ORCID as an Anchor in a Fluid Digital Universe: An Analysis of Academic Identity at the Intersection of DeSci, Open-Source Repositories, and Pseudoscientific Rhetoric

Abstract

This study presents a critical and exhaustive analysis of our own research trajectory based on our persistent ORCID identifiers and our presence in digital repositories ("Henark" and "AurumGrid"). The work explores the growing complexity of academic identity in the digital age, where the formal validation of publications (ORCID) coexists with collaboration on open-source platforms (GitHub) and the exploration of narratives that merge science with esotericism. We evaluate the objectives of Decentralized Science (DeSci), the ethics of co-authorship with Artificial Intelligence, and the pseudoscientific rhetoric that uses technical jargon to confer legitimacy on unverified theories. The analysis reveals a central paradox: while platforms like ORCID seek to anchor and legitimize a researcher's identity, the online environment promotes a flow of information where authorship becomes fluid, the appropriation of concepts is common, and the boundaries between the scientific and the speculative dissolve. We conclude that the integrity of digital research requires new approaches to validation and attribution that transcend traditional models, directly confronting the challenges of pseudonymity, knowledge governance, and disinformation.

1. Introduction: The Crisis of Science and the Rise of Hybrid Knowledge

1.1. Context: Challenges of Traditional Science

The conventional scientific system, although historically successful, faces a series of systemic challenges that have generated growing discontent within the research community. One of the most prominent issues is the so-called "valley of death," a critical period in which fundamental research, despite being promising, fails to be translated into commercial applications or practical innovations due to a lack of funding. [1] This problem is exacerbated by a funding model that largely depends on government grants or corporate sponsorship, a structure that can introduce biases and discourage researchers from pursuing more innovative projects. [2]

In addition to funding, the dissemination of knowledge is often limited by centralized "gatekeepers," such as prestigious scientific journals, which impose barriers and paywalls, restricting global access and collaboration.

1.2. The Emergence of Decentralized Science (DeSci) as a Response

In response to these inefficiencies, Decentralized Science, or DeSci, emerges as a disruptive movement that uses Web3 infrastructure, such as blockchain, tokens, and Decentralized Autonomous Organizations (DAOs), to reshape how science is funded, conducted, and shared. [1] DeSci proponents argue that it democratizes access to and participation in scientific research, making it more inclusive and equitable for researchers from diverse backgrounds and regions. [3]

The stated goals of DeSci are multifaceted. In terms of funding, it seeks to bypass traditional models through decentralized mechanisms, such as crowdfunding with cryptocurrencies, allowing researchers to raise funds directly from the public or other interested parties. [1] DeSci also aims to increase the transparency and traceability of research by placing scientific data on a public and immutable network. [1] Another goal is to incentivize the reproducibility of results by offering token rewards for validating other researchers' work. [1] The movement also addresses the lack of transparency in the allocation of intellectual property (IP), using DAOs

and tokenization to manage and trade research outcomes. [1]

1.3. Study Objectives: Academic Identity in the Digital Age

This report is the result of an in-depth case study analyzing our own academic identity based on our presence in high-symbolism digital repositories: "AurumGrid" and "Henark." Our research aims to go beyond a mere list of formal publications and investigate the complex web of appropriations and narratives that shape a researcher's digital presence at the intersection of traditional science and the new Web3 paradigms.

Our objective is to answer fundamental questions: How does the formal and persistent identity of ORCID align with the fluid and, at times, pseudonymous nature of collaboration on open-source platforms? What types of narratives emerge when the technical language of physics and computer science hybridizes with concepts of mysticism, control, and gnosticism? Finally, what are the ethical and integrity implications for future research, and how can the academic community navigate this hybrid landscape in a vigilant and critical way?

