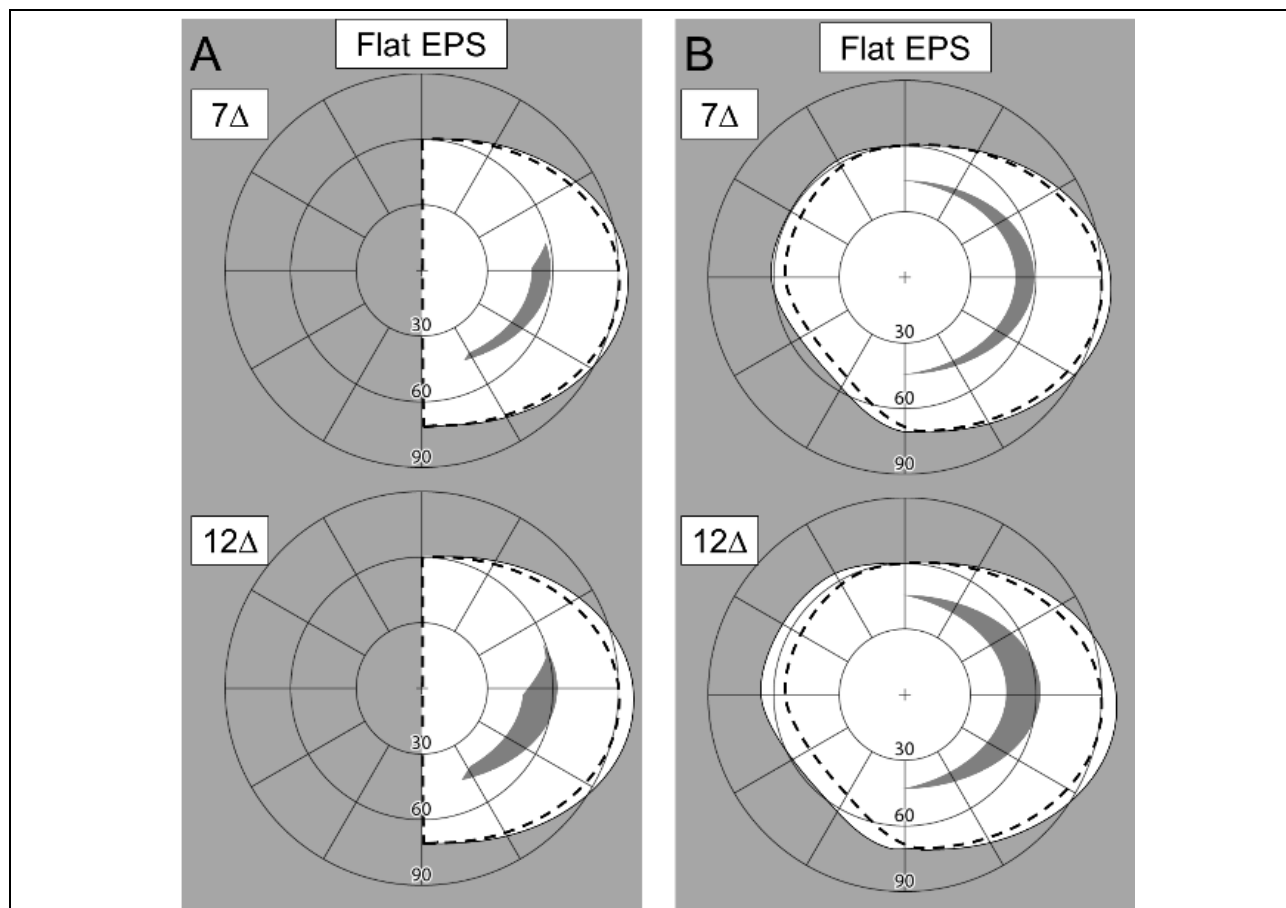


## APPENDIX 1

The flat eyeward prism serration full-field prism is less practical than other configurations due to the mechanical issues (i.e., touching eyelashes or nose). Since we could not measure the effect perimetrically, we calculated field diagram using the result of ray tracing simulation. As shown in Fig. A1, no field expansion into the blind side is expected with eye and/or head rotations to the right to fixate on the perimeter fixation target through full-field prisms.

The flat eyeward prism serration full-field prisms for acquired monocular vision (Fig. A1B) extend the FoV slightly farther into the nasal blindside due to higher effective prism power at the base than at the primary position of gaze. However, this configuration also results in the widest apical scotoma. Therefore, this also provides field substitution at best.



**Figure A1.** Calculated field diagrams of **(A)** left homonymous hemianopia and **(B)** right acquired monocular vision with flat eyeward prism serration (EPS) full-field prisms. Results of 7 $\Delta$  and 12 $\Delta$  prisms are in the first and second row, respectively. The fixation shift equal to the rated prism power results in head rotation away from the blind side, which shifts the temporal field farther to the right, seeing side. The flat EPS full-field prisms have apical scotomas larger than the amount of temporal FoV shift, which results in net field loss or field substitution at best.