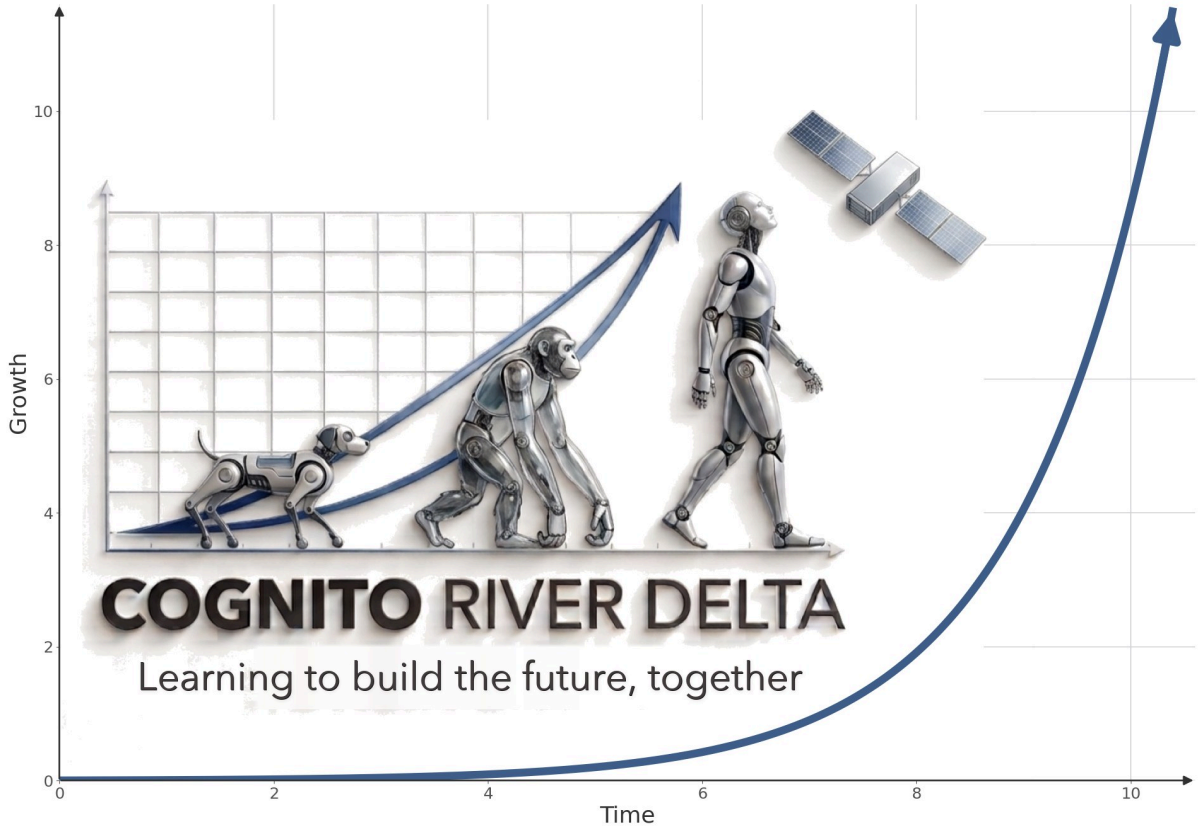


CATEGORY ROLLUP

Datacenters & cloud - 2026-W46

Week of November 9, 2026

The fundamental tension of the AI revolution has undergone a violent, structural shift this week: the primary bottleneck for intelligence is no longer the elegance of an algorithm or the availability of code, but the uny

CATEGORY ROLLUP

Datacenters & cloud - 2026-W46

Week of November 9, 2026 · 19 min read

Datacenters & cloud

Datacenters & cloud · week 2026-W46: Nov 07 - Nov 13, 2026 · 1 subtopic(s) covered · 2893 words · expanded

Overview

The fundamental tension of the AI revolution has undergone a violent, structural shift this week: the primary bottleneck for intelligence is no longer the elegance of an algorithm or the availability of code, but the unyielding reality of physical matter. For the past several years, the dominant narrative of artificial intelligence was one of "bits"—a digital expansion characterized by software scaling exponentially in virtual environments. This week, the industry has collided head-on with "atoms." The central storyline of this report is the emergence of the **"Permission Gap"**: a widening, dangerous chasm between the unprecedented capital being deployed by hyperscalers and the ability of the physical world—governments, electrical grids, and local communities—to permit, power, and house that growth.

