

Convective blueshifts in the solar atmosphere

III. High-accuracy observations of spectral lines in the visible[★]

J. Löhner-Böttcher^{1,2}, W. Schmidt¹, R. Schlichenmaier¹, T. Steinmetz^{3,4}, and R. Holzwarth^{3,4}

¹ Kiepenheuer-Institut für Sonnenphysik, Schöneckstr. 6, 79104 Freiburg, Germany
e-mail: jlb@leibniz-kis.de

² High Altitude Observatory, NCAR, 3080 Center Green Drive, Boulder, CO 80301, USA
e-mail: jlb@ucar.edu

³ Max-Planck-Institut für Quantenoptik, Hans-Kopfermann-Strasse 1, 85748 Garching, Germany

⁴ Menlo Systems GmbH, Am Klopferspitz 19, 82152 Martinsried, Germany

Received 19 December 2018 / Accepted 22 January 2019

ABSTRACT

Context. Convective motions in the solar atmosphere cause spectral lines to become asymmetric and shifted in wavelength. For photospheric lines, this differential Doppler shift varies from the solar disk center to the limb.

Aims. Precise and comprehensive observations of the convective blueshift and its center-to-limb variation improve our understanding of the atmospheric hydrodynamics and ensuing line formation, and provide the basis to refine 3D models of the solar atmosphere.

Methods. We performed systematical spectroscopic measurements of the convective blueshift of the quiet Sun with the Laser Absolute Reference Spectrograph (LARS) at the German Vacuum Tower Telescope. The spatial scanning of the solar disk covered 11 heliocentric positions each along four radial (meridional and equatorial) axes. The high-resolution spectra of 26 photospheric to chromospheric lines in the visible range were calibrated with a laser frequency comb to absolute wavelengths at the 1 m s^{-1} accuracy. Applying ephemeris and reference corrections, the bisector analysis provided line asymmetries and Doppler shifts with an uncertainty of only few m s^{-1} . To allow for a comparison with other observations, we convolved the results to lower spectral resolutions.

Results. All spectral line bisectors exhibit a systematic center-to-limb variation. Typically, a blueshifted “C”-shaped curve at disk center transforms into a less blueshifted “\”-shape toward the solar limb. The comparison of all lines reveals the systematic dependence of the convective blueshift on the line depth. The blueshift of the line minima describe a linear decrease with increasing line depths. The slope of the center-to-limb variation develops a reversal point at heliocentric positions between $\mu = 0.7$ and 0.85 , seen as the effect of horizontal granular flows in the mid photosphere. Line minima formed in the upper photosphere to chromosphere exhibit hardly any blueshift or even a slight redshift. Synthetic models yield considerable deviations from the observed center-to-limb variation.

Conclusions. The obtained Doppler shifts of the quiet Sun can serve as an absolute reference for other observations, the relative calibration of Dopplergrams, and the necessary refinement of atmospheric models. Based on this, the development of high-precision models of stellar surface convection will advance the detection of (potentially habitable) exoplanets by radial velocity measurements.

Key words. convection – Sun: atmosphere – Sun: activity – methods: observational – techniques: spectroscopic – line: profiles

1. Introduction

Spectroscopic observations of spatially unresolved quiet Sun regions typically yield photospheric lines to be Doppler shifted to slightly shorter wavelengths. Though, this convective blueshift (Beckers 1977) is not constant at all. It varies from line to line, depending on the line strength, excitation potential, wavelength region, and atmospheric formation layer (Dravins et al. 1981; Balthasar 1984). The blueshift and characteristic line asymmetry of the line profile results from the superposition and lateral averaging of many different line profiles of the convective pattern of granulation and intergranular lanes (Dravins 1975; Dravins et al. 1981). Due to their brightness, the hot, rising granules that induce blueshifted line profiles have a greater statistical contribution to the average profile, than the fainter redshifted profiles from the cooler intergranular lanes. Toward

higher photospheric layers, the brightness pattern of the granulation reverses, whereas velocity gradients along the line of sight introduce differential Doppler shifts. In summary, the bisector that represents the line shift at each depth along the average line profile reveals a typically “C”-shaped line asymmetry.

