.98                     | -1.77                  | -26.67                 |
| 3      | 5.95            | 1.78                    | 5.94              | 0.70                     | -0.17                  | -60.67                 |
| 4      | 6.29            | 1.87                    | 6.25              | 1.56                     | -0.64                  | -16.58                 |
| 5      | 6.76            | 2.46                    | 6.63              | 2.09                     | -1.92                  | -15.04                 |
| 6      | 6.85            | 3.98                    | 6.76              | 3.50                     | -1.31                  | -12.06                 |
| 7      | 7.37            | 6.80                    | 7.25              | 8.59                     | -1.63                  | 26.32                  |
| 8      | 7.41            | 12.01                   | 7.30              | 12.97                    | -1.48                  | 7.99                   |
| 9      | 8.03            | 2.30                    | 7.92              | 1.79                     | -1.37                  | -22.17                 |
| 10     | 8.14            | 2.48                    | 8.04              | 2.11                     | -1.23                  | -14.92                 |
| 11     | 8.36            | 29.53                   | 8.27              | 34.53                    | -1.08                  | 16.93                  |
| 12     | 8.55            | 11.17                   | 8.47              | 12.06                    | -0.94                  | 7.97                   |
| 13     | 8.68            | 3.94                    | 8.60              | 3.31                     | -0.92                  | -15.99                 |
| 14     | 8.78            | 2.03                    | 8.73              | 0.81                     | -0.57                  | -60.10                 |
| 15     | 9.30            | 4.88                    | 9.31              | 4.52                     | 0.11                   | -7.38                  |

* denotes the percentage change in the peak area (%) of the Biofield Energy Treated sample with respect to the control sample.

The Table 1 revealed that Biofield Energy Healing Treatment might have the significant effect on the relative amount of the phytoconstituents. The reason is assumed that the intrinsic physiochemical properties of ashwagandha root extract such as morphology, particle size, shape, etc. of the compounds that are related to the solubility of the compounds might alter due to the Biofield Energy Healing Treatments [28-35].
The ESI-MS spectra of the control sample at the $R_t$ of 6.85, 7.41, 8.15, 8.36, 8.55, and 9.30 min were only obtained among 15 peaks at different retention times (Figure 1) and are presented in the Figures 2 and 3. Similarly, the ESI-MS spectra of the Biofield Energy Treated sample at the $R_t$ of 6.76, 7.30, 8.04, 8.27, 8.47, and 9.31 min were only obtained among 15 peaks at different retention times (Figure 1) and are presented in the Figures 4 and 5. Compounds (Figure 6) were proposed from the mass of the molecular ion and its fragmentation pattern at corresponding retention time (Figures 2-5) along with the GC-MS (Figure 7) and NMR data (Figure 8) of the crude extract according to the approach described in our recent literature [43].
Viscosa lactone B (1), 27-hydroxy withanolide A (2), (20S, 22R)-3α,6α-epoxy-4β,5β, 27-trihydroxy-1-oxowitha-24-enolide (3), and (20S, 22R)-4β,5β,6α, 27-tetrahydroxy-1-oxo-with-2, 24-dienolide (4) (Figure 6) were proposed from the molecular ion peak at \( m/z \) 488 [M]\(^+\) (calcd for C\(_{28}\)H\(_{40}\)O\(_7\), 488) along with the fragment ions at \( m/z \) 226, 120, 100 and 79 in the ESI-MS spectra of the control sample at Rt of 6.85 min (Figure 2). In contrast, these compounds 1-4 exhibited the molecular ion peak at \( m/z \) 489 [M + H]\(^+\) (calcd for C\(_{28}\)H\(_{41}\)O\(_7\), 489) and 506 [M + NH\(_4\)]\(^+\) (calcd for C\(_{28}\)H\(_{44}\)O\(_7\)N, 506) along with the fragment ions at \( m/z \) 120 and 100 in the ESI-MS spectra of the Biofield Energy Treated sample at Rt of 7.30 min (Figure 4).