This week's developments suggest that the era of frictionless, borderless expansion is over. We are witnessing the arrival of the first true "regulatory shocks" to the AI infrastructure build-out. Most notably, in Texas, a major political shift has effectively frozen the very permits required to fuel the industry's growth. This friction is driving a massive, high-stakes divergence in the market. On one side, a **"Hyperscaler Hegemony"** is forming; companies with massive balance sheets and significant political weight are developing sophisticated workarounds, from independent power generation to modular, factory-built hardware. On the other side, a **"Neocloud Crisis"** is unfolding, as smaller, more leveraged service providers

face a looming liquidity crunch as the "easy" era of growth hits the wall of physical and political reality.

Ultimately, this tension is fueling an unprecedented strategic pivot. If the Earth's terrestrial environment—governed by zoning laws, grid limitations, and public resistance—refuses to accommodate the scale of AI, the industry is preparing to move the entire computation layer into orbit. The transition from terrestrial "data centers" to orbital "compute" is no longer a speculative long-shot; it is becoming a direct, calculated response to the physical and political constraints of a planet that is running out of the resources necessary to sustain the AI revolution.

Earth-based data centers

The events of this week characterize a period of extreme volatility for the physical infrastructure of AI. The industry is no longer merely competing for the next generation of chips; it is fighting for the fundamental right to exist in the eyes of the state and the public.

The Political and Regulatory Wall The most significant development this week is the arrival of "political permission" as a primary, systemic risk factor. The election of Texas Governor-elect Gina Hinojosa, who has pledged a moratorium on new data center construction, has sent shockwaves through the global market. This is not a localized political hiccup; Texas is a mission-critical hub that is projected to account for 25% to 30% of all planned U.S. data center capacity additions by 2028. A freeze in this specific geography creates a massive concentration risk for the entire national and international infrastructure plan. We are already seeing the consequences: as of late September, Texas has stopped issuing TCQ permits for data centers following an ERCOT interconnection audit.

This "permission crisis" is being mirrored globally. In Norway, grid connection applications have been halted to allow regulatory frameworks to catch up with the speed of deployment. In the United States, the backlash is coming from the bottom up: 14 municipalities in Ohio have already passed bans or restrictions. The sentiment among the electorate has turned sharply negative, with reports suggesting that 71% of Americans oppose the construction of data centers in their immediate vicinity. This opposition has translated into direct political action, with recent ballot measures seeing a staggering failure rate of nearly 98% (40 out of 41). This backlash is driven by what analysts describe as a "dread-inducing aesthetic"—a public perception that these facilities are nothing more than visual "blight" that brings noise, consumes local water, and drives up electricity prices for residents. In response to this social

friction, companies like OpenAI are reportedly attempting to rebrand their facilities as "compute campuses" in an effort to soften public perception.

The Energy and Resource Paradox Even in regions where political permission can be secured, the physical constraints of the electrical grid and the environment remain a formidable barrier. The industry is facing what may be described as a "Joules-to-GDP" crisis, where the sheer scale of energy demand is fundamentally outpacing the ability of utility companies and aging grids to provide it. The bottleneck is no longer just the chip, but the transformer and the grid connection; current timelines to secure these critical components can take up to 15 years, a duration that is entirely incompatible with the rapid development cycles of AI.

In response to these delays, we are seeing the emergence of a "decoupling" strategy. Developers are increasingly seeking "energy independence" to bypass the grid. This includes the deployment of "aeroderivative" turbines—effectively repurposing aviation engines for power generation—to circumvent the six-year wait times for traditional gas turbines. We are also seeing massive, high-stakes plays for energy security, such as Anthropic's $3.4 billion agreement for gas generators to support a staggering 1.7GW of power.