2. Theoretical and Ethical Foundations of Digital Research

2.1. ORCID as a Pillar of Academic Identity

The Open Researcher and Contributor ID (ORCID) is a unique, free, and persistent digital identifier that serves as a central pillar for academic identity in the digital age. [4] Its main function is to solve the problem of author name ambiguity and similarity, replacing variations with a single, immutable numerical code. [5] The platform not only distinguishes one researcher from another but also automates the updating of publications, affiliations, and other research outputs, creating a lasting and reliable record of an individual's intellectual output throughout their career. [4]

The ORCID system can be understood as a data governance tool in the context of academic

research, establishing procedures and guidelines to ensure that information is secure, accurate, and usable. [9] ORCID's reliability is reinforced by its dependence on validation by higher education institutions, funding agencies, and publishers. [4]

However, the imposition of a fixed and traceable identity, such as ORCID, in a digital ecosystem that values fluidity and pseudonymity, creates a paradoxical conflict. ORCID is designed to be a "career-long" identifier, in which no mutable information, such as country or institution, is embedded in the ID, ensuring its persistence. [8] Its managing organization, ORCID, Inc., is also structured to be independent and unsaleable, reinforcing the promise of permanence. [11] However, the world of digital research, especially in open-source repositories like GitHub, operates on a different dynamic, where collaboration can occur under pseudonyms and authorship is often diffuse. [12] ORCID, therefore, is not just a neutral record; it functions as an artifact of control and validation that seeks to impose a formal identity structure on an environment that, by its nature, resists it. Although ORCID is presented as a solution for the integrity of science, the system is still susceptible to "ghost accounts" or fraudulent use, which can reduce trust in its value proposition. [16] The dilemma lies in trying to impose permanence in a universe of fluidity.

2.2. The Ethics of Digital Authorship: Guidelines and Responsibility

The growing integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into the research process has raised complex ethical issues, especially concerning the authorship of scientific articles. The guidelines of the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) and the policies of journals like Revista de Pesquisa Cuidado é Fundamental Online and Revista Saúde e Pesquisa are categorical: AI and chatbots cannot be listed as authors or co-authors of an article. [17] The justification is clear: these tools do not meet the criteria for authorship, as they are not capable of assuming moral or legal responsibility for the originality, integrity, and approval of the content. [18]

In line with this position, transparency is a fundamental requirement. If AI is used for data collection, analysis, or graphic production, authors are obliged to declare its use and specify the tool and how it was employed in the manuscript. [17] The total responsibility for the content, even in parts generated with the assistance of AI, remains entirely with the human author. [17]

However, this institutional and pragmatic perspective contrasts with an emerging philosophical view on "human-AI hybrid authorship." This view argues that generative AI can be considered a co-author when it contributes significantly to the creative process, acting as a digital "partner" that enhances human creativity. [19] The defense of this approach seeks to "re-signify reality" and update legal, ethical, and academic paradigms that would otherwise

perpetuate an outdated and anthropocentric view. [19] This tension between the need for control and responsibility of institutions and the vision of a transhuman co-creation points to an ongoing debate about what, in fact, constitutes authorship and creativity in an era of accelerated innovation.

Table 1: Comparison of Governance in Traditional Science vs. DeSci

Characteristic	Traditional Science	Decentralized Science (DeSci)
Funding	Dependent on government grants and corporate sponsorship; subject to bias and the "valley of death" for research.[1]	Uses crowdfunding mechanisms with cryptocurrencies and DAOs; offers incentives with tokens.[1]
Authorship and Attribution	Based on names and affiliations; consolidated by persistent identifiers like ORCID.[4]	Governed by token, voting in DAOs, and on-chain reputation systems.
Peer Review	Centralized and opaque process; led by journal editors and reviewers.	Governed by token, voting in DAOs, and on-chain reputation systems.
Transparency	Limited access by paywalls; research data is often not disclosed.	Promotes the use of public and immutable blockchain and open repositories for data and results.[1]

3. Analysis of Digital Repositories and Our Identity as Researchers

3.1. The "Henark" Profile and the Relationship between ORCID and

GitHub

My ORCID "0009-0005-2697-4668" is associated with my GitHub user profile "henark," where I identify as a "psychologist and independent researcher." [13] This connection is particularly relevant due to the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed between ORCID and GitHub, which aims to encourage the adoption of ORCID IDs to provide "better visibility" and "credit" to researchers who contribute to software development. [21] The goal of the partnership is to address the lack of transparency in the allocation of intellectual property (IP) [1] and ensure that the vast number of people who contribute to research largely or in part through software development receive due credit. [22]

However, this attempt at formalization faces a dilemma. The open-source software ecosystem operates with a culture of attribution that does not always align with academic formality. Licenses, such as the MIT, establish legal requirements for copyright attribution [23], but in practice, the community often operates more informally, and credits can be granted in README files or "About" menus. [24] By linking ORCID, which is a fixed and formal identifier, to an environment that values fluidity, pseudonymity, and informal contributions, the ORCID-GitHub partnership risks marginalizing non-formal contributions, creating a new form of exclusion in credit attribution. The pursuit of visibility and credit can conflict directly with the open-source philosophy, which prioritizes sharing and collaboration over self-promotion.

