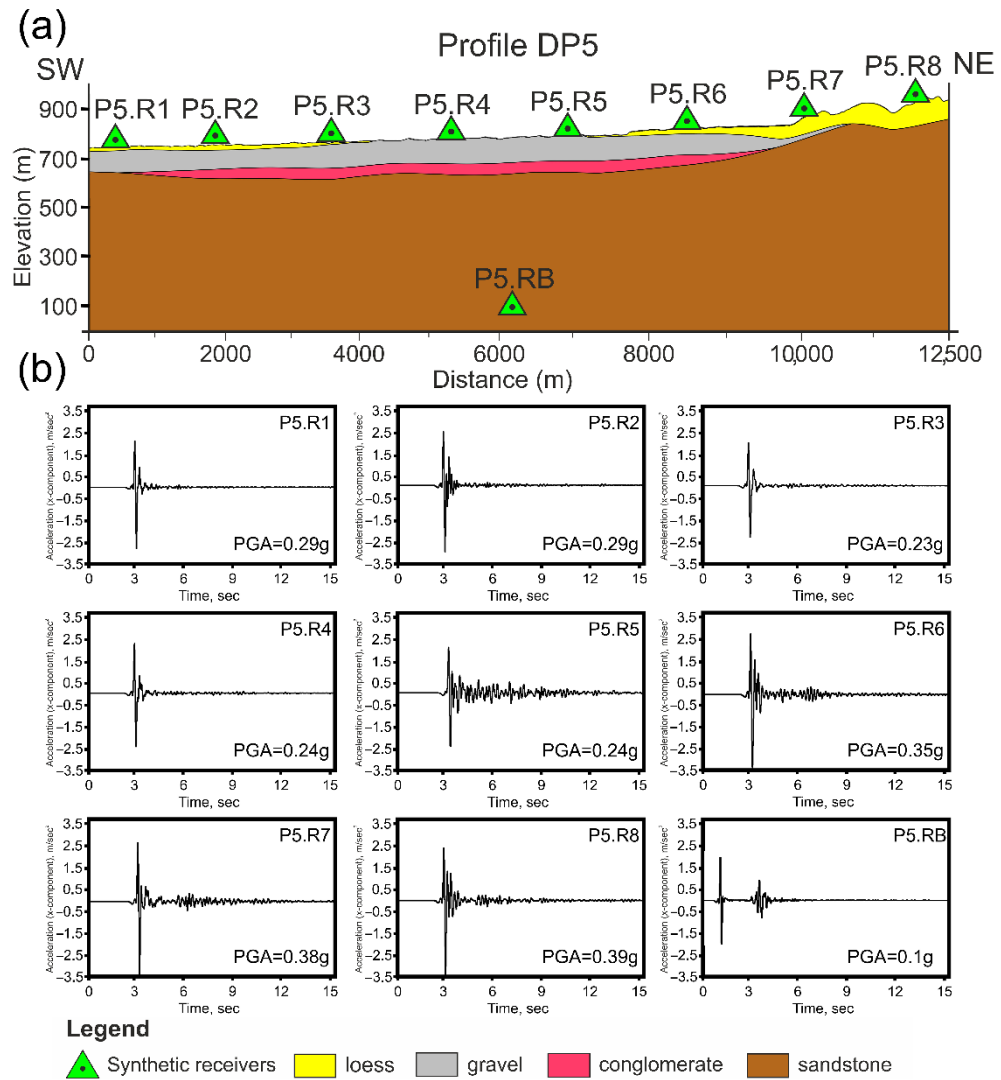
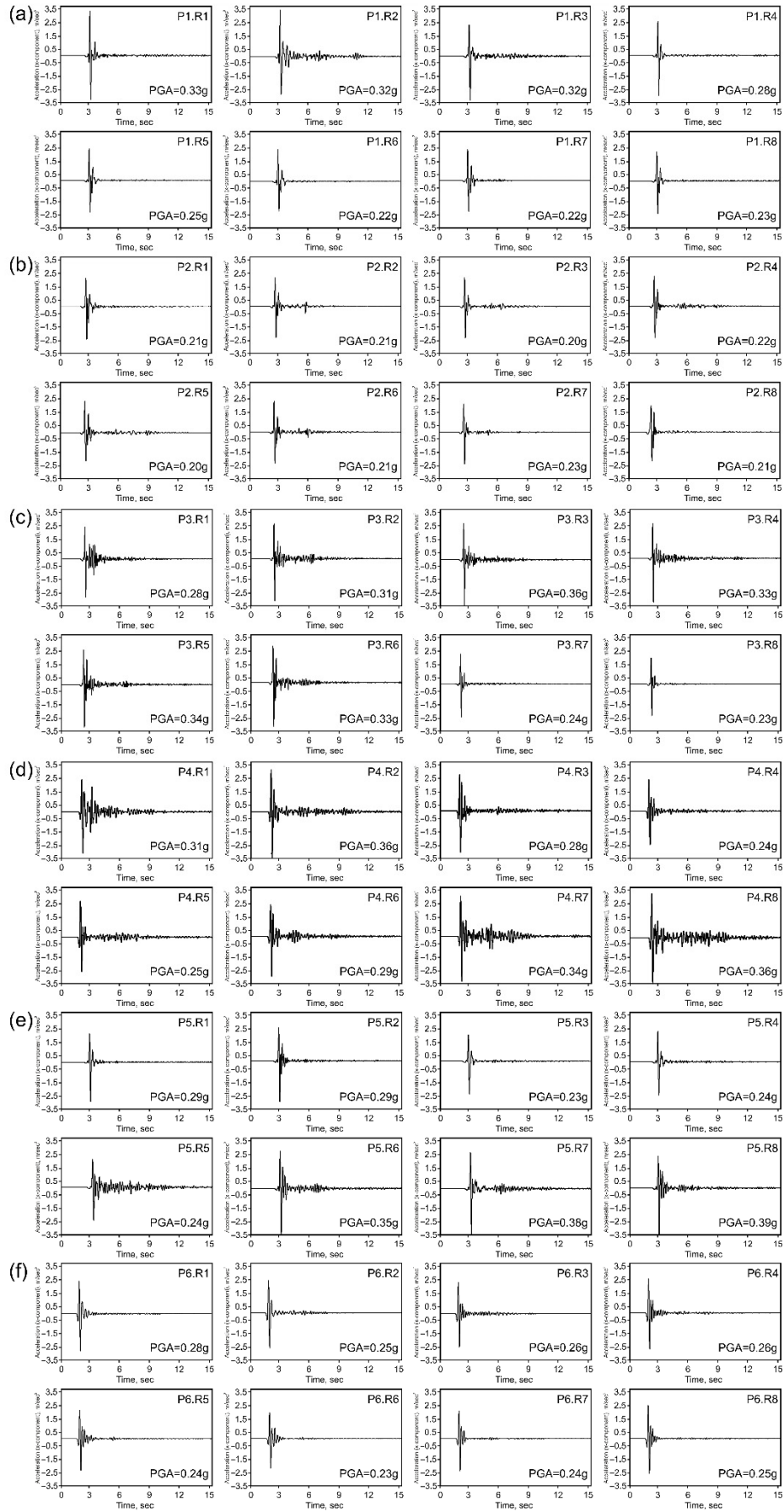


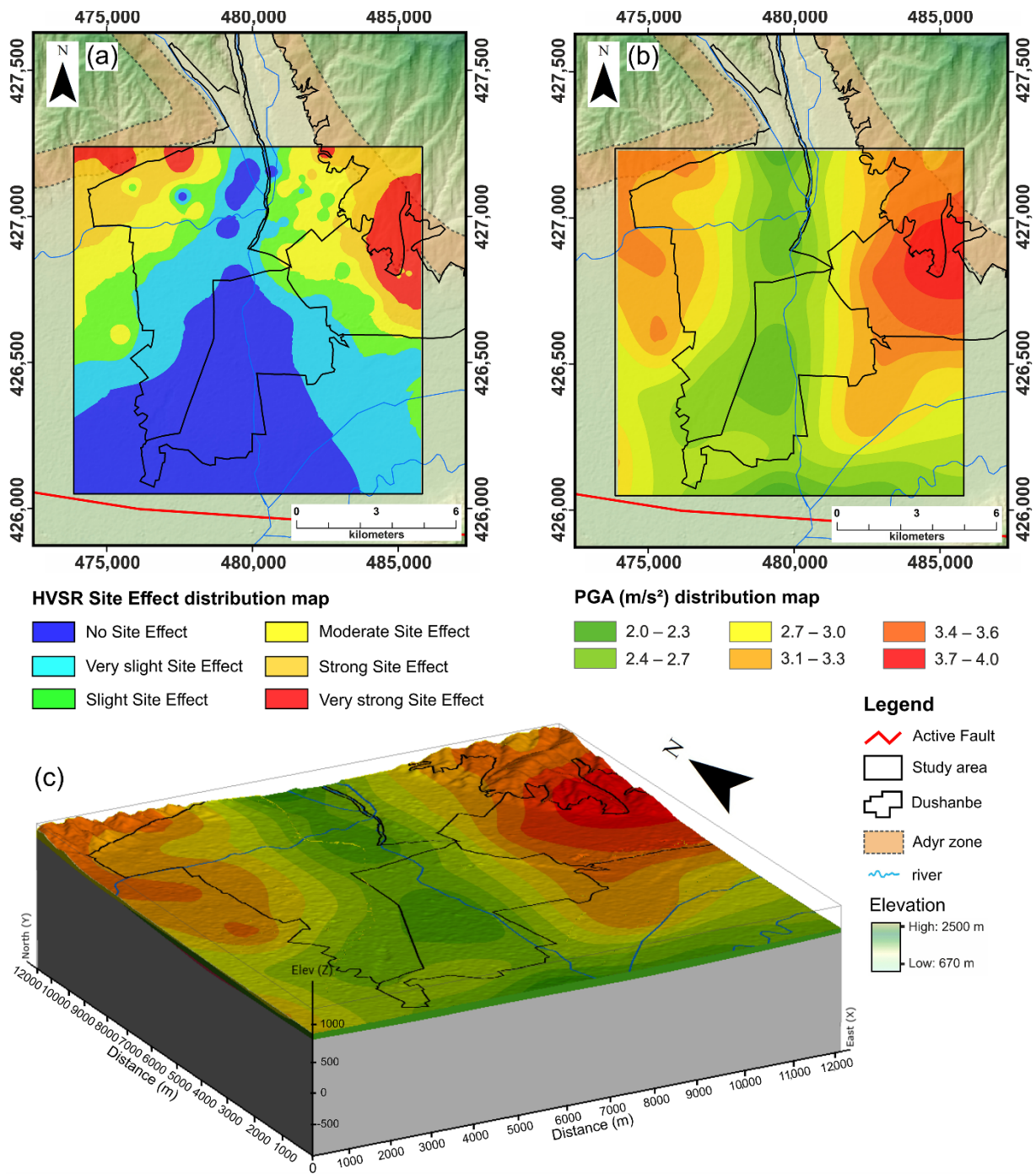
**Figure S1.** Integration of the 3D geomodel with results of microtremor array measurement (MAM) and seismic refraction tomography (SRT) geophysical measurements in the Dushanbe study area, based on the research by Hakimov et al. (2021); (a) Show microtremor array measurement (MAM) results for points DA3 (in the S), DA4 (in the SW), and DA5 (in the NW) with their projection onto the 3D geomodel; (b) Display of seismic refraction tomography (SRT) results for points DSP3 (in the NW), DSP4 (in the W), DSP5 (in the W), DSP6 (in the SE), and DSP7 (in the NE) with their visualization in the 3D geomodel; (c) Combined 3D geomodel demonstrating the results of MAM and SRT measurements, with surface models corresponding to the locations of geophysical measurements.



**Figure S2.** (a,b) Demonstration of PGA results for profile DP5. The graphs present acceleration data for the x-component, showing PGA (g) for eight surface receivers and one reference receiver.



**Figure S3.** Acceleration time histories (x-component) and PGA values at selected surface receivers across six profiles in the study area: (a) Profile DP1 PGA results; (b) Profile DP2 PGA results; (c) Profile DP3 PGA results; (d) Profile DP4 PGA results; (e) Profile DP5 PGA results; (f) Profile DP6 PGA results.



**Figure S4.** Analysis of the distribution of site effects and their comparison with the results of 2D dynamic numerical modeling in the study area. (a) Show the distribution of site effects, emphasizing the combined influence of the resonance frequency ( $f_0$ ) and peak amplitude ( $A_0$ ); (b) Show the distribution of PGA (m / s<sup>2</sup>) results, calculated using the Ricker wavelet for all surface receivers in the study area; (c) Visualization of the distribution of 2D dynamic numerical modeling results of PGA (m / s<sup>2</sup>) on a 3D model of the study area.