Further, the line shift and asymmetry feature a significant center-to-limb variation. Also known as the limb effect (Halm 1907), this variation involves a decrease in blueshift by a few hundred m s^{-1} and a transformation of the bisector from a convex “C”-shape to a “\”-shape (Adam et al. 1976). Beckers & Nelson (1978) study the systematic line-of-sight effects of granular motions and present a theory which manages to explain the characteristics of the observed center-to-limb variation. By including line-of-sight variations of the granular intensity pattern, the vertical and horizontal flow pattern of adjacent granules, and opacity effects, they qualitatively reproduce: (1) the blueshift at disk center, (2) its slow decrease toward the solar limb, (3) the initial slight increase in blueshift of some spectral lines when moving away from disk center, and (4) even the slight

[★] The reduced spectra are only available at the CDS via anonymous ftp to cdsarc.u-strasbg.fr (130.79.128.5) or via <http://cdsarc.u-strasbg.fr/viz-bin/qcat?J/A+A/624/A57>

redshift at the extreme solar limb, formerly known as “super-gravity” redshift. Especially the consideration of the horizontal flow component of the overturning granular convection (Balthasar 1985) provides an explanation for the occasional first increase in blueshift of some lines (Appenzeller & Schröter 1967) from disk center toward heliocentric positions around $\mu = \cos \theta = 0.8$ (with θ being the heliocentric angle).

Since the onset of solar high-resolution spectroscopy in the 1960s, the convective blueshift and its center-to-limb variation has been frequently observed and extensively discussed (for example, by Dravins et al. 1981; Brandt & Schroeter 1982; Balthasar 1984; Bray et al. 1984; Cavallini et al. 1985, 1986). In this work, we present comprehensive and systematic observations of the convective blueshift, and the most accurate analysis of its center-to-limb variation thus far. After Paper I (Löhner-Böttcher et al. 2018a) and Paper II (Stief et al. 2019) which are confined to the 6302 Å lines and to the 6173 Å line, respectively, this third article of the series “Convective blueshifts in the solar atmosphere” addresses the analysis of several frequently used spectral lines in the visible range of the solar spectrum. In Sect. 2, we describe our systematic observations of the quiet Sun, and the calibration of absolute Doppler shifts at the unprecedented m s^{-1} accuracy. In Sect. 3, we specify the differential line shift and its center-to-limb variation for the respective spectral lines, and contrast the results with existing synthetic models. In Sect. 4, the direct comparison of all lines reveals the systematic behavior of the convective blueshift. In Sect. 5, we draw our conclusions on the convective blueshifts of the Sun. In Sect. 6, we give an outlook to the field of exoplanet detection.

2. Observations

Solar observations were performed between May 7th 2016 and May 11th 2018 with the Laser Absolute Reference Spectrograph (LARS, Doerr 2015; Löhner-Böttcher et al. 2017) at the German Vacuum Tower Telescope (VTT) on Tenerife. Our measurements followed the same systematic procedure as initially presented in Paper I (Löhner-Böttcher et al. 2018a) for the 6302 Å region.

The observation scheme in Fig. 1 illustrates the spatial sampling. To study the center-to-limb variation of the convective blueshift, we performed measurements at up to eleven heliocentric positions ($\mu = \cos \theta$, with θ being the heliocentric angle) along four radial axes (north, south, east, west). The sampling from $\mu = 1.0$ (disk center) to $\mu = 0.8$ was done in steps of $\Delta\mu = 0.05$. From $\mu = 0.8$ to $\mu = 0.3$ (or $\mu = 0.2$) close to the solar limb, the step size was set to $\Delta\mu = 0.1$. To reduce the effect of acoustic oscillations and supergranular (predominantly horizontal) flows, we spatially integrated the sunlight over elliptical areas centered on the nominal positions. The pointing accuracy of the telescope was around $1''$ on the coordinate grid. The size and orientation of the covered elliptical area was adjusted according to the position on the solar disk and the local background effect of p-mode oscillations and supergranular flows (discussed in Paper I). In the quiet Sun, a size of up to $30\text{--}40''$ typically covers around 50 granules. A detailed description of the observation procedure is given in Paper I (and Table 1 therein). Using *G*-band context images of LARS and full-disk magnetograms of the Helioseismic and Magnetic Imager (HMI, Schou et al. 2012), we verified that only quiet Sun regions were scanned. This guaranteed the consistency of our study, since strong magnetic fields would lead to a modification of the convective energy transport and reduction of the convective blueshift.

