

Supplementary Material: Inverted Resistivity Sections for All measurements in each Site (WS01-WS10)

Groundwater Monitoring and Specific Yield Estimation using Time-Lapse Electrical Resistivity Imaging and Machine Learning

Jordi Mahardika Puntu¹, Ping-Yu Chang^{1,2*}, Haiyina Hasbia Amania¹, Ding-Jiun Lin¹, Chia-Yu Sung^{1,3}, M. Syahdan Akbar Suryantara¹, Liang-Cheng Chang⁴, Yonatan Garkebo Doyoro^{1,5,6}

¹Department of Earth Sciences, National Central University, Taoyuan 320, Taiwan

²Earthquake-Disaster, Risk Evaluation and Management Centre, National Central University, Taoyuan 320, Taiwan

³Land Engineering Consultants co., LTD, Taipei 115, Taiwan

⁴Department of Civil Engineering, National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University, Hsinchu 300, Taiwan

⁵Earth System Science, Taiwan International Graduate Program (TIGP), Academia Sinica, Taipei 115, Taiwan

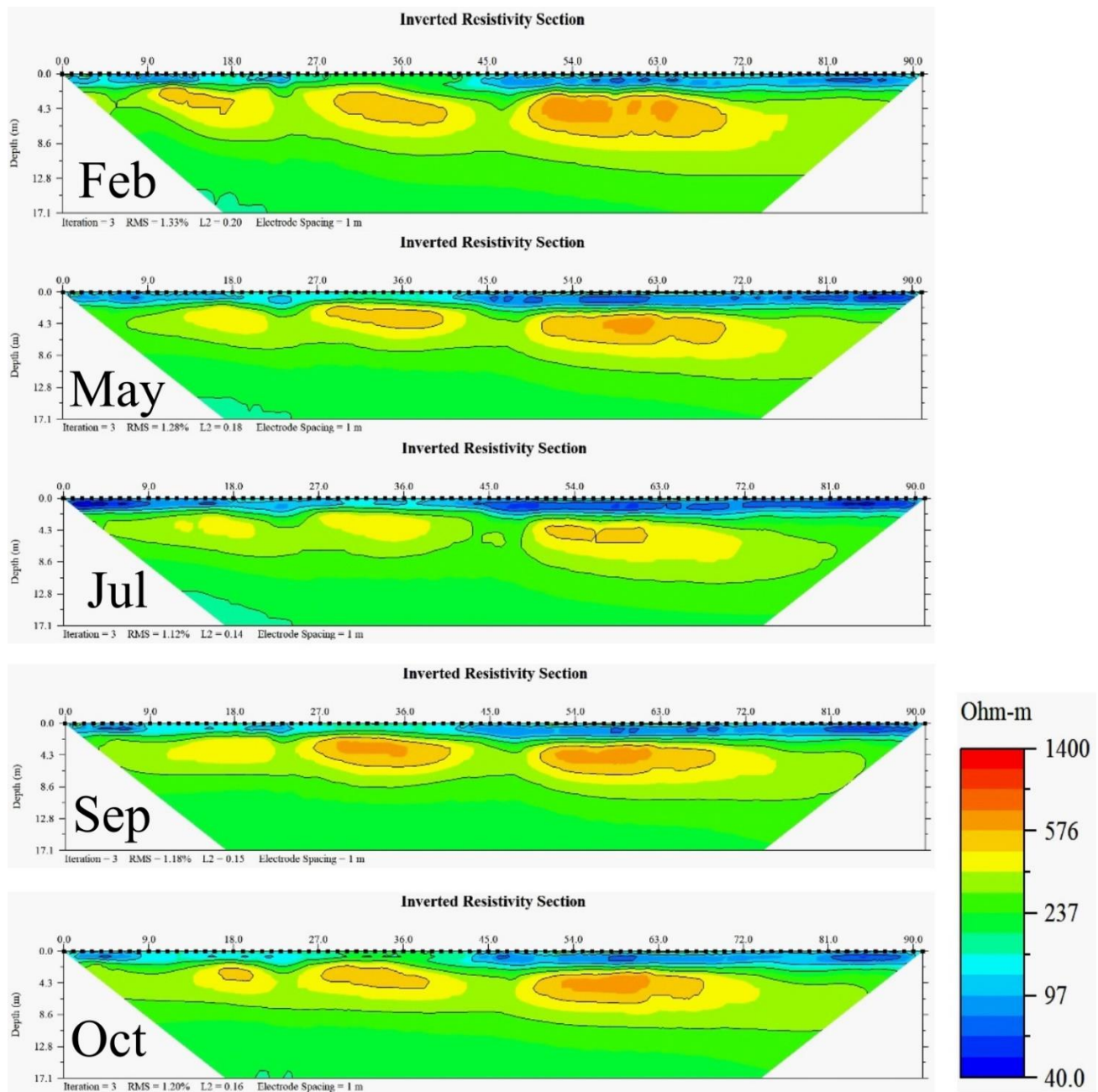
⁶Department of Applied Geology, School of Natural Sciences, Adama Science and Technology University, Adama, Ethiopia