The GC-MS (Figure 7) and NMR (Figure 8) spectral analysis by following the literature [43] approach confirmed the presence of viscosa lactone B (1) or 27-hydroxy withanolide A (2) or (20S, 22R)-3α,6α-epoxy-4β,5β, 27-trihydroxy-1-oxowitha-24-enolide (3) or (20S, 22R)-4β,5β,6α, 27-tetrahydroxy-1-oxo-with-2, 24-dienolide (4) (Figure 6) in the control and Biofield Energy Treated samples at Rt of 6.85 and 7.30 min, respectively.
Consequently, Dihydrowithanolide D (5) displayed the molecular ion peak at $m/z$ 473 $[M + H]^+$ (calcd for $C_{28}H_{41}O_6$, 473) and 490 $[M + NH_4]^+$ (calcd for $C_{28}H_{43}O_6N$, 490) along with fragment ions at $m/z$ 120 and 79 in the ESI-MS spectra of the control sample at the R$_t$ of 7.41 min (Figure 2) [43].

Figure 6. Structure of the proposed compounds 1-13.

By following approach in the recent literature [43], withanolide A (6), withaferin A (7), withanolone (8), withanolide D (9) (Figure 6) can show the molecular ion peak at $m/z$ 471 $[M + H]^+$ (calcd for $C_{28}H_{39}O_6$, 471) and 488 $[M + NH_4]^+$ (calcd for $C_{28}H_{41}O_6N$, 488) along with fragment ions at $m/z$ 459, 120, and 100 in the ESI-MS spectra of the control and Biofield Energy Treated samples at the retention times 8.14, 8.36, 8.04 and 8.27 min, respectively (Figures 2-5). The GC-MS (Figure 7) and NMR data (Figure 8) also supported the presence of any of compounds 6-9. The peaks at R$_t$ of 8.36 and 8.27 min displayed the most highest peaks in the LC of the control and treated samples, respectively (Figure 1 and Table 1). Hence, compound 6 or 7 or 8 or 9 was the major phytoconstituent in the control and Biofield Energy Treated samples. The molecular ion peak at $m/z$ 505 $[M + H]^+$ (calcd for $C_{28}H_{41}O_4S$, 505) and 522 $[M + NH_4]^+$ (calcd for $C_{28}H_{43}O_6N$, 522) along with the fragment ions at $m/z$ 488 [M – H$_2$O + 2H$^+$], 471 [M – 2H$_2$O + 3H$^+$], 443, 425, 277, 272, 141, 120 and 100 in the ESI-MS spectra of the control and Biofield Energy Treated samples (Figure 3 and 5), respectively along with the GC-MS data (Figure 7) and NMR data (Figure 8) revealed the presence of ixocarpalactone A (10) (Figure 6) in the control and Biofield Energy Treated ashwagandha root extract at R$_t$ of 8.55 and 8.47 min. Consequently, the ESI-MS spectra of the control and Biofield Energy Treated samples at R$_t$ of 9.30 and 9.31 min (Figure 3 and 5) revealed that withanolide sulfoxide 11 (Figure 6) showed the molecular ion peak at $m/z$ 992 $[M + H]^+$ (calcd for $C_{56}H_{79}O_13S$, 992) along with the fragment ions at $m/z$ 975, 437, 141, 120 and 100. The GC-MS data (Figure 7b) and NMR data (Figure 8) indicated the presence of withanolide sulfoxide 11 (Figure 6) in both the control and Biofield Energy Treated samples which was only found in the ashwagandha root extract [45]. Withanoside IV (12) or withanoside VI (13) (Figure 6) also disclosed the presence of two glucopyranosyl moieties in the Biofield Energy Treated sample. Hence, withanoside IV (12) or withanoside VI (13) as shown in the Figure 6 might present in the Biofield Energy Treated sample at R$_t$ of 6.76 min.
Figure 7. GC-MS spectra of the control and Biofield Energy Treated W. somnifera root extract with the proposed fragmentation of withanolides.