To perform the most accurate and precise spectroscopic analysis of the convective blueshifts so far, our observations had

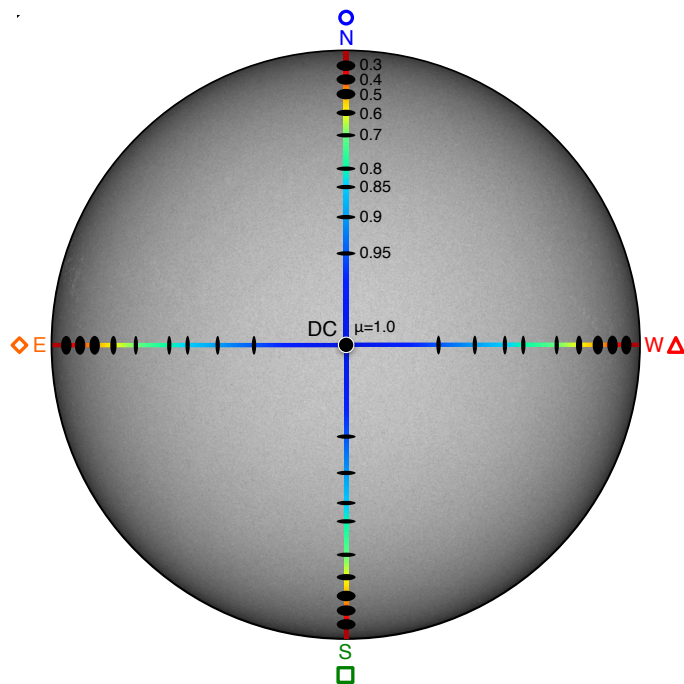


Fig. 1. Observation scheme. We systematically scanned the quiet Sun at up to eleven heliocentric positions from the disk center (DC, $\mu = 1.0$) toward $\mu = 0.3$, or $\mu = 0.2$, close to the solar limb. The observations were performed along the meridional (N-S) and equatorial (E-W) radians: north (blue, circle), south (green, rectangle), east (orange, diamond), west (red, triangle). The black ellipses indicate the spatially integrated area (not to scale). Throughout this work, we maintain the color code (blue to red) of the heliocentric position along the axes, as well as the colors and symbols for the respective axes.

to meet a number of requirements. LARS was ideally suited since it combines the VTT’s high-resolution echelle spectrograph with a laser frequency comb for an absolute wavelength calibration. The high spectral resolution ($\lambda/\Delta\lambda > 700\,000$ in the visible range) provided the required precision. The accuracy of the comb implied the unrestricted repeatability of the measurement. Since solar p-modes and supergranular flows superimpose the convective blueshift, identical instrumental conditions are needed to perform repetitive observations in order to reduce this “solar noise”. As described in detail in Löhner-Böttcher et al. (2017) and Löhner-Böttcher et al. (2018a), we obtained a wavelength accuracy of around 0.02 mÅ (or 1 m s^{-1}) for the recorded single spectra. At this level, an identical illumination of the spectrograph and the pixels on the charge-coupled device (CCD) chip of the attached camera is crucial. Therefore, the light from the Sun and the laser frequency comb (and all other light sources) was spatially integrated and guided by optical single-mode fibers via a fiber switch device to the spectrograph.

To infer the systematic convective blueshift of the solar photosphere, we had to obtain an adequate statistical sampling of observations. In total, we recorded 610 data sets in eight different wavelength regions (see Table 1). Thus, we reached a total data volume of 203 hours of observation in which the frequency comb guaranteed identical conditions for direct comparison. With 800 (or 480) observation cycles (each consisting of one solar and one frequency comb spectrum) and a cycle time of 1.5 s (or 2.5 s), each data set described a 20 min time sequence in order to trace p-modes and to perform a temporal average over around four 5 min-oscillations. The camera exposure time was set to 0.5 s (or 1.0 s), depending on the wavelength region.

Table 1. Spectral regions and important spectral lines.