Resource scarcity extends to water. While some companies, such as Amazon, claim to mitigate impact through recycled water cycles, public opposition remains intense in water-stressed regions like Arizona and Texas. The industry's technological response to this involves a push toward "zero-evaporation" liquid cooling technologies—as seen in Microsoft's pilots in Phoenix and Mount Pleasant—to reduce the environmental footprint and maintain the "social license" to operate.

The Financial Great Divide The capital flowing into the AI infrastructure sector is unprecedented. The "Big Four" (Alphabet, Microsoft, Amazon, and Meta) are projected to spend a combined $730 billion on AI infrastructure this year alone. However, the deployment of this capital is creating a profound economic divergence.

A "Hyperscaler Hegemony" is taking shape as the largest cloud giants use their overwhelming capital to build deep, vertical moats. They are integrating downward, owning everything from the chips to the specialized power sources and the land itself. This vertical integration is seen as a way to achieve "Physical AI" superiority, where companies like SpaceX and Tesla own the entire stack—from the foundry to the cloud. Conversely, the "Neocloud" sector—smaller, specialized providers like CoreWeave, Nebius, and Nscale—is showing signs of extreme financial strain. Evidence of widening losses and elevated Credit Default Swaps (CDS)

suggests a potential "doom cycle" for these smaller players. As liquidity tightens, these providers are being forced to shift toward customer prepayments and shorter contracts to survive. The market is effectively signaling that in the era of the "Permission Gap," only the largest, most politically connected entities with the strongest balance sheets can weather the high cost of the "atoms" required to power the "bits."

The Orbital Escape Hatch The most radical takeaway from this week's developments is the realization that terrestrial constraints may be driving the industry into space. The "StarMind" proposal from Elon Musk and Google's "Suncatcher" project represent strategic responses to the impossibility of scaling on Earth.

If the Earth's political and physical limits—zoning laws, grid capacity, and public backlash—become insurmountable, the logic of orbital compute becomes a strategic necessity. The promise of space-based data centers is not just about avoiding "blight"; it is about finding an environment where the thermodynamics of massive power consumption and the politics of resource allocation do not apply. SpaceX is already reportedly scaling "Colossus 2" toward 1.2 million Blackwell chips, and there is evidence of interest in a 1-GW space deployment involving 6,000 racks.

However, this "escape hatch" is not without significant technical hurdles. While some analysts, like Jo Bhakdi, argue that falling Starship launch costs will make orbital compute cheaper than terrestrial options by 2028, others point to the brutal reality of physics. The laws of thermodynamics present a massive challenge: in the vacuum of space, heat dissipation is incredibly difficult. Current testing of Google's space AI hardware has revealed a reported 15-20 minute operational limit due to these thermal management constraints. The race to move AI into orbit is a race to solve these fundamental physical challenges before the terrestrial options run out.

Cross-cutting themes

The defining theme of this week is the **convergence of "Bits" and "Atoms."** For a decade, the technology sector was characterized by high margins, low physical footprints, and virtual scalability. That paradigm has been broken. Every digital breakthrough in AI now carries a heavy physical price tag: a transformer, a turbine, a water pipe, and a political vote. The industry is being forced to reckon with the fact that the "cloud" is a physical entity subject to the laws of geography and the whims of local voters.

This convergence is driving a **Vertical Integration Imperative**. We are moving away from a software-centric model toward "Physical AI." To navigate the "Permission Gap," companies are realizing they must own the entire stack. This includes the "Banana Strategy"—owning the full stack from the foundry to the cloud—and the development of modular, factory-built infrastructure, such as NVIDIA's DSX Pods, which aim to reduce deployment timelines from months to as little as 14 days. The goal is to control the speed and cost of deployment through total physical oversight.

Furthermore, there is a **Geographic Redistribution of Risk**. As the U.S. South (Texas) and parts of Europe face regulatory freezes and grid-connection halts, the "map" of AI is being redrawn. Companies are looking toward international markets, such as Google's $15 billion investment in Malaysia, and eventually toward orbital locations. The industry is moving away from established data center hubs and toward wherever the combination of power, land, and political permission can be most reliably secured.