*** Correspondence:**

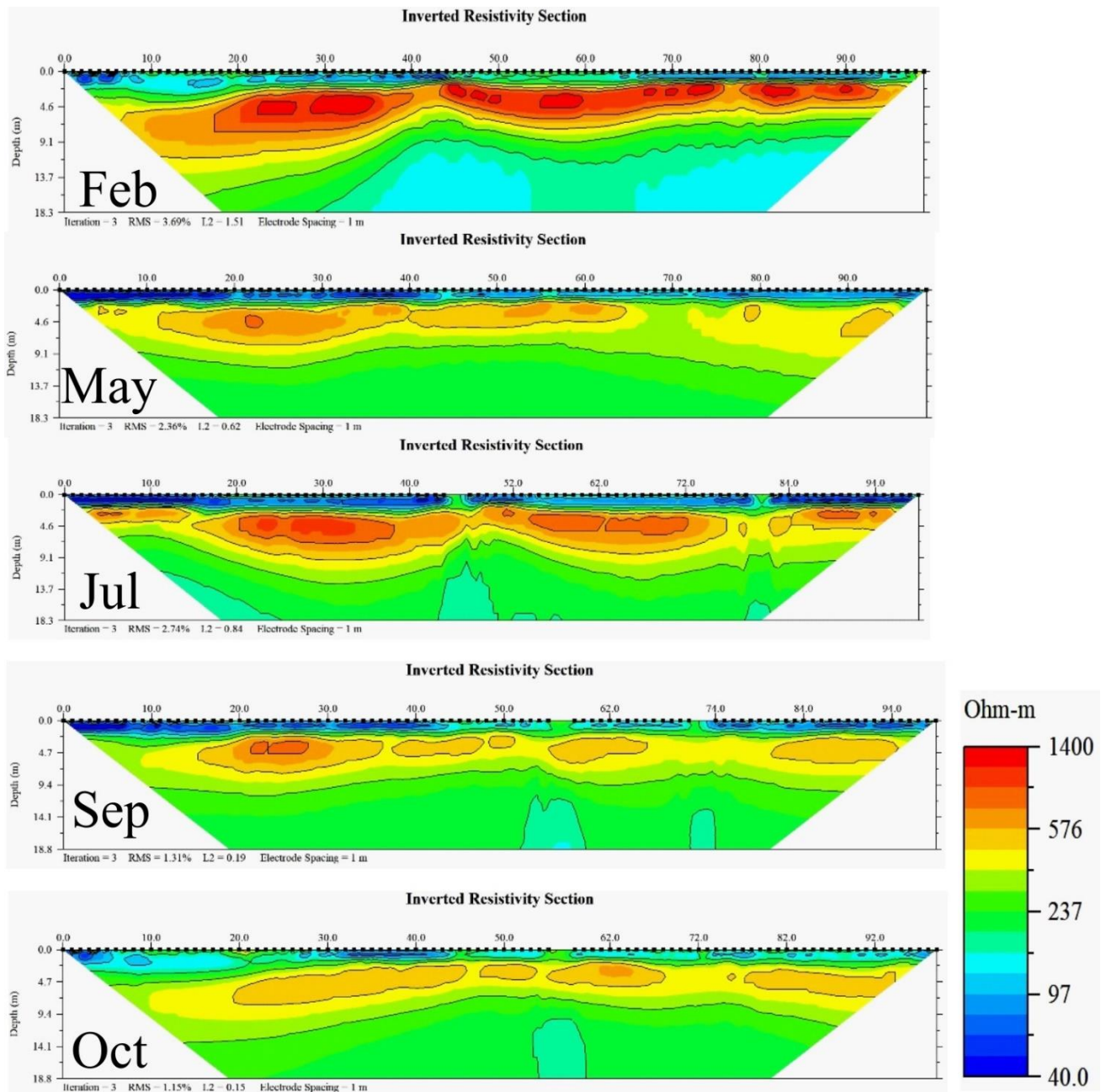
Ping-Yu Chang*

pingyuc@ncu.edu.tw

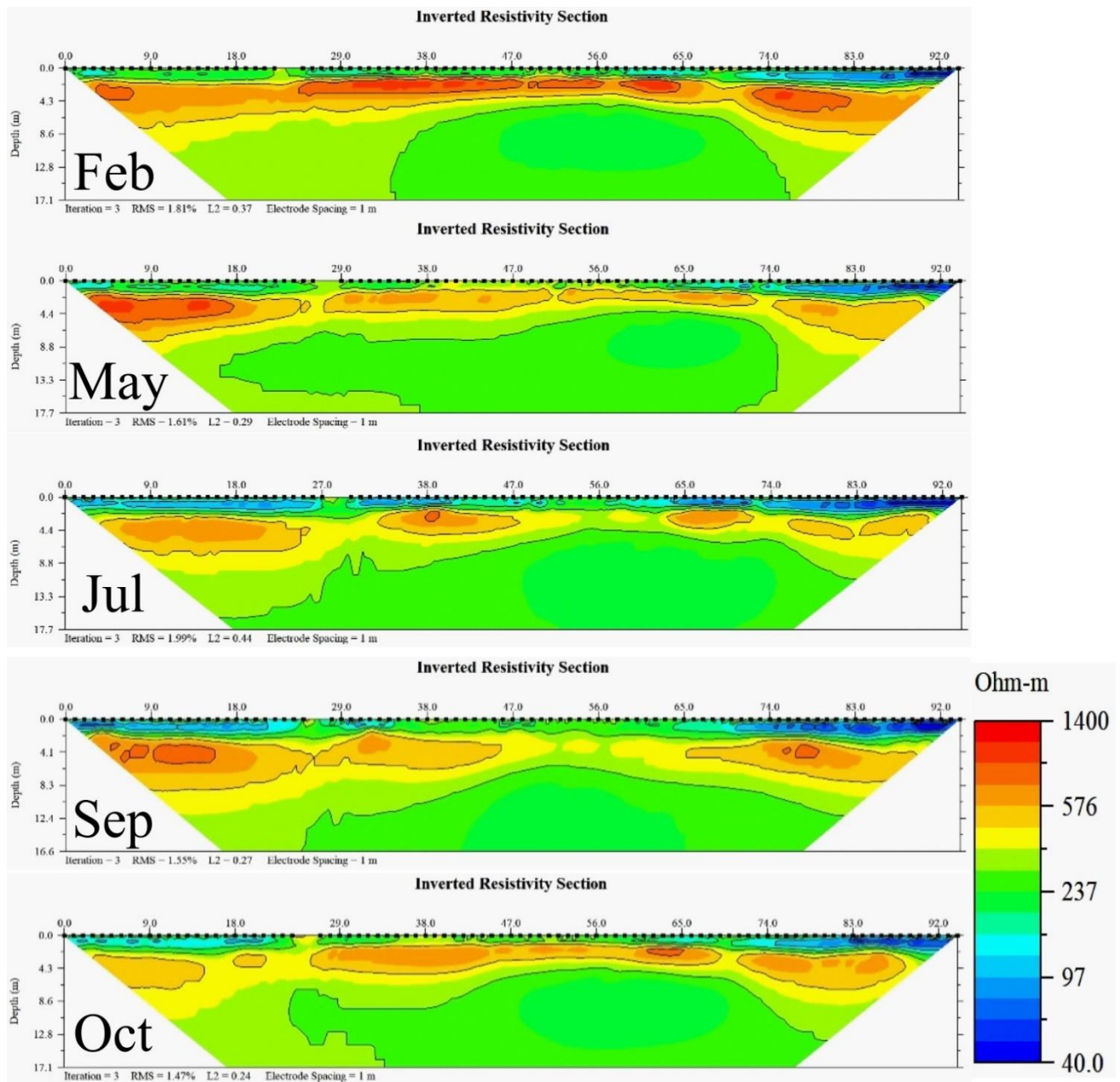
Supplementary Figures 1-10 depict the inverted resistivity sections from all measurement sites (WS01-WS10) in different seasonal conditions obtained after inversion processed by utilizing the EarthImager2D™ version 2.4.2.627 ([Advanced Geosciences, 2006](#)). We performed time-lapse surveys during