Figure S 1 Comparison between surface maps obtained for a control (A-D) and a patient (E-H) which had a recent cataract surgery. The maps of the right hemisphere shown are representative of the data obtained for the two cohorts. A and B contain the information of the explained-variance of the best fitting pRF model and is used to threshold the other maps. B and F show the pRF sizes assign to an surface location (vertex). C and G contain the eccentricity values estimated for each surface position. D and H contain the information of the location of the pRF model assign to a vertice in polar coordinates.
Figure S 2 Comparison of pRF sizes across visual field eccentricity between IOL sub-groups defined based on total root mean square (RMS). The black and grey colours represent the group of the subjects with total RMS values above (or equal) and below the median, respectively. Error bars show the standard error of the mean (SEM) within each eccentricity bin and the solid lines show the best linear fit to bin means (p-value < 0.0001 for both groups).
Figure S3 Comparison of the pRF sizes across visual field eccentricity between IOL sub-groups defined based on root mean square of higher order aberrations (RMS_h). The black and grey colours represent the group of the subjects with RMS_h values above (or equal) and below the median, respectively. Error bars show the standard error of the mean (SEM) within each eccentricity bin and the solid lines show the best linear fit to bin means (p-value < 0.0001 for both groups).

Figure S4 Comparison of the pRF sizes across visual field eccentricity between IOL sub-groups defined based on modulation transfer function (MTF) at 10 cpd. The black and grey colours represent the group of the subjects with MTF values above (or equal) and below the median, respectively. Error bars show the standard error of the mean (SEM) within each eccentricity bin and the solid lines show the best linear fit to bin means (p-value < 0.0001 for both groups).
Figure S 5 Comparison of the pRF sizes across visual field eccentricity between IOL sub-groups defined based on Strehl ratio. The black and grey colours represent the group of the subjects with Strehl ratio values above (or equal) and below the median, respectively. Error bars show the standard error of the mean (SEM) within each eccentricity bin and the solid lines show the best linear fit to bin means ($p$-value < 0.0001 for both groups).