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OpenAI's broader GPT-5.6 distribution coincides with Apple's trade-secret lawsuit, while Grok's benchmark result and Morpheus research sharpen the debate over agent capabilities. The digest also covers UK sovereign-AI backing, decentralized self-repairing robotics, and Engram's large seed round for AI memory infrastructure.

OpenAI expands distribution while confronting an Apple lawsuit

GPT-5.6 reaches Amazon Bedrock as Apple alleges trade-secret theft

OpenAI's GPT-5.6 Sol, Terra, and Luna are now generally available through Amazon Bedrock, where AWS describes the models as spanning flagship reasoning through fast inference. [1, 2]

Separately, Apple has sued OpenAI and former Apple employees Tang Tan and Chang Liu, alleging a campaign to obtain trade secrets—including manufacturing, testing, and supplier information—to accelerate OpenAI's hardware effort; OpenAI said it has "no interest in other companies' trade secrets." [3]

Why it matters: The Bedrock launch broadens enterprise access to OpenAI's newest family, while the suit places a major legal challenge around the company's reported hardware ambitions.

Agent benchmarks show progress—and a persistent-learning gap

Grok 4.5 leads a long-horizon benchmark, while Morpheus questions continual learning

Grok 4.5 reached the top position on Long-Horizon Terminal-Bench; a benchmark analysis reported 13 completed tasks, compared with a prior best of seven out of 46. [4, 5] Perplexity said it integrated Grok 4.5 into Perplexity Computer within hours because it scored best in its evaluations, was its most cost-effective option, and had zero-data-retention support available immediately. [6]

Meanwhile, the new Morpheus benchmark uses persistent enterprise simulations in which objectives shift and choices compound rather than reset like game environments. Its authors' conclusion from testing frontier LLMs: they are not continual learners. [7, 8]

Why it matters: Stronger long-horizon task completion does not by itself establish that models can adapt and learn continuously throughout a changing real-world deployment.

The UK backs a domestic frontier-model effort

Cosine receives sovereign-AI support and Isambard compute

UK frontier lab Cosine says it has received a mandate to build a UK sovereign LLM after previously concentrating on coding agents for regulated sectors. [9] It says government backing through the sovereign AI unit includes compute on Bristol's Isambard supercomputer cluster. [9]

Cosine's stated commercial approach is to license model weights for customer-run deployments rather than host inference itself, directing more resources toward training while avoiding inference-serving costs. [9]

Why it matters: The initiative is a concrete government-supported attempt to build domestic frontier-model capacity, pairing public compute with a deployment model designed for secure environments.

Physical AI research tests decentralized self-repair

Smart Cellular Bricks use local communication to infer shape and detect damage

Sakana AI researchers and collaborators published *Nature Communications* research on "Smart Cellular Bricks": identical modules that run the same neural network locally, communicate only with neighboring bricks, and reach consensus on collective shape in under three minutes. [10, 11]

The team reports successful transfer from simulations to nearly 200 physical bricks with a 100% convergence rate, plus tolerance of up to 15% module failure

and 95% accuracy in locating missing components. [11]

Why it matters: The work moves decentralized collective intelligence from simulation toward physical systems that can recognize their own structure and use local signals to guide recovery.

Engram raises $98 million for weight-based AI memory

A well-funded bet that long context and RAG are not enough

Engram has raised a $98 million seed round to develop "cartridges"—task- or corpus-specific knowledge representations produced through gradient-based training. [12] The company says these cartridges can represent context at roughly 1,000× compression, allowing models to work with fewer tokens than a purely retrieval-based approach. [12]

Engram is also working with Harvey on large enterprise file systems, where it argues that broad questions spanning many client matters are not easily handled through RAG alone. [12]

Why it matters: The funding highlights growing interest in storing and updating knowledge in model weights or parameter-efficient components as organizations contend with larger proprietary data collections and long-horizon agent tasks.

Sources

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