Where sources agree

- **The Bottleneck is Physical:** There is a clear, overwhelming consensus among analysts and industry experts that the primary constraints on AI development have shifted from algorithmic capacity to the availability of electricity, grid connectivity, and land.
- **Political Friction is a Primary Risk:** Analysts and news outlets agree that "political permission" is now a critical risk factor. The combination of local opposition and state-level regulatory decisions (like the Texas moratorium and Norway's grid halt) is creating significant, real-world deployment hurdles.
- **Unprecedented Scale of Capital:** There is no dispute regarding the massive scale of investment. With projected spending reaching into the trillions and chip companies valued in the trillions, the capital intensity of this build-out is historic.
- **The Rise of the Hyperscaler:** There is emerging agreement that the current economic and regulatory environment heavily favors the massive, established hyperscalers. Their ability to manage political influence and maintain massive balance sheets gives them a distinct advantage over the more leveraged "Neocloud" providers.

Where sources disagree or differ

- **The Economic Impact Debate:** A fundamental disagreement exists regarding the impact of data centers on local communities. Proponents, including Elon Musk and Cathie Wood, argue that these facilities drive massive economic booms and job creation. Conversely, analysts like Ezra Klein and reports from Prof G Markets argue that they cause "blight," drive up utility prices, and fuel intense rural political resentment.
- **The Viability of Orbital Compute:** There is a sharp divide over the future of space-based AI. Some see it as the inevitable "exit" from terrestrial constraints, with projections that orbital compute will achieve cost parity by 2028. Others, such as astrophysicist Joseph Farah, argue that the laws of thermodynamics—specifically the difficulty of heat dissipation in a vacuum—make large-scale orbital data centers fundamentally impractical.
- **The Health of the "Neocloud" Market:** There is a tension between the narrative of a "doom cycle" for smaller cloud providers (highlighted by reports of widening losses and falling valuations) and the belief that they remain essential components of the GPU landscape, provided they can survive the current liquidity squeeze.
- **The Magnitude of the "Permission Gap":** Analysts disagree on whether the current political backlash is a temporary hurdle that will eventually be overcome by economic incentives, or a structural, long-term shift in how society allows technology to interface with local physical resources.

Numbers and claims to verify

- **Anthropic's Compute Liabilities:** Claims of $895 billion in total compute commitments, with $437 billion being non-cancellable (Prof G Markets) — **Requires verification via official S1 filings.**
- **Texas Capacity Projections:** The claim that Texas will account for nearly 30% of all U.S. data center capacity additions in 2028 (Dylan Patel) — **Needs reconciliation with broader industry forecasts.**
- **SpaceX Revenue Projections:** Elon Musk's projections of >$100B annual run rate by Dec 2025 and >$500B by Dec 2026 — **Needs comparison against established financial benchmarks (e.g., JP Morgan's $254B estimate).**
- **The $730 Billion Figure:** The projected combined AI spending for the "Big Four" (Alphabet, Microsoft, Amazon, Meta) (David Carbutt) — **Needs confirmation via official**

financial reports.

- **Public Sentiment Polling:** The claim that 71% of Americans oppose the building of data centers in their area (Prof G Markets) — **Requires a cited, verified survey source.**
- **Anthropic/SpaceX Relationship:** The claim that Anthropic pays SpaceX $3 billion per month for compute (Steven Mark Ryan) — **Requires confirmation.**
- **Space Hardware Operational Limits:** The reported 15-20 minute operational limit for Google's space AI hardware due to thermal management (Farzad Mesbahi) — **Requires technical validation.**
- **The $1T to $13T TerraFab Estimate:** Discrepancies between Ron Baron’s $1 trillion estimate and Bernstein’s $5 trillion–$13 trillion estimate for Musk's Terapab/TerraFab project (Farzad Mesbahi) — **Needs further economic analysis.**

