

Planck 2015 cosmological results

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The Planck satellite is an ESA mission that has observed the full sky at nine frequencies between 30 GHz and 1 THz from 2009 to 2013. It represents the third generation, after COBE and WMAP, of satellites dedicated to the observation of the Cosmic Microwave Background radiation (CMB).

The CMB anisotropies represent the picture of primordial perturbations that originated the present structures of the Universe and Planck has performed their measurement over the whole sky with unprecedented accuracy in temperature and polarization.

In 2015 the Planck full mission data and cosmological results have been released to the public. It is the first Planck release to include also polarization data and analysis.

I will present the cosmological results delivered by the Planck collaboration, focusing on the constraints on the most important extensions to the standard cosmological model.

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