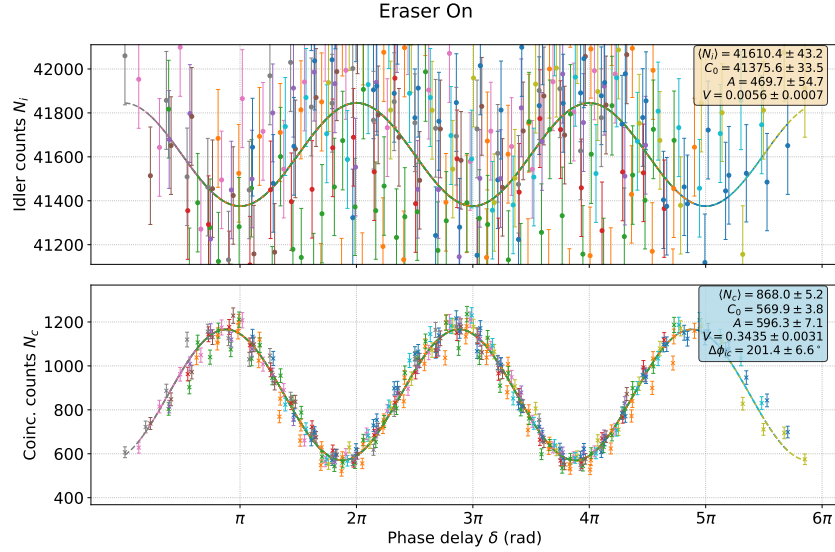
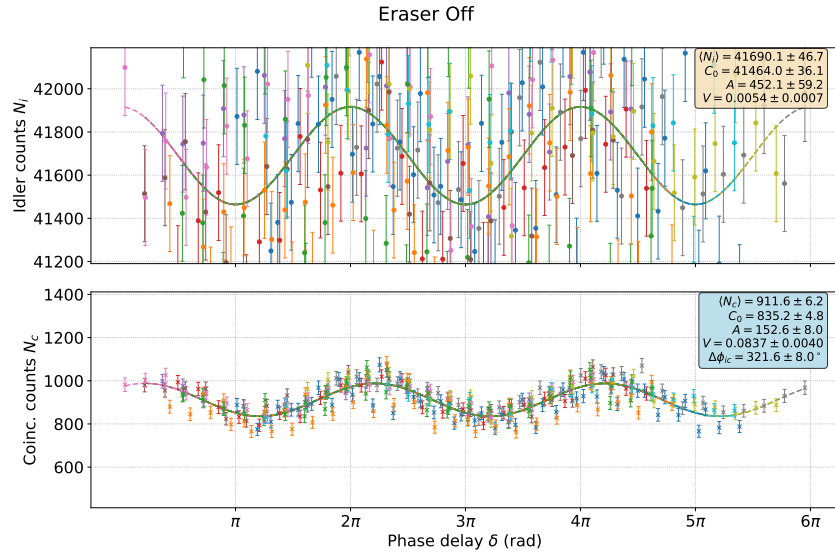


Condition	Signal LP angle	Coincidence visibility ( $V_c$ )	Idler Singles visibility ( $V_i$ )	Coincidence fringe amplitude ( $A_c$ )	Idler Singles fringe amplitude ( $A_i$ )
Eraser On	$45^\circ$	$0.3435 \pm 0.0031$	$0.0056 \pm 0.0007$	$596 \pm 7$	$470 \pm 55$
Eraser Off	$0^\circ$	$0.0837 \pm 0.0040$	$0.0054 \pm 0.0007$	$153 \pm 8$	$452 \pm 59$

Turning on the eraser quadruples the coincidence interference fringe *amplitude*, from  $A_{c,\text{off}} = 153 \pm 8$  to  $A_{c,\text{on}} = 596 \pm 7$ . The idler singles amplitude remains statistically unchanged at  $A_i \approx 460 \pm 60$ , regardless of the eraser setting. This confirms that erasing is a *post-selection* effect, only impacting the coincidence counts. Results are based on photon counts from 312 acquisitions of 30-sec, for both eraser-on and off.



**Eraser On** (signal LP =  $45^\circ$ ). Erasing the which-way information increases the coincidence fringe amplitude to  $A_{c,\text{on}} = 596 \pm 7$ . The idler singles remain unaffected at  $A_{i,\text{on}} = 470 \pm 55$ .



**Eraser Off** (signal LP =  $0^\circ$ ). With which-way information left intact, the coincidence fringe drops to  $A_{c,\text{off}} = 153 \pm 8$ . The idler singles amplitude remains the same within uncertainties at  $A_{i,\text{off}} = 452 \pm 59$ .

*Note: All four graph panels use the same y-axis scale, to facilitate visual comparisons.*