

Results from the IceCube Neutrino Observatory

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With one cubic kilometer of instrumented ice beneath the South Pole, IceCube enables the study of a wide range of phenomena including neutrino astronomy, dark matter searches, neutrino oscillations, and cosmic ray physics. Four years ago IceCube announced the first observations of the long-anticipated flux of high energy neutrinos from deep space. The neutrino energies are up to 100 million times greater than the energies of neutrinos previously observed from the sun and supernovae, and represent a new probe of the cosmos. I will review IceCube's recent results across a range of topics and in particular its progress on measuring and understanding the high energy astrophysical neutrino flux.

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