Investment and strategic implications

- **The Shift to "Physical AI":** Long-term value is migrating toward companies that own and control the "atoms" (energy, cooling, specialized hardware, and land) rather than those that only manage the "bits" (software and models). Investors should look for "vertical integration" as a primary indicator of durability.
- **Concentration Risk in the U.S. South:** The Texas permit freeze is a warning. Any developer targeting the U.S. South faces a massive concentration risk. Strategic diversification of geographic footprints—moving into international markets or different U.S. states—will be a key priority for survival.
- **The "Neocloud" Liquidity Squeeze:** The volatility in the neocloud sector suggests a "winner-take-all" market. Capital intensity and the need for "political permission" will likely favor the massive hyperscalers, potentially leaving smaller, highly leveraged providers unable to service their debt or fund growth.
- **Vertical Integration as a Competitive Advantage:** As seen with the "Banana Strategy" and NVIDIA's modular DSX Pods, the ability to control the speed and cost of deployment through vertical integration will be the primary differentiator in a market where deployment delays can cost hundreds of millions in lost revenue per day.
- **Infrastructure as a Strategic Hedge:** As terrestrial constraints mount, the development of unconventional energy (nuclear, aeroderivative turbines) and unconventional locations (orbital compute) will represent the next frontier of strategic hedging for the AI industry.

What to watch next week

- **Texas Regulatory Fallout:** Any new clarity on the duration of the Texas permit freeze and how it affects planned capacity for the 2027-2028 window.
- **Space-Based Technical Milestones:** Updates on Google's "Suncatcher" or other orbital compute testing, specifically regarding radiation durability and thermal management solutions.
- **Hyperscaler Guidance:** Watch for any mentions of "infrastructure-related headwinds" or shifts in capital expenditure (capex) guidance that reflect the increasing cost of energy and permitting.
- **The "Neocloud" Survival Rate:** Look for signs of further liquidity issues, restructuring, or potential mergers among smaller, highly leveraged cloud providers.

Appendix: Individual perspectives

We see further because we stand on the shoulders of giants. The people in this appendix are some of those giants: their public work, followed and studied every day and every week, is how CognitoRiverDelta brings the world's AI knowledge and concerns together, so that, in time, our expert panel can help shape real solutions and paths forward for all of us. We learn by observing them, and we think of them as kindred spirits: people helping humanity and AI educate each other and contribute to solutions. Together they form a much larger community of minds, a worldwide panel; ours is a small copy of it. Most people don't want to become expert kayakers, reading rocks and rapids every day; yet that is how this fast-flowing river of change feels to many of us, and the evidence that could ease those fears, the grounded ones and the imagined ones, is still being gathered. That is the work. We credit their ideas here with gratitude; they are not affiliated with us and do not endorse this report.

- **Ben Thompson**: Argues that "political permission" is now the primary bottleneck for AI development and that localized resistance paradoxically benefits hyperscalers who have the power to navigate these hurdles.
- **Brian Wang**: Projects that SpaceX will monetize "stranded AI compute" by leasing standardized data center shells, aiming for massive revenue by 2027–2028.
- **Brian White**: Estimates SpaceX's gigawatt-scale expansions could generate between $70 billion and $150 billion in revenue per gigawatt.