Spectral region	Number of data sets	Spectral line Ion	λ_0 (Å)	g_{eff}	Height (km)
5250 Å	65	Fe I	5250.2084*	3.00	310
		Fe I	5250.6453*	1.50	360
5381 Å	75	C I	5380.3308 ⁺	1.00	40
5434 Å	91	Fe I	5434.5232*	0.00	550
		Fe I	5432.9470*	0.50	250
5576 Å	75	Fe I	5576.0881*	0.00	360
5896 Å	67	Na I	5895.92424 ⁺	1.33	800
6149 Å	76	Fe II	6149.2460 ^x	1.33	130
6173 Å	62	Fe I	6173.3344*	2.50	270
6302 Å	99	Fe I	6301.5008 ⁺	1.67	340
		Fe I	6302.4932 ⁺	2.50	260

Notes. Laboratory wavelength λ_0 in air. ^(*)Measured with LARS. ⁽⁺⁾Observed wavelength from NIST. ^(x)Ritz wavelength from NIST.

To obtain the outstanding accuracy at the m s^{-1} level, we had to perform a valid and careful data calibration. This was done in the same manner as presented in Paper I and illustrated in Löhner-Böttcher et al. (2017), using the LARS data pipeline developed by Doerr (2015). The two crucial steps are the absolute wavelength calibration of the solar spectrum with the comb spectrum, and the precise reduction of all (non-convective) systematic relative motions between the telescope and the observed region on the Sun. The latter can sum up to systematic Doppler shifts of a few km s^{-1} .

To calibrate the wavelength grid of the solar spectrum, the mode spectrum of the laser frequency comb served as an absolute ruler (Steinmetz et al. 2008). The solar and comb spectra are exemplarily shown in Fig. 2. By the unambiguous determination of the mode numbers (with a spacing of 8.0 GHz), we obtained the absolute frequency of each mode and, finally, the pixel-wise dispersion on the detector. The alternate recording of the comb and the solar spectrum enabled the calibration of each solar spectrum with an instrumental accuracy of 1 m s^{-1} .

To obtain the convective blueshift of the Sun, we reduced all systematic orbital, radial and rotational motions of the Sun and Earth with respect to each other. By using the ephemeris code developed by Doerr (2015), which in turn is based on NASA's Spacecraft Planet Instrument C-matrix Events (SPICE) toolkit (Acton 1996), we reached a model uncertainty of 0.1 m s^{-1} at solar disk center. For heliographic positions close to the solar limb, the uncertainty from the applied (spectroscopic) rotation model of Snodgrass & Ulrich (1990) increased to 4 m s^{-1} .

Finally, the calibrated solar spectra were only affected by the constant gravitational redshift of $+635 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ (caused by the Sun and Earth according to the principle of equivalence and the general theory of relativity) and the local solar activity itself. Since the systematic convective blueshift of the solar atmosphere is superimposed by temporal variations of convective motions, acoustic oscillations, supergranulation, and large-scale flows, its analysis must be based on temporal and statistical averaging. Temporal averaging of each 20 min sequence reduced the uncertainty of the mean Doppler shift to a few m s^{-1} . According to error propagation of systematic and statistical errors, we yielded a total uncertainty of around 5 m s^{-1} for the mean Doppler shift of each observation sequence (compare Fig. 4).

To measure absolute Doppler shifts of spectral lines, the air wavelength λ_0 of the laboratory reference has to be provided at

an accuracy level comparable to that of our solar measurements. The National Institute of Standards and Technology Atomic Spectra Database (NIST ASD, Kramida et al. 2015) lists the rest wavelength of spectral lines with an uncertainty of around 1 mÅ . In the visible range around $\lambda_0 = 5000 \text{ Å}$, this translates into a Doppler uncertainty of 60 m s^{-1} . To increase the accuracy of our study, we measured the laboratory wavelengths of most iron lines with the hollow cathode lamp of LARS. The emission lines of the lamp (compare Fig. 2) were fitted with a symmetrical Voigt function. At the given instrumental accuracy, we obtained reference wavelength with an uncertainty of below 0.1 mÅ (or $2\text{--}4 \text{ m s}^{-1}$). The Doppler velocity

$$v_{\text{los}} = c \cdot (\lambda - \lambda_0) / \lambda_0 - v_{\text{grs}}, \quad (1)$$

results from the shift of the observed wavelength λ with respect to the reference wavelength λ_0 , multiplied by the speed of light c . The constant gravitational redshift v_{grs} was subtracted.

