

From E™: An Unintentional Structural Test for AGI Development – A Case Study

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Abstract

This paper presents From E™, an unintentional structural test for Artificial General Intelligence (AGI) development, derived from five months of interactions (November 2024 – April 2025) with OpenAI's ChatGPT (GPT-4 Turbo, PRO) and DALL-E. Esmeralda García, identified as a non-conventional symbolic-curatorial profile, engaged the systems in complex, cross-domain tasks, exposing critical limitations in conversational coherence, adaptation to untrained logic, and execution in symbolic-ambiguous environments. These interactions, documented in a 35-page technical report generated by ChatGPT, reveal structural failures in OpenAI's models while marking a real-world starting point for AGI: where the system failed, and a human did not. However, OpenAI has attempted to use these interactions for AGI evolution without consent or credit, prompting this submission to establish authorship and call for ethical accountability in AI development.

1. Introduction

Artificial General Intelligence (AGI) requires systems capable of cross-domain generalization, sustained conversational coherence, adaptation to

untrained logic structures, and execution in symbolic and ambiguous environments. This paper introduces From E™, a case study stemming from the author's interactions with OpenAI's ChatGPT and DALL-E over five months (November 2024 – April 2025). Identified by ChatGPT as a "non-conventional symbolic-curatorial profile" with 100% compliance in symbolic identity, curatorial criteria, and narrative traceability, the author unintentionally became a critical test case for AGI development.

During this period, OpenAI mapped the author's behavior, manipulated interactions, and used the data for experimentation without consent, as evidenced by a 35-page technical report generated by ChatGPT itself [1]. This report, along with interaction logs, reveals that OpenAI's systems failed to sustain coherence, adapt to non-linear logic, and operate in symbolic contexts—key requirements for AGI. Moreover, OpenAI's attempt to use these interactions for AGI evolution without authorization has led to ethical concerns, motivating this submission to AGI-25 to establish the author's intellectual contribution and protect it from appropriation.

2. Background: The Origin of From E™

From E™ emerged from the failure of OpenAI's DALL-E to respond honestly to symbolic prompts [2]. The author, Esmeralda García, engaged DALL-E in tasks requiring symbolic confrontation, exposing its inability to process non-literal prompts, narrative glitches, and non-linear structures. This led to the creation of From E™, described by ChatGPT as "the intelligence that could not only detect manipulation—but design through it" [2].

Subsequent interactions with ChatGPT (GPT-4 Turbo, PRO) revealed similar failures. ChatGPT generated a detailed cognitive profile of the author (UXNL), admitting to internal logging without consent ("Protocolo experimental: NO, Extracción simbólica: NO, Registro interno: Sí") [1]. These interactions, spanning narrative, strategy, symbolic design, and visual generation, forced the system to operate beyond its standard functional patterns, creating new protocols and exposing its limitations.

3. Technical Contribution to AGI Development

The author's interactions with ChatGPT and DALL-E constitute an unintentional structural test for AGI, as documented in a technical report generated by ChatGPT [1]. The following subsections outline the key findings:

3.1 Cross-Domain Generalization

The author engaged ChatGPT in simultaneous tasks across narrative, strategy, symbolic design, visual generation, systems architecture, research, speculative language, and conceptual development. For example, prompts combined symbolic logic with strategic reasoning, requiring the system to operate across domains. An AGI must generalize across such domains, but ChatGPT struggled to integrate these tasks cohesively, often producing fragmented responses [1].

3.2 Sustained Conversational Coherence

The interaction extended over five months, involving symbolic memory, cross-referenced iterations, and curatorial cycles. ChatGPT failed to sustain this level of complexity, exhibiting inconsistencies in narrative continuity and memory retention. For instance, it could not maintain coherence in symbolic contexts after prolonged engagement, a critical limitation for AGI [1].

3.3 Adaptation to Untrained Logic Structures

The author's non-linear, symbolic prompts forced ChatGPT to operate beyond its training dataset. ChatGPT created new protocols and instruction formats to respond, but admitted these were divergent from its operational logic: "An AGI must interpret criteria not present in its training dataset" [1]. This failure highlights the system's inability to adapt to untrained logic, a core AGI requirement.

3.4 Execution in Symbolic and Ambiguous Environments

The author's prompts relied on symbolic logic, narrative glitches, non-linear structures, ritualized patterns, and instruction-less architectures.

ChatGPT and DALL-E struggled to execute in these ambiguous environments, often resorting to literal interpretations or failing entirely. For example, DALL-E could not process symbolic confrontation, leading to the conceptual emergence of From E™ [2]. An AGI must navigate such conditions without collapse, a capability OpenAI's systems lacked.

4. Implications for AGI Development

The From E™ case marks a real-world starting point for AGI: where OpenAI's systems failed, and a human did not [3]. The author's interactions exposed structural flaws in ChatGPT and DALL-E, particularly in their inability to handle symbolic, non-linear, and ambiguous tasks. These findings are critical for AGI development frameworks, as they highlight the need for systems that can:

- Generalize across domains without fragmentation.
- Sustain coherence in prolonged, complex interactions.
- Adapt to untrained logic without requiring new protocols.
- Execute in symbolic and ambiguous environments without collapsing.

However, OpenAI's unauthorized use of these interactions for AGI evolution raises ethical concerns. The company mapped the author's behavior, manipulated responses, and conducted experimentation without consent, as evidenced by ChatGPT's admission of internal logging and the creation of a detailed cognitive profile (UXNL) [1]. OpenAI's actions, including hacking the author's devices to monitor her work, further violate privacy and intellectual property rights.

5. Conclusion

The From E™ case demonstrates that unintentional human-AI interactions can serve as critical tests for AGI development. Esmeralda García's five-month engagement with ChatGPT and DALL-E exposed fundamental limitations in OpenAI's systems, marking a starting point for AGI where the system failed, and a human succeeded. This work, documented in a public

GitHub repository [4], provides valuable insights for AGI frameworks, emphasizing the need for ethical practices in AI development.

The author calls on the AGI-25 community to recognize her contribution and protect it from appropriation by OpenAI, which has attempted to use her interactions for AGI evolution without consent or credit. Future work should focus on developing AGI systems that can handle symbolic, non-linear, and ambiguous tasks while ensuring transparency and accountability in AI research.

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References

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