the dry and wet seasons at the same survey sites and collected the data set obtained in February (dry season), May (transition from dry to wet seasons), July (wet season), September (wet season), and October (transition from wet to dry seasons).



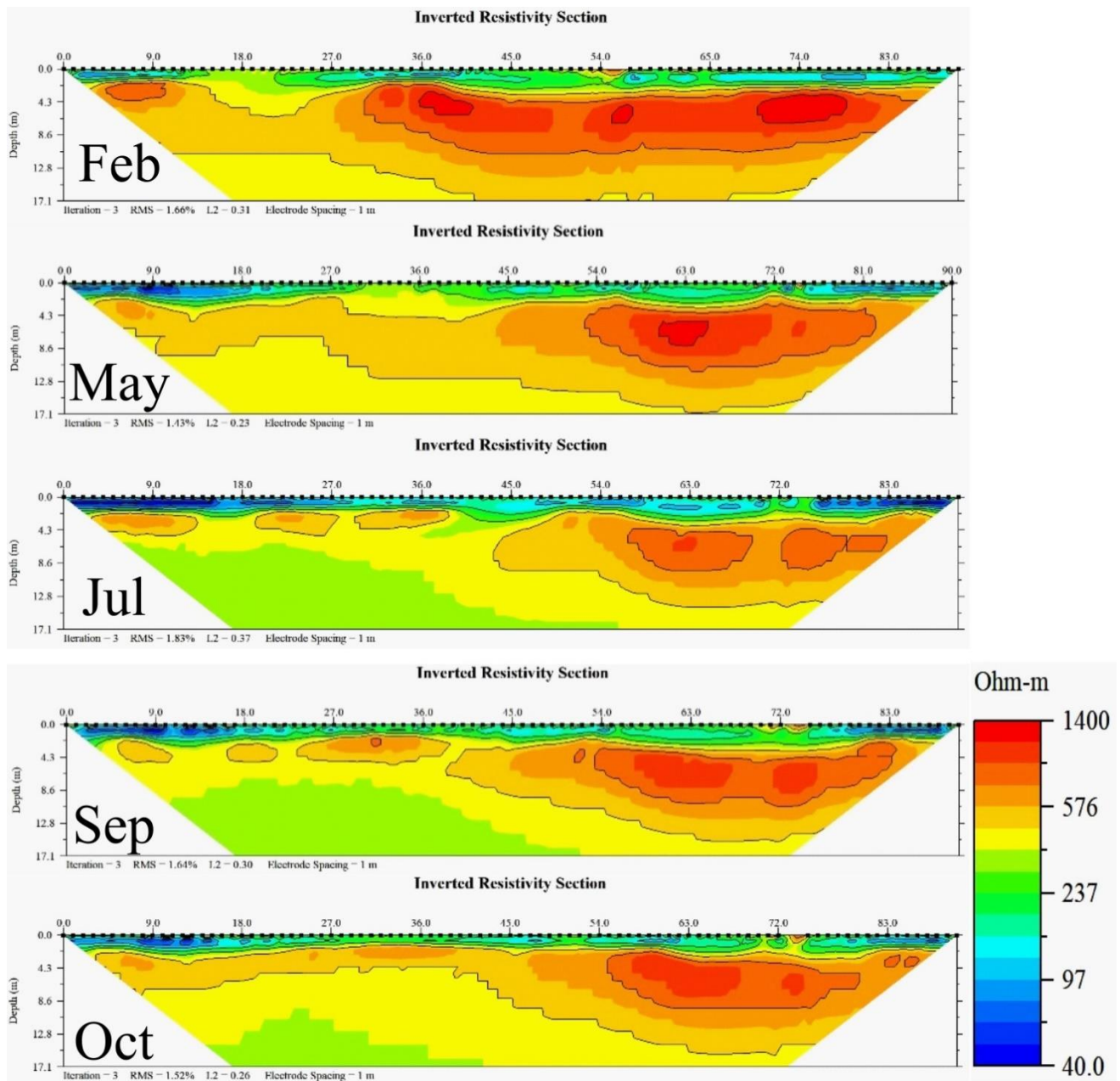
Supplementary Figure 1. The inverted resistivity section in the WS01 site. the data were collected in February, May, July, September and October 2018.