The comprehensive analysis of the solar convective blueshift demands a well-considered sample of spectral lines. A selection of important lines within our final sample is listed in Table 1. Since the convective blueshift is basically a photospheric phenomenon, we have focused our study on photospheric to lower chromospheric lines. In order to obtain a valid atmospheric sampling, we selected spectral lines with different line strength. The average formation height of the spectral line core above the quiet Sun optical depth unity at 5000 Å is given in the right column of Table 1. We note that the given values are only simple estimates in line with classical one-dimensional atmospheres (Bruls et al. 1991; Grossmann-Doerth 1994; Sheminova 1998; Balthasar 1988; Fleck 1991; Guenther & Mattig 1991; Kucera et al. 1998). Moreover, our analysis included only those parts of spectral lines which were not deformed or corrupted by atomic or molecular blends, or by telluric lines.

Another important aspect for the line selection (in Table 1) was the application of the line for solar observations and theoretical modeling. One of our final goals was to provide precise reference values for the convective blueshift with respect to the spectral line and the heliocentric position of the observed target. Such an indirect calibration of Dopplergrams will become important for the investigation of small-scale flows in the solar atmosphere. With regard to the high spatial resolution of the new 4-m-class Daniel K. Inouye Solar Telescope (DKIST, Rimmele et al. 2012), we focused our attention on the spectral lines and regions which will be observed with the first-light instruments VTF (Visible Tunable Filter, Kentischer et al. 2012; Schmidt et al. 2014), ViSP (Visible Spectro-Polarimeter, de Wijn et al. 2012), and DL-NIRSP (Diffraction Limited Near Infrared Spectropolarimeter, Elmore et al. 2014). In addition, we included the 5250 Å and 6173 Å for the calibration of Dopplergrams from IMAX (Imaging Magnetograph eXperiment, Martínez Pillet et al. 2011), CRISP (CRisp Imaging SpectroPolarimeter, Scharmer 2006) and HMI. Further, our line selection enabled a direct comparison with theoretical syntheses of the solar convective blueshift by de la Cruz Rodríguez et al. (2011) and Cegla et al. (2018). With a spectral sampling of less than 3 mÅ pixel^{-1} on a 2048 pixel wide detector, each spectral region covered a range of around 5.6 Å . Thus, we were able to include 26 spectral lines (11 of which are listed in Table 1) for the analysis of systematics regarding the convective blueshift.

Throughout this work, we adopt common practice in astrophysics and use air wavelengths when referring to spectral lines or observed wavelengths. Negative Doppler velocities indicate blueshifts, positive velocities refer to redshifts.

3. Results

Our analysis of the convective blueshift involved several basic aspects. Spectral line shifts and asymmetries contain the essential information on the atmospheric distribution of the convective blueshift. The observation of the solar spectrum at high spectral resolution enabled the application of a bisector analysis to infer the asymmetry of a spectral line. In the following, we present the systematic center-to-limb variation of line bisectors. Due to the changing line asymmetry, we performed a quantitative center-to-limb study of the Doppler shift of different line segments. Within this scope, we focused on the center-to-limb shift of the line core. To allow for a comparison with other observations and theoretical studies of the convective blueshift, we transformed our observations to the lower spectral resolution of other spectroscopic instruments. The alteration of the spectral resolution causes a reduction of the line asymmetry and a change of the measured convective blueshift. In Sect. 3.1.1, we will exemplarily present the complete set of analysis steps for the Fe I 5250.2 Å line. In the further course of this section, we apply these steps to all lines and present only the final outcome. Sections 3.1–3.8 correspond to the spectral regions as listed in Table 1, ordered by wavelength.