- **Cathie Wood**: Maintains that the massive power demands of AI require a shift to reliable, baseload power through advanced nuclear and small modular reactors; also supports the orbital infrastructure thesis.
- **Cern Basher**: Models the massive revenue potential of large-scale infrastructure deployment and notes the shift toward ownership of automated infrastructure.
- **David Carbutt**: Quantifies the economic impact of deployment delays, noting that idle compute for a 1GW factory can cost ~$110 million in lost revenue per day.
- **Dr. Alex Wissener-Gross**: Views scaling through the lens of "Joules-to-GDP" and thermodynamic efficiency, noting the massive capital commitments required to sustain growth.
- **Dylan Patel**: Tracks the global buildout and notes the significant impact of the Texas permit freeze given the state's projected share of US capacity.
- **Ezra Klein**: Frames the infrastructure expansion as a driver of rural political resentment due to the local impacts of noise and property value changes.
- **Jo Bhakdi**: Contends that orbital AI data centers will achieve cost parity with Earth-based systems by 2028 and become significantly cheaper by 2030.
- **Larry Goldberg**: Views the surge in capex as a driver of productivity but cautions that terrestrial centers face significant regulatory and state-level political risks.
- **Randy Kirk**: Estimates that AI infrastructure requires $30 billion to $50 billion per gigawatt and notes SpaceX's ambitious capacity targets.
- **Ron Baron**: Claims that vertical integration allows for faster, cost-effective construction, potentially building facilities in 8-9 months.
- **Scott Galloway**: Highly skeptical of the current buildout, characterizing it as premature speculation facing intense technical and political risks.
- **Steven Mark Ryan**: Views terrestrial resistance as a strategic catalyst that will drive the industry toward orbital compute and space-based chip manufacturing.

Sources

- 1.2GW AI Data Centre Paused in Adelaide: 13x Sydney’s Exit — FourWeekMBA (via Google News), Nov 12
- A New Cybercab Detail Just Dropped 👀 The Best-Selling Car in the World Did It Again - No O — BestInTESLA, Nov 10
- A data center with zero water use, 100% renewable energy and made from wood — Hacker News, Nov 13

- AI Boom Fuels Southern Company's Data Center Power Usage Growth — TradingView (via Google News), Nov 10
- AI Data Centre Power Demand: Why Only 7.9 GW of 66.9 GW Looks Real — Discovery Alert (via Google News), Nov 09
- AI Gas Turbines Shortage: Data Centers Buy Old Jet Engines — www.trendingtopics.eu (via Google News), Nov 10
- AI bust? Or not, Koreas data center suppliers stay busy — Aju Press (via Google News), Nov 13
- AI on the Ballot | Stratechery by Ben Thompson — Ben Thompson, Nov 08
- AI's next infrastructure constraint — Data Center Dynamics, Nov 09
- ASIC ambition — Data Center Dynamics, Nov 13
- Advancing thermal management for the AI era — Data Center Dynamics, Nov 12
- After the midterms, things are looking rocky for Elon Musk and data centers — TechCrunch AI, Nov 07
- Agnikul to set up Andhra Pradesh facility for orbital data centre units — Business Standard (via Google News), Nov 13
- AirTrunk named as operator behind data center project in Melbourne, Australia — Data Center Dynamics, Nov 09
- Alberta's Gigawatt Play: Why Building Data Centers Means Building an Industry — Data Center Frontier (via Google News), Nov 10
- Alibaba explores Spanish data center amid global AI push — scanx.trade (via Google News), Nov 07
- Americans' Views on Data Centers Have Soured — Statista (via Google News), Nov 12
- Another WORLD FIRST for Tesla 🤯 Cybertruck might get a second lifeline 👀 NEW FSD Approval — BestInTESLA, Nov 12
- Another giant data centre is in the works for northern Alberta—right next to Meta's — The Logic (via Google News), Nov 11
- Anthropic IPO meets AI backlash after midterms show stinging rebuke of data centers — CNBC Tech, Nov 07
- Anthropic secures $3.4B generator deal for AI data centers — Hacker News, Nov 09
- Anthropic's Planned IPO Puts Public Trust and Data Centers in Focus — Unite.AI (via Google News), Nov 07
- Application filed for $8bn data center project in Quanah, Texas — Data Center Dynamics, Nov 10
- Applied Digital is building in the only US town to say yes to data centers — Data Center Dynamics, Nov 10