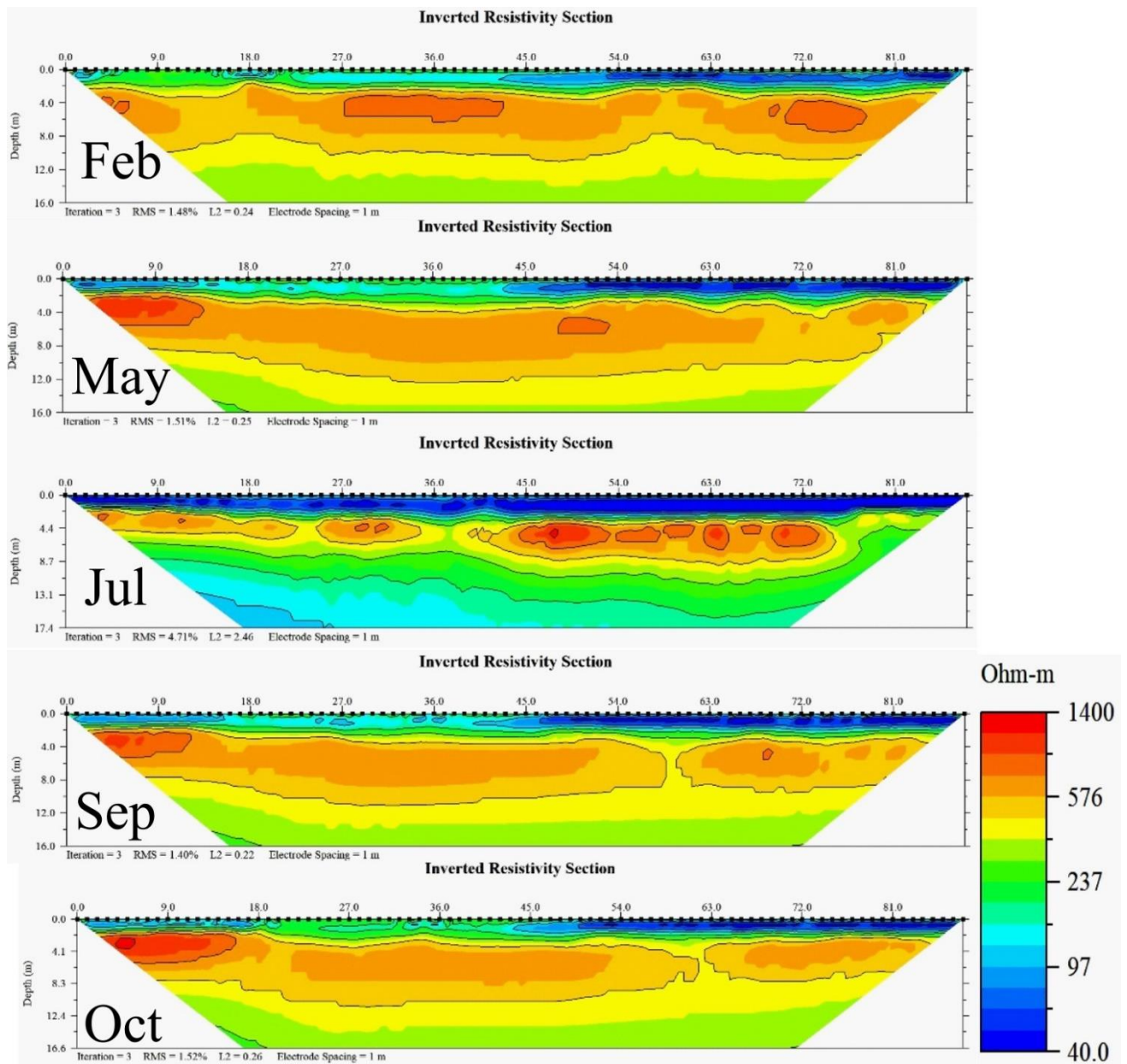
Supplementary Figure 2. The inverted resistivity section in the WS02 site. the data were collected in February, May, July, September and October 2018.