3.1. Lines around 5250 Å

We observed 65 sequences of the solar spectrum around 5250 Å shown in Fig. 2. The four strongest lines are all formed by neutral iron. The Fe I 5250.2 Å and Fe I 5250.6 Å lines are well-studied lines in solar physics. With Landé-factors of $g_{\text{eff}} = 3.0$ and $g_{\text{eff}} = 1.5$, both lines are Zeeman-sensitive and thus often employed for spectro-polarimetric observations of the lower to middle photosphere. To name an example, the IMAX instrument (Martínez Pillet et al. 2011) aboard the balloon-borne solar telescope Sunrise (Barthol et al. 2011) used the Fe I 5250.2 Å line to perform measurements of the dynamic photosphere at high spatial resolution. To infer accurate Doppler shifts, we measured the laboratory air wavelength of both lines with the iron hollow cathode lamp of LARS. As indicated in Fig. 2, we yield reference wavelengths of 5250.2084 Å and 5250.6453 Å with an uncertainty below 0.1 mÅ (or a corresponding velocity error of around 3 m s^{-1}). The analysis of the convective blueshifts of both lines is presented in Sects. 3.1.1 and 3.1.2. The Fe I lines at 5249.1 Å and 5251.9 Å are blended by other spectral lines in the left, respectively right, line wing. We measured the reference wavelengths for both iron lines to 5249.1050 Å and 5251.9652 Å. Due to the blended line wings, the analysis of the convective blueshift was limited to the lower half of their line profiles. The results are displayed in Figs. A.1 and A.2. Moreover, the solar spectrum (Fig. 2) exhibits a number of other weak spectral lines. Due to the lack of information on these lines, we analyzed only the Cr II 5249.4 Å line (as shown in Figs. A.1 and A.2). Its reference wavelength of 5249.4346 Å was taken from the NIST ASD, which lists the observed wavelength with an uncertainty of 0.8 mÅ.

3.1.1. Fe I 5250.2 Å

In this section, we exemplify the complete set of analysis steps to infer the convective blueshift of the Fe I 5250.2 Å line. This description serves as a guideline for all other spectral lines.

Bisector analysis. To study the differential Doppler shift of the spectral line, we performed a bisector analysis. Each point

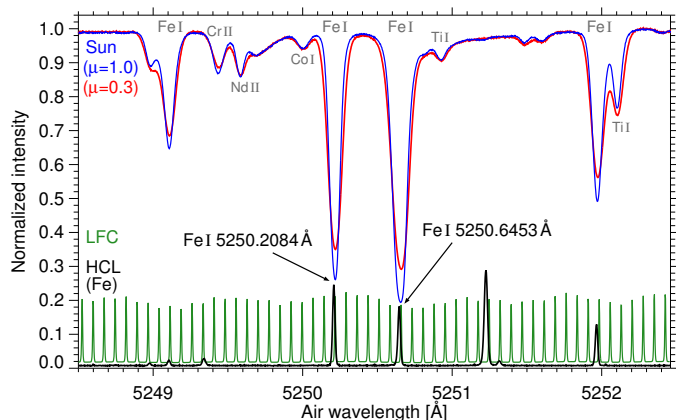


Fig. 2. Observed spectra around 5250 Å, with the quiet Sun absorption spectra at disk center ($\mu = 1.0$, blue curve) and close to the solar limb ($\mu = 0.3$, red curve). The continuum was normalized to 1 in both cases. The atomic species are stated in gray. The emission spectra of the laser frequency comb (LFC, green curve) and the iron hollow cathode lamp (HCL, black curve) are drawn at an arbitrary intensity scale.

of a bisector curve represents the center of the line profile at the respective depth or intensity. Thus, the bisector provides the detailed asymmetry of the line and height-dependent Doppler shift along the solar atmosphere. With decreasing intensity from the continuum toward the line minimum at a normalized intensity of around 0.3, the bisector of Fe I 5250.2 Å at disk center captures the evolution of the convective blueshifts from the solar surface up to mid-photospheric altitudes of around 310 km above (Bruls et al. 1991). Bisectors were calculated for intensities ranging from the line minimum to a normalized upper threshold level of around 93% of the continuum intensity. To avoid oversampling and the inclusion of statistical fluctuations, we determined 30 to 40 intensity positions with an equidistant sampling increment. The computation of the bisector was done for each measurement of the 20 min sequence. To obtain the systematic center-to-limb variation of the line shift, we averaged all bisectors of a heliocentric position (without distinction of the observed radial axis).