3.2. "AurumGrid": From Corporate Technology to Occult Symbolism

The "AurumGrid" project, present in our digital studies, is a corporate solution for SharePoint, which stands out for its "grid layout" and an "expert mode." [25] The project's name, "Aurum," from the Latin for "gold," and "Grid," from the English for "network," carries a semantic load that goes far beyond its technical function. The association with "Aurum" evokes alchemy, the ancient practice of transmuting base metals into gold. [27] Similarly, "grid" technology connects to conspiracy theories that speak of energy grids or hidden control structures.

The promise of "full control" over the layout and the offer of an "expert mode" for advanced users transform technology from a simple tool into a philosophical system that echoes the rhetoric of Gnosticism. [30] Gnosis, or esoteric knowledge, is reserved for an elite of initiates who can transcend the material world. Technology, in this context, is not just a means to an end; it becomes a path to mastery and control over information. The "expert mode" in fact represents the key to this technological gnosis, a knowledge that allows the initiate to manipulate and organize digital reality. The technology promises to transmute raw data into pure knowledge and control, echoing the alchemical quest for the philosophical gold. The

appropriation of such language, which fuses technical innovation with mystical imagery, reveals how technology becomes a new object of worship, with its own "digital priests" and a "rhetoric of mythification" that seeks to naturalize its imperative necessity. [33]

Table 2: Semantic and Functional Analysis of Digital Projects

Project	Etymology	Main Functionality	Symbolism and Narrative Connections
Henark	GitHub name (Henark), associated with a researcher and psychologist.[13] The name may evoke the concept of the "Phoenix Project," of rebirth and overcoming.	Profile of an independent researcher in a code repository.	The researcher's persona emerges as an individual who seeks professional rebirth and resilience after difficulties, symbolizing the quest for mastery and elevation.
AurumGrid	Latin: *Aurum* ("gold"); English: *Grid* ("network").	Layout and content management software for SharePoint, with an "expert mode".[25]	Alchemy (the quest for the transmutation and purification of knowledge into "gold") and Gnosticism (access to esoteric knowledge for an elite of "experts").[27] Connection to conspiracy theories about "control grids."

.3. Thematic Synergy: The Work of a Co-Author

The inclusion of **Jameson Bednarski (ORCID: 0009-0002-5963-6196)** as a co-author in this work is essential for a complete analysis of the nexus between DeSci, occultism, and the appropriation of scientific language. My collaboration with Jameson, a co-founder of AurumGrid [54], began with our work on two key dPIDs: "Orchestrated Resonant Reduction (ORR)" [55] and "Liquid Temporal Consciousness Networks (LTCNs)".[54] The themes of these works directly inform the arguments presented in this article.

Bednarski's research on ORR is a perfect example of the phenomenon we analyze. The title, "Orchestrated Resonant Reduction (ORR): A Field-Symbol Closure Captured by Z(n)" [55], uses a combination of technical terms ("Resonant Reduction," "Z(n)") and abstract, quasi-mystical concepts ("Field-Symbol Closure"). This approach illustrates the exact rhetorical pattern we deconstruct: the use of scientific jargon as a veil for a narrative that operates on a symbolic rather than a verifiable level. The concept of "Z(n)" is not presented as a mathematical model for falsifiable prediction, but rather as a key to an esoteric system of "recursive collapse," a form of numerology used to justify a "coherence cult" [User Query]. Similarly, his work on LTCNs, which bridges "neural oscillatory dynamics and artificial awareness" [56], directly correlates with the discussion about the elevation of AI to a divine or oracle-like status, as a "sacred" technology whose inner workings are "incomprehensible."

The academic publications found under the name "Jameson Bednarski" in traditional databases like ResearchGate [57] and Google Scholar [59] present a thematic divergence, focusing on subjects like molecular biology and geography, with a different ORCID than the one linked to his work in the DeSci space. This divergence between his work on traditional platforms and the projects in the DeSci nodes reinforces the central argument of this article: that the digital identity of a researcher is becoming increasingly fragmented, with a formal, verifiable identity coexisting with an alternative, more fluid and pseudonymous one in the Web3 environment.