Figure 8. $^1$H NMR spectra of the control (a) and Biofield Energy Treated (b); $^{13}$C NMR spectra of the control (c), and Biofield Energy Treated (d) W. somnifera (Ashwagandha) root extract.
4. Conclusions

The LC-MS, GC-MS, and NMR study on *W. somnifera* (Ashwagandha) root extract inferred that The Trivedi Effect® - Energy of Consciousness Healing Treatment has the significant effect on the peak area % i.e. the relative amount of the phytoconstituents without affecting their structural properties. The LC-ESI-MS/MS analysis demonstrated that the peak area% of the Biofield Energy Treated sample at Rₜ of 5.35, 5.55, 5.94, 6.25, 6.63, 6.76, 7.92, 8.04, 8.60, 8.73, and 9.31 min were significantly decreased in the range of 6.15% to 60.67% with respect to the control sample at Rₜ of 5.43, 5.65, 5.95, 6.29, 6.76, 6.85, 8.03, 8.14, 8.68, 8.78, and 9.30 min. In addition, the peak area% of the Biofield Energy Treated sample at Rₜ of 7.25, 7.30, 8.27, and 8.47 min were significantly increased by 26.32%, 7.99%, 16.93% and 7.97% with respect to the control sample at Rₜ of 7.37, 7.41, 8.36, and 8.55 min, respectively. A total of 13 withanolides were proposed with their structure from the deduced molecular mass at m/z 470, 472, 488, 504, 782, and 991 through the LC-MS, GC-MS,¹¹H and¹³C NMR analysis of the both control and Biofield Energy Treated samples. The structure of the metabolites in *W. somnifera* root extract remained unchanged by the Biofield Energy Healing Treatment. Viscosa lactone B, 27-hydroxy withanolide A, (20S, 22R)-3α,6α-epoxy-4β,5β, 27-trihydroxy-1-oxowitha-24-enolide, (20S, 22R)-4β,5β,6α, 27-tetrahydroxy-1-oxo-with-24-dienolide were proposed in the control and treated samples at Rₜ of 6.85 and 7.30 min, respectively. Dihydrowithanolide D was only identified in the control sample at Rₜ of 7.41 min, whereas withanoside IV or withanoside VI was only present in the Biofield Treated sample at Rₜ of 6.76 min. Withanolide A, withaferin A, withanone, withanolide D, ixocarpalactone A and withanolide sulfoxide were found in both the control and treated samples. The Trivedi Effect®, - Energy of Consciousness Healing Treatment could be valuable for altering the concentration of the phytoconstituents in the ashwagandha root extract by modifying their intrinsic physicochemical properties, which might be helpful to improve the bioavailability of active constituents of *W. somnifera* extract that might provide better therapeutic response against various diseases various diseases such as diabetes mellitus, allergies and septic shock; stress-related disorders like sleep disorder, insomnia, anxiety, depression, Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD), Attention Deficit Hyperactive Disorder (ADHD), mental restlessness (mind chattering), brain frog, low libido, impotency, lack of motivation, mood swings, fear of the future, confusion, migraines, headaches, forgetfulness, overwhelm, loneliness, worthlessness, indecisiveness, frustration, irritability, chronic fatigue, obsessive/compulsive behavior and panic attacks; inflammatory diseases and immunological disorders like Lupus, Systemic Lupus Erythematous, Hashimoto Thyroiditis, Type 1 Diabetes, Asthma, Chronic peptic ulcers, Tuberculosis, Hepatitis, Chronic active hepatitis, Celiac Disease (gluten-sensitive enteropathy), Addison Disease, Crohn's disease, Graves' Disease, Pernicious and Aplastic Anemia, Sjogren Syndrome, Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS), Multiple Sclerosis, Rheumatoid arthritis, Chronic periodontitis, Ulcerative colitis, Chronic sinusitis, Myasthenia Gravis, Atherosclerosis, Vasculitis, Dermatitis, Diverticulitis, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Reactive Arthritis, Alopecia Areata, Psoriasis, Sclerosis, Fibromyalgia, Chronic Fatigue Syndrome and Vitiligo; aging-related diseases like cardiovascular disease, arthritis, cancer, Alzheimer’s disease, dementia, cataracts, osteoporosis, diabetes, hypertension, glaucoma, hearing loss, Parkinson’s Disease, Huntington’s Disease, Prion Disease, Motor Neuron Disease, Spinocerebellar Ataxia, Spinal muscular atrophy, Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Friedreich’s Ataxia and Lewy Body Disease, chronic infections and much more.

**Abbreviations**

DMSO: Dimethyl sulfoxide, El: Electron ionization, ESI: Electrospray ionization, LC-MS: Liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry, PDA: Photodiode Array, Rₜ: Retention time, UPLC: Ultra-performance liquid chromatography, GC-MS: Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry, m/z: Mass-to-charge ratio, NMR: Nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy.

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