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# Depth depolarization: Friend or Foe?

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## Résumé

Low-frequency polarization is exceptionally vulnerable to wavelength-dependent depolarization effects, including depth depolarization (from Faraday thickness/complexity). Observations at very low frequencies are sensitive only to very Faraday-thin emission, with Faraday-thick features being strongly depolarized. This appears very bad: we're losing most of the polarized signal we want to study. But we can turn this around: this gives us potentially useful constraints on the Faraday-thin features we DO detect. I will talk about the kinds of conditions that give rise to Faraday-thin diffuse-emission features, and how we can take advantage of this when modelling diffuse polarization.

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