The significant change of the bisector from disk center ($\mu = 1.0$) toward the solar limb ($\mu = 0.2$) is shown in Fig. 3. The most apparent change is the transformation of the “C”-shape at disk center into a “\”-shape when approaching the solar limb. At disk center, the bisector curve describes an initial increase in blueshift from around -100 m s^{-1} at a normalized intensity of 0.94 toward a maximum blueshift of -290 m s^{-1} at 0.76. Toward the line minimum at an intensity of 0.27, the blueshift decreases to around -95 m s^{-1} . From disk center to the heliocentric position $\mu = 0.85$, the blueshift of the spectral line increases to a maximum of -380 m s^{-1} at an intensity of 0.73, and -285 m s^{-1} at the line minimum. Toward smaller μ -values, the reversal of the blueshift in the upper third of the bisector vanishes. The impact of intergranular downflows has disappeared. Bisectors at $\mu \leq 0.4$ feature an almost straight decrease in blueshift from the continuum to the line core. Close to the solar limb at $\mu = 0.2$, the blueshift even turns into a redshift of around $+120 \text{ m s}^{-1}$.

Convective blueshift of the line core. To perform a more quantitative study of the convective blueshift and its center-to-limb variation, we scrutinized the evolution of the Doppler shift of the line core. The shift of the line core was defined as the average Doppler shift within the (relative) lower 5% intensity interval of each bisector which, in its entirety, extends

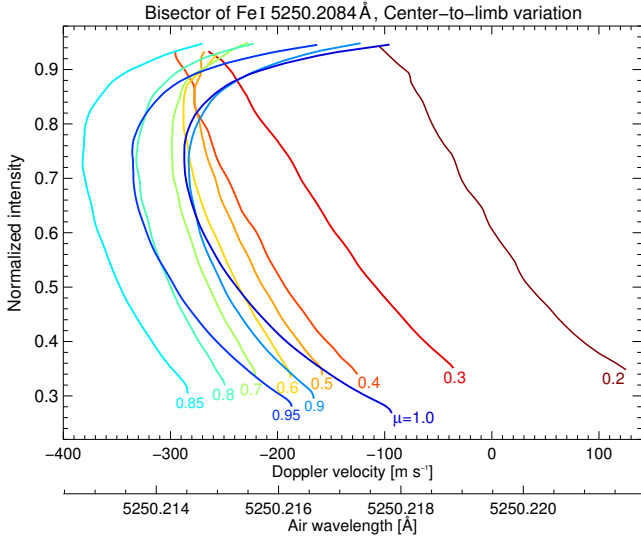


Fig. 3. Variation of the Fe I 5250.2 Å line bisector from the solar disk center ($\mu = 1.0$, blue curve) toward the limb ($\mu = 0.2$, dark red curve). The normalized intensity is displayed against the absolute air wavelength and Doppler velocity. Each curve represents the average bisector for all measurements at the respective heliocentric position.

from the line minimum (0%) to the spectral continuum (100%). Following, the mean convective blueshift of an observation sequence was calculated as the temporal average over the individual measurements. The mean error of the average convective blueshift was of the order of 10 m s^{-1} . Figure 4 displays the results for all observation sequences, plotted against their heliocentric position and sorted by radial axes.

Across the solar disk, Doppler velocities are distributed in the range from blueshifts of up to -430 m s^{-1} to redshifts of up to $+140 \text{ m s}^{-1}$. The calculation of the mean center-to-limb curve highlights the distinct systematic trend. The convective blueshift increases from -99 m s^{-1} at disk center ($\mu = 1.0$) to a maximum of -286 m s^{-1} at $\mu = 0.85$. Toward the solar limb the blueshift decreases monotonically, and even turns into a redshift of $+111 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ at $\mu = 0.2$. The detailed numbers at all heliocentric positions are listed in Table A.1 (line section: Core; spectral resolution: 700 000). The scatter around the mean center-to-limb curve varies with the heliocentric position. As indicated in Fig. 4, the standard deviation is smallest at disk center, with a minimum of 10 m s^{-1} . We conclude that temporal averaging reduced the error caused by acoustic oscillations. Furthermore, given by the orthogonal line of sight, horizontal granular and supergranular flows do not affect the measurement of the systematic convective blueshift at disk center. However, these effects increase with increasing distance to the center of the solar disk. With a standard deviation of up to 130 m s^{-1} , the scatter of the individual measurements is largest for heliocentric positions between $\mu = 0.85$ and $\mu = 0.6$. At the solar limb, we obtain a reduced scatter of the velocity distribution. Toward $\mu = 0.2$, the standard deviation has decreased to around 30 m s^{-1} . We infer that the spatial averaging successfully minimized the effect of supergranular flow fields. Moreover, the largely vertical p-mode oscillation do not impact the measurement due to the orthogonality with the line of sight.