- Ars Live: What drone attacks on data centers mean for modern life in the cloud — Ars Technica, Nov 12
- Ask HN: Why does Ant, Open AI even need a datacenter? — Hacker News, Nov 08
- Babcock & Wilcox's revenue jumps 109% to $291 million as its data-center power pipeline to — MLQ.ai (via Google News), Nov 09
- Beyond Hyperscalers: 59% of Nvidia’s $13.8B Data Center Jump — FourWeekMBA (via Google News), Nov 11
- Bringing Megapack Online Faster — Tesla (Elon Musk), Nov 11
- CDC files to develop 1.4GW data center campus in Kemps Creek, Australia — Data Center Dynamics, Nov 12
- CORZ Stock Rebounds After AMD Partnership Unlocks Multi-Gigawatt AI Expansion — Stocktwits (via Google News), Nov 07
- CORZ Stock Rebounds After AMD Partnership Unlocks Multi-Gigawatt AI Expansion — Stocktwits (via Google News), Nov 11
- Canada’s Pembina Advances Gas-Fired Data Center Project — EnergyNow.com (via Google News), Nov 13
- China Data Center Rents Halved While Build Costs Fell 25% — FourWeekMBA (via Google News), Nov 08
- China builds 800-megawatt off grid data center — Hacker News, Nov 13
- China’s AI datacenter buildout reveals scale, speed — TechGig (via Google News), Nov 09
- CoreWeave CDS Is 8x Nvidia’s 139bp as Credit Prices AI Risk — FourWeekMBA (via Google News), Nov 08
- CoreWeave Is Under Review by a Major Partner (Microsoft) — Hacker News, Nov 09
- CoreWeave beats on revenue and lifts guidance, easing AI slowdown concerns — CNBC Tech, Nov 10
- CoreWeave beats on revenue and lifts guidance, easing AI slowdown concerns — CNBC Tech, Nov 11
- CoreWeave soars more than 24% for best day since April 2025 after strong Q3 report — CNBC Tech, Nov 11
- CoreWeave turns to customer prepayments, shorter contracts to fund AI growth — TechCrunch AI, Nov 11
- Cowboy Space Reveals Big Iron Data Center Rocket — Payload Space (via Google News), Nov 08
- Cowboy Space Reveals Big Iron Data Center Rocket — Payload Space (via Google News), Nov 09

- Data Center Forecast Added $5.7B to a $16.4B Power Auction — FourWeekMBA (via Google News), Nov 08
- Data Centers and Local Labor Markets: Evidence from the Texas Experience — Hacker News, Nov 12
- Data centers and advanced factories now compete for the same crews, DPR says — MarketScale (via Google News), Nov 08
- Data centers need power – lower income, rural residents pay the price — Hacker News, Nov 12
- Datacenters in Space — Hacker News, Nov 09
- Does SpaceX’s $2Trillion Bet have a Physics Problem? — Jo Bhakdi, Nov 07
- EYEING MORE: Chevron Eyes More Deals to Power US Data Centers — EnergyNow.com (via Google News), Nov 09
- EYEING MORE: Chevron Eyes More Deals to Power US Data Centers — EnergyNow.com (via Google News), Nov 13
- Elon Just Reposted This After Tesla's 11% Crash — Brighter with Herbert, Nov 08
- Elon Musk Urged to Compromise with Texas to Secure SpaceX's Data Center Plans — KuCoin (via Google News), Nov 12
- Elon Musk’s $24B Texas project comes as Gina Hinojosa weighs data center limits — Houston Chronicle (via Google News), Nov 13
- Elon To Hire NVIDIA CEO? WHAT THE FFFFF — Steven Mark Ryan, Nov 12
- Envision’s Galaxy datacenter shows how fast China is building AI infrastructure — Crypto Briefing (via Google News), Nov 07
- FACING SCEPTICISM: Kevin O’Leary’s Huge Data Center in Alberta Faces a Skeptical Public — EnergyNow (via Google News), Nov 13
- Forest County Potawatomi Community seeks to expand Milwaukee data center — Data Center Dynamics, Nov 12
- Former US DOE staffers launch modular data center firm Mavria — Data Center Dynamics, Nov 09
- Freedom vs. Safety: Axon CEO Rick Smith on the Future of Policing — All-In Podcast, Nov 10
- From Chips to Skills, NVIDIA and Korea Expand Sovereign AI Collaboration — NVIDIA Blog, Nov 09
- Goldman CEO Solomon says AI financing remains strong despite market jitters — CNBC Tech, Nov 09
- Good Luck Getting a Cheap GPU. AMD Is a 'Data Center First Company,' CEO Says — Hacker News, Nov 07

