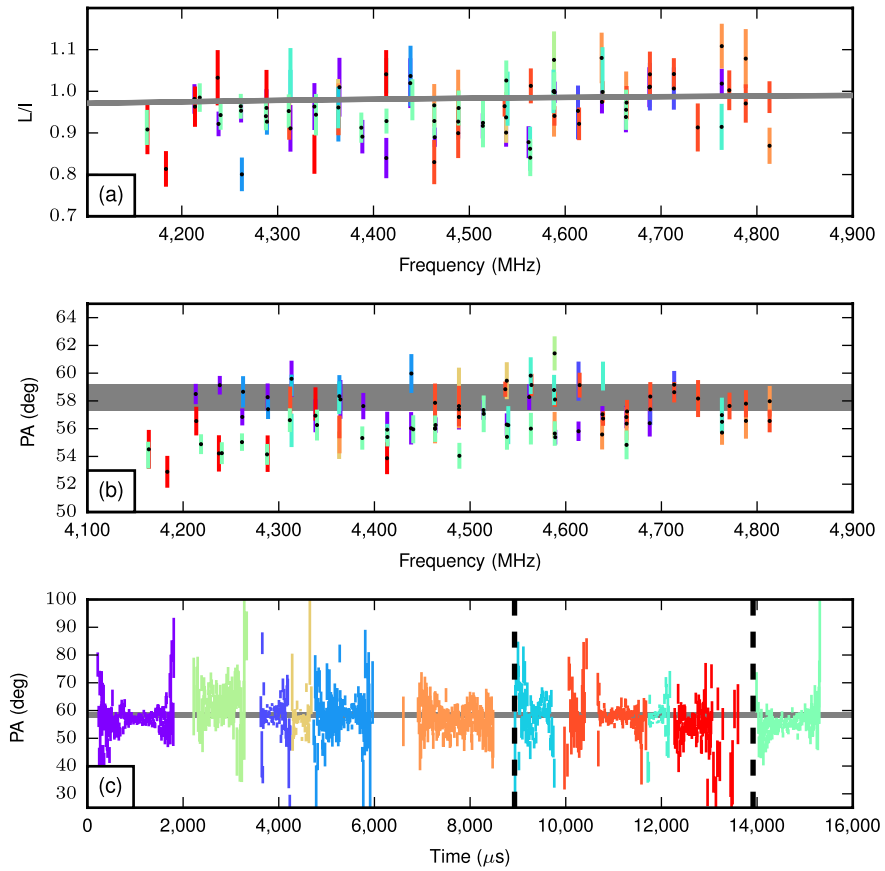

Extended Data Figure 2 | Polarimetric properties of the 11 brightest bursts detected by Arecibo. a, Linear polarization fraction of the bursts as a function of frequency. The solid line shows the theoretical depolarization due to intra-channel Faraday rotation, calculated using equations (3) and (4). **b**, PA_∞ as a function of frequency. Values in **a** and **b** are averaged over 16 consecutive channels. **c**, PA_∞ as a function of time. A time offset is applied to each burst in order to show them consecutively. Vertical dashed lines divide different observing sessions. All values in this figure have been corrected for the rotation measure, which was calculated with a global fit. Grey regions in **b** and **c** indicate the 1σ uncertainty around the polarization angle determined from the global fit.