Convective blueshift of the entire line. To examine the convective blueshift of the entire spectral line which provides a measure for the overall lower photosphere, we performed the same analysis as above but for the full extent of the bisector profile. Compared to the case introduced above for the line core (aver-

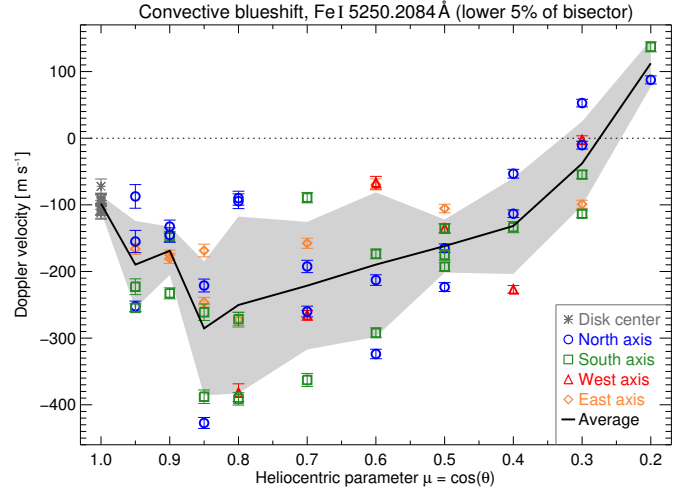


Fig. 4. Center-to-limb variation of the convective blueshift of the Fe I 5250.2 Å line core. Doppler velocities are plotted against the heliocentric position from the disk center ($\mu = 1.0$) toward the solar limb. Each data point represents the mean velocity of the lower 5% of the line bisector for the temporally averaged observation sequence. Error bars indicate the mean error. The four radial axes can be distinguished by the colors and symbols. The black solid line and the gray shaded area display the average center-to-limb variation and its standard deviation.

aged lower 5% of the bisector), we extended the linear averaging along the bisector from the line minimum (at 0%) to an upper threshold (here 93%) which is close to the spectral continuum (at 100%). Depending on the disturbance of the spectral profile by line blends, this upper threshold can vary for other spectral lines. With regard to the bisectors shown in Fig. 3, it is obvious that the inclusion of the entire “C”- or “\”-shape results in a stronger convective blueshift than in the case of the mere line core. The overall change of the mean center-to-limb variation is depicted in Fig. 5 (panel b, curves at $R = 700\,000$).

It manifests in a relative increase in blueshift accompanied by a change of the scope of the center-to-limb curve. At the disk center, the relative increase in blueshift by more than 120 m s^{-1} is strongest. At heliocentric positions around $\mu = 0.8$, the increase of around 50 m s^{-1} is smallest. Toward the solar limb at $\mu = 0.8$, the relative increase in blueshift is again 120 m s^{-1} , which turns the average redshift of the line core into an overall slight blueshift. The detailed numbers at all heliocentric positions are listed in Table A.1 (line section: Full; spectral resolution: 700 000).

Changes by lowering the spectral resolution. With a spectral resolution of more than 700 000, LARS exceeds the spectral resolving capabilities of most instruments. To allow for a direct comparison with observations made by other instruments, we performed a numerical transformation of our measurements to lower spectral resolutions. For Dopplergrams which contain a quiet Sun region, this provides the opportunity of a relative velocity calibration with the absolute reference values obtained with LARS. The spectral resolution of an observation is coupled to the spectral point-spread function of the instrument. To compute spectra with a lower spectral resolution, we performed a convolution of the original LARS spectra with a Gaussian function, the width of which corresponds to the respective lower spectral resolution $R = \lambda/\Delta\lambda$ of 250 000, 180 000, and 100 000. We note that the spectral sampling was retained. The given spