The Helioseismic and Magnetic Imager (HMI) onboard the Solar Dynamics Observatory (SDO) spacecraft was launched February 11, 2010. HMI continuously observes the solar surface at a spatial resolution of 1 arcsec using a Fe I line and is designed to study the Sun using helioseismology and surface magnetic fields. In this talk I will start with a brief overview of the HMI investigation and instrument. I will then briefly describe the techniques used and discuss some of the main results obtained during the first roughly one year of operation. In particular I will discuss what has been learned about interior processes in the Sun using helioseismology and about the magnetic field evolution near the solar surface.

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