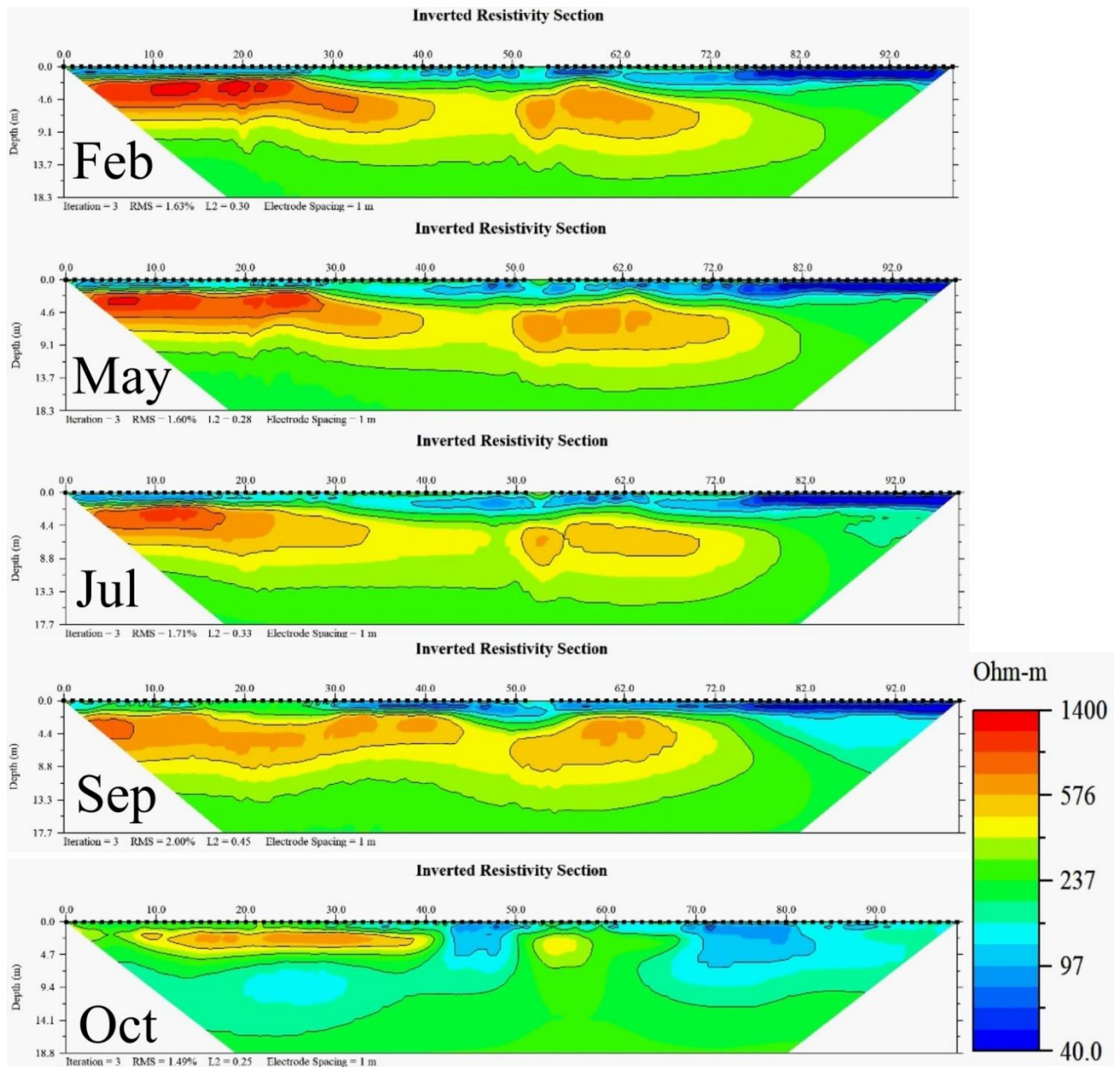
Supplementary Figure 3. The inverted resistivity section in the WS03 site. the data were collected in February, May, July, September and October 2018.



