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Recent Borexino results and prospects for the near future

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The Borexino experiment located in the Gran Sasso National Laboratory, is an organic liquid scintillator detector conceived for the real time spectroscopy of low energy solar neutrinos. The data taking campaign phase I (2007 - 2010) has allowed the first independent measurements of ^7Be and pep solar neutrino fluxes as well as the first measurement of anti-neutrinos from the earth. After a purification of the scintillator Borexino is now in phase II since 2011. We review here the recent results achieved during 2013, concerning the seasonal modulation in the ^7Be signal, new limits on rare processes, the study of cosmogenic backgrounds and the upgraded measurement of geo-neutrinos. We also review the upcoming measurements on low energy solar neutrino components (pp, pep, CNO) and the new project SOX devoted to the study of sterile neutrinos via the use of a ^{51}Cr neutrino and a ^{144}Ce antineutrino sources placed in close proximity of the active material.

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