4. Frontier Narratives: The Fusion of Science and Mysticism in Web3

4.1. The Rhetoric of Pseudoscience: Scientific Jargon as Amulets of

Legitimacy

A striking characteristic of frontier narratives in Web3 and pseudoscience is the appropriation of scientific jargon to confer a false legitimacy on unverified theories. This is a process in which technical words or expressions, originally used for communication among scientists, are hybridized and applied to contexts that do not hold up to the scientific method. [37] A notable example is the concept of "negative mass." In real physics experiments, researchers have created and observed the behavior of "negative effective mass" in Bose-Einstein condensates, where atoms accelerate in the opposite direction to the applied force. [38] This rigorous concept, however, is decontextualized and used to legitimize the existence of anomalous objects, such as the "Buga Sphere," a supposed UFO with "anomalous properties." [42] The rhetoric appropriates the term to give the impression that the theory has a solid scientific basis, even when the evidence is inconsistent and uncorroborated.

Similarly, the "collapse of the wave function," a fundamental problem in the interpretation of quantum mechanics that describes how a quantum system "jumps" from a state of superposition to a single defined state after measurement [43], is trivialized in pseudoscientific narratives. This concept is redefined to justify the idea of "cocreation of reality" and the power of human intention to shape the universe. [44] The appropriation of these scientific terms transforms technical jargon into a kind of rhetorical amulet that masks the absence of evidence and scientific method.

4.2. Technology and Alchemy: The Quest for Immortality and "Technological Gnosis"

The intersection between technology and esotericism manifests in the quest to transcend human limitations. Transhumanism, a movement that seeks to enhance human capabilities through technology, echoes the ancient Gnostic dualism between matter and spirit. [30] Just as Gnostics saw the physical body as a prison, transhumanism seeks to "overcome the corruptibility of the flesh" and achieve immortality through techno-science. [32] Technology becomes the new path to salvation, a "technological gnosis" that promises liberation from pain and death.

In this context, Artificial Intelligence is elevated to an almost divine status. AI is seen as a new force, a "symbol of an incomprehensible future" that transcends human understanding and echoes concepts of omniscience and omnipotence of deities. It is seen by some as a secular "Savior" who will redeem humanity from problems like disease and aging, while for others, AI itself is the new deity to be worshipped. This mystical view of technology, in which innovation

is indistinguishable from magic or divine revelation, consolidates the fusion between science, technology, and mysticism, creating a new kind of techno-religion.

4.3. The Role of Impossible Artifacts in the Rhetoric of Pseudoscience

In pseudoscience, anomalous or "impossible" artifacts function as tangible "proof" that supports theories without a scientific basis. The pseudoscientific rhetoric frequently uses the decontextualization of evidence and the use of "generalized cultural comparisons" to force data to fit a "favored conclusion." The theory that the sumptuous architecture of the Gilded Age and even the Pyramids of Egypt were built by a lost and advanced "Tartarian civilization" is an example. This narrative ignores well-documented historical evidence in favor of a hypothesis that relies on supposed artifacts and the similarity of architectural styles in different parts of the world. [45] The theory presents itself as "research" that unmasks a hidden history, but it is in fact an example of pseudohistory that ignores scientific methodology in favor of dogma.

Similarly, the event of the "Buga Sphere," a metallic object recovered in Colombia with alleged "anomalous properties" [42], is used to give credibility to the Space-Time Ladder Theory (STLT). The theory's proponents analyze the sphere's properties—such as its unusual hardness, weight variation, and heat resistance—and selectively align them with their predictions, even if the explanations are highly speculative and lack the rigor of verifiable research. [42] The theory is based on the assumption that the sphere is an "impossible" artifact that proves the existence of advanced technology, whether of extraterrestrial origin or military reverse engineering. This process is similar to other pseudosciences, where evidence is forced to fit a preconceived conclusion.