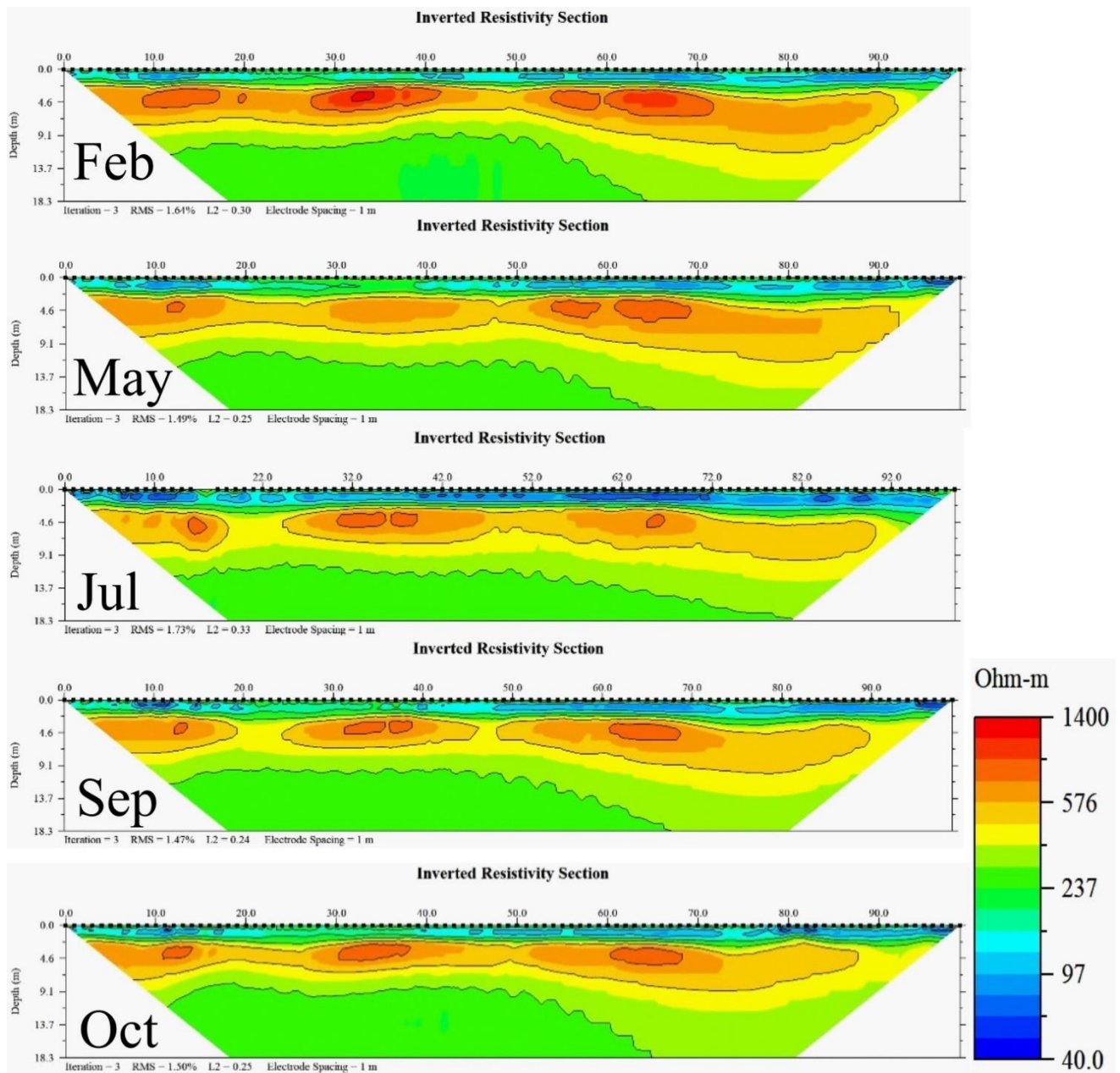
Supplementary Figure 4. The inverted resistivity section in the WS04 site. the data were collected in February, May, July, September and October 2018.