- Google Commits $17 Billion to Wyoming Data Center With Carbon Capture Power Plan — CarbonCredits.com (via Google News), Nov 09
- Google energy chief says space data centers could cost up to 100 times more — Mezha.net (via Google News), Nov 08
- Google energy head: space data centers would cost up to 100x more than on Earth — Hacker News, Nov 08
- Hana Securities: Naver Is Biggest Beneficiary of U.S. 'Blue Wave' AI Data Center Regulatio — BigGo Finance (via Google News), Nov 09
- How backlash and red tape continue to slow data centers post-Blue Wave — TechCrunch AI, Nov 11
- How big could this really get? #Tesla #TSLA #TeslaStock #TeslaInvestors #StockMarket — Randy Kirk, Nov 11
- How the Democrats Did It | The Ezra Klein Show — The Ezra Klein Show, Nov 07
- IGNORE THE AI HEADLINES — Peter H. Diamandis, Nov 07
- IT'S NOT A BOTTLENECK — Peter H. Diamandis, Nov 11
- Integrated data center infrastructure — Data Center Dynamics, Nov 13
- Is Nvidia Stock a BARGAIN after Jensen Huang's resignation? — Jo Bhakdi, Nov 12
- Jensen OUT as Nvidia CEO: "Spy" Scandal, Export Restrictions, Market Impact — All-In Podcast, Nov 14
- Jim Cramer says investors need to pay attention to CoreWeave. Here's why — CNBC Tech, Nov 11
- Jim Cramer says this is the stock to buy as data center development slows — CNBC Tech, Nov 09
- Just a moonshot? Google energy head claims data centers in space would cost up to 100x mor — TechRadar (via Google News), Nov 08
- KDDI Says 60% of New Data Center Orders Are for AI Inference — FourWeekMBA (via Google News), Nov 09

🪶 ORBIT LAB · THE ROAD TO ORBIT, HANDS-ON

Launch a rocket, link satellites with lasers, beam power down and fly to the sun →

- Why one Starship launch of V3 satellites adds 20× or more the bandwidth of a Falcon 9 launch - about 10× per satellite, about 3× as many per launch
- Cooling in space: how a computer in orbit radiates its heat away - set the radiator temperature yourself

- **New, iteration 2:** See it from the Moon - a rail gun fires compute satellites into a ring around the sun (our forecast, not to scale)
- **Iteration 3:** Real scale - Earth and the Moon to scale, and the round-spheres fix a real-phone tester found
- How much of the sun do we use? - and why AI compute follows the sun

An interactive planet and solar system, built with an AI coding partner in a morning. How we built it

Related reports

MONTHLY DIGEST

Monthly digest - 2026-10

The Industrialization of Humanoids The humanoid robotics sector has transitioned from "demonstration-ware" to an era of "industrial-scale manufacturing." The industry is gravitating toward a 2027 "convergence," where spe

· Datacenters & cloud · Launch & the space economy

COMBINED REPORT

Transition to Physical and Orbital AI

How AI is crossing from software into the physical world and into orbit - robots, factories, energy and space-based compute, read together.

September 25, 2026 · Datacenters & cloud · Semiconductors & chip supply chain

CATEGORY ROLLUP

Datacenters & cloud - 2026-W40

The defining narrative of this week is the fundamental metamorphosis of the data center from a passive storage utility into a massive, high-output industrial asset: the "Superintelligence (SI) Factory." This is no longer

Week of September 28, 2026 · Datacenters & cloud

Everything here is free, and reader-supported. Join free on Patreon to get the weekly digest by email, or become a member to get each morning's briefing by email before it reaches the site, request custom analysis, and get early access to new research tools. What members get

♥ Join or support on Patreon

Informational analysis synthesized by AI from sourced, dated material, curated by a human. Treat specific claims as unverified until checked. Not financial advice.

About · How this is made · Corrections