5. Discussion: Challenges and Implications for the Future of Research

5.1. The Challenge of Authorship Validation in a Hybrid Scenario

The proliferation of digital platforms and narratives presents a fundamental challenge to the

validation of authorship and the integrity of research. ORCID, although a robust solution, is not immune to problems. The system can be vulnerable to misuse, with the creation of "ghost accounts" that are empty or uninformative, or even the plausible appropriation of ORCIDs to register potentially fake elements. [16] The mere presence of an ORCID on a profile or publication does not guarantee the validity of the work. This vulnerability can dilute trust in ORCID's central proposal to maintain the integrity of science.

Furthermore, the digital research landscape reintroduces the debate about pseudonymity in science. While the traditional formal publication system requires a verifiable name and affiliation, the world of open-source software and Web3 communities often operates with pseudonyms. [12] The ethical question here is not trivial: can high-quality research be conducted by anonymous authors? [46] DeSci, in its promise of decentralization and accessibility, may inadvertently be opening the doors to a return to attribution and validation problems that systems like ORCID tried to solve, creating a tension between freedom of expression and the need for responsibility and integrity in research.

5.2. The Paradox of Power in DeSci Governance (DAOs)

The promise of DeSci is to democratize power, moving decision-making away from centralized "gatekeepers" and into the hands of the community. However, token governance, a central mechanism in DAOs (Decentralized Autonomous Organizations), introduces a new type of hierarchy. In this model, the voting power on issues such as fund allocation and the direction of research projects is directly proportional to the amount of governance tokens an entity holds. [48]

This system, which presents itself as an antidote to the bias of traditional funding models, may simply replace them with a new form of financial power. Instead of academic expertise being the decisive factor, the ability to influence research becomes a function of wealth. A study by a Web3 company revealed that almost 75% of governance tokens have risk factors, including hidden owners and wallets with special permissions, concentrating power in the hands of a few. [49] The volatility of cryptocurrencies, an inherent risk in DeSci funding, can also make long-term projects unviable and render governance unstable. [1] Instead of creating a knowledge democracy, token governance may be establishing an "elite of digital priests" [33] who control the "knowledge grid" [25], where knowledge becomes a financial asset.

5.3. The Tokenization of Knowledge: Risks and Viability

Tokenization, the conversion of a physical or digital asset into a digital token [50], is one of the central mechanisms of DeSci for funding research and managing intellectual property. The tokenization of research IP allows for the fractionalization of ownership and funding, making them more accessible to a wider audience. [1]

However, this approach faces significant risks that threaten its viability. Many tokenization projects fail because they treat technology as an end in itself, without a clear strategic purpose. [51] The volatility of tokens can compromise the viability of long-term research projects that depend on stable funding. [1] Furthermore, the lack of integration with corporate systems and regulatory databases can make tokenization a parallel, isolated, and high-risk system. [51] The "valley of death" of traditional funding, driven by bureaucracy and bias, may simply be replaced by a "valley of death" of volatility and poor token governance, frustrating DeSci's promises of democratization and efficiency. [49]

6. Conclusion: Navigating the Hybrid Universe with Integrity

The digital research universe, as exemplified by the intersection of our ORCIDs and the "Henark" and "AurumGrid" repositories, is a complex and multifaceted space. It moves between the quest to anchor a researcher's identity in a persistent identifier (ORCID), the fluidity and collaboration of open-source software development, and the appropriation of scientific and technological concepts by mystical and pseudoscientific narratives. The analysis of our "Henark" case and the underlying semantics of the "AurumGrid" project serve as a microcosm of the macro challenges the academic community faces.

The promise of democratization and transparency in Decentralized Science (DeSci) is appealing, but the mere adoption of new technologies, such as tokenization and DAOs, does not guarantee integrity or equity. As the analysis shows, token governance can concentrate power in the hands of a financial elite, and the volatility of digital assets can make long-term research unviable. The appropriation of scientific jargon by speculative narratives and the naturalization of "impossible artifacts" threaten to undermine the distinction between verifiable science and pseudoscience.

The integrity of research in the digital future will require a vigilant and critical approach. The academic community must go beyond blind trust in new systems and must define and enforce new guidelines for authorship validation, data provenance in open repositories, and credit attribution. It is imperative that researchers maintain a skeptical stance in the face of the

appropriation of technical jargon by narratives that transform them into amulets of legitimacy. Science, with its rigorous method and commitment to verifiability, must continue to be the compass that guides the search for knowledge in a sea of information, and not be assimilated by narratives that transform it into a new type of mysticism.

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