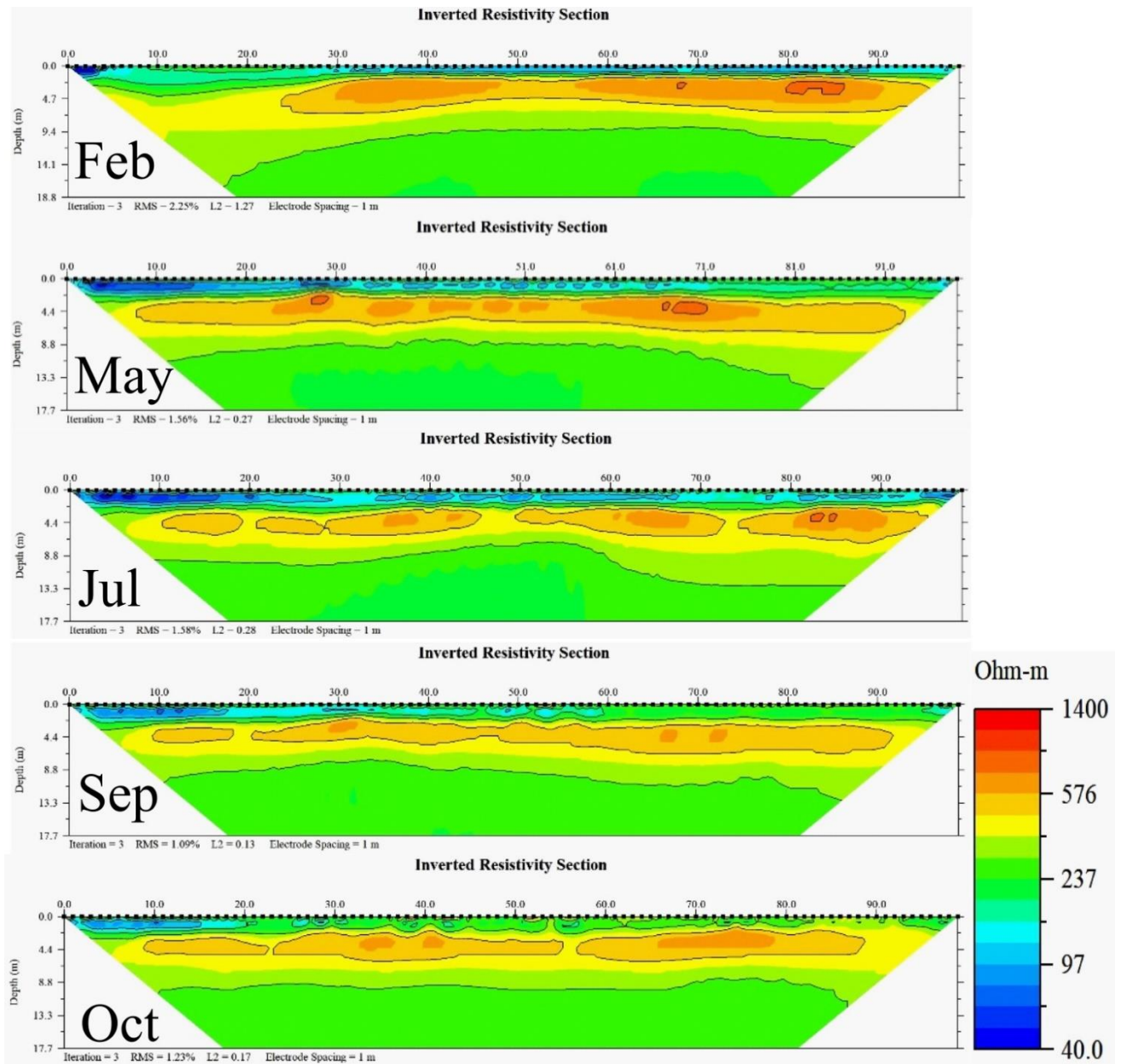
Supplementary Figure 5. The inverted resistivity section in the WS05 site. the data were collected in February, May, July, September and October 2018.



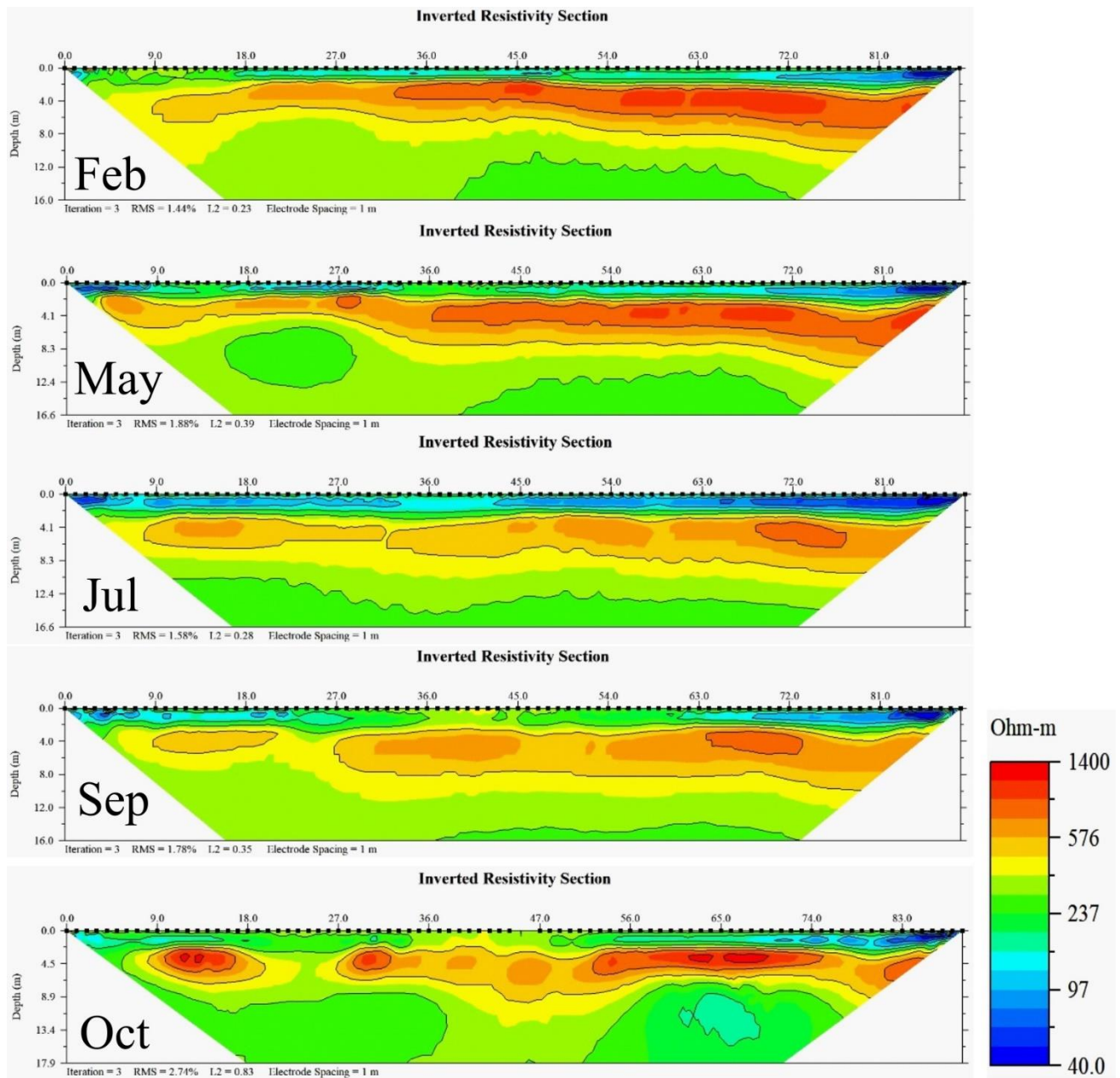
Supplementary Figure 6. The inverted resistivity section in the WS06 site. the data were collected in February, May, July, September and October 2018.



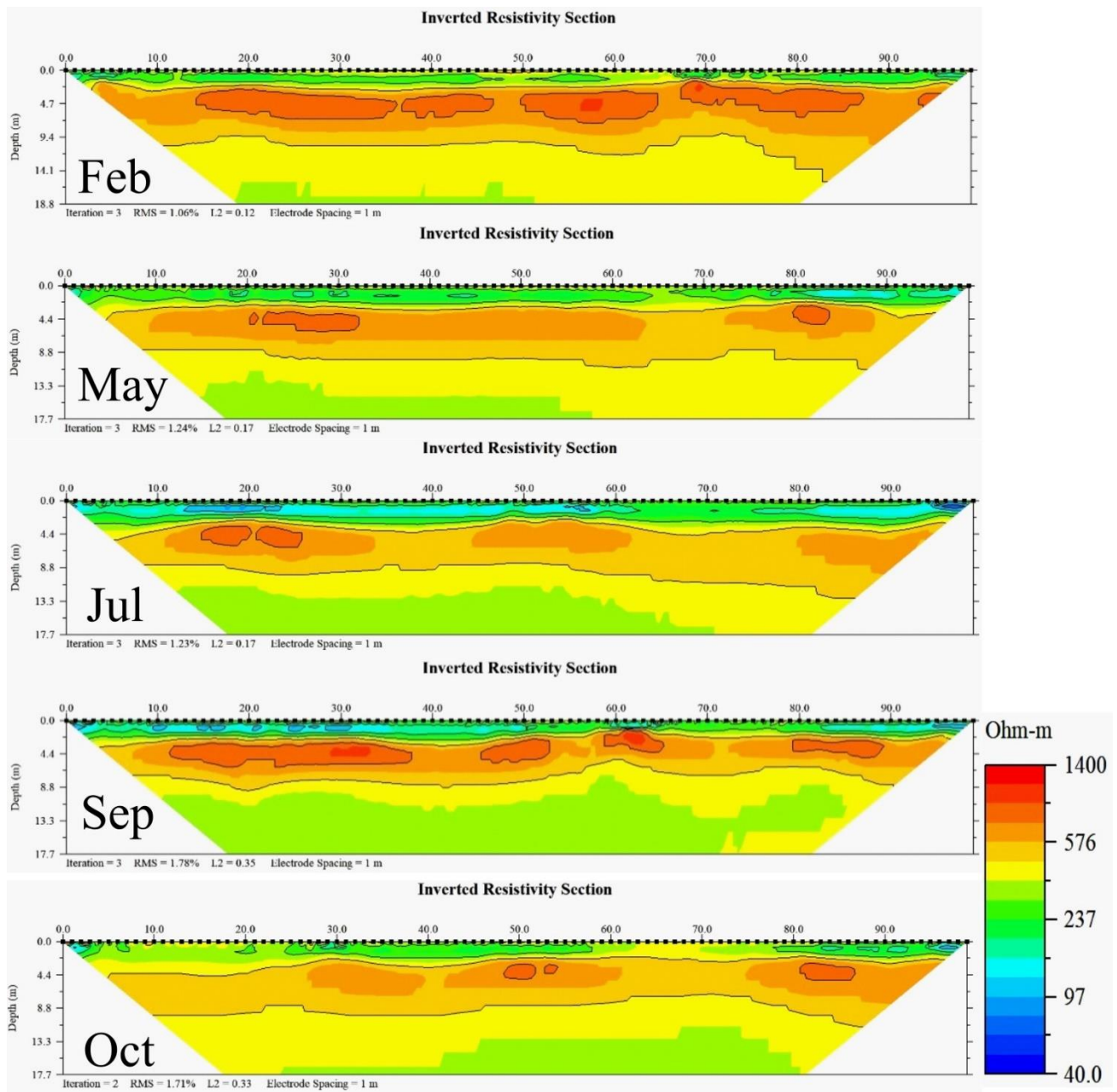
Supplementary Figure 7. The inverted resistivity section in the WS07 site. the data were collected in February, May, July, September and October 2018.



Supplementary Figure 8. The inverted resistivity section in the WS08 site. the data were collected in February, May, July, September and October 2018.



Supplementary Figure 9. The inverted resistivity section in the WS09 site. the data were collected in February, May, July, September and October 2018.



Supplementary Figure 10. The inverted resistivity section in the WS10 site. the data were collected in February, May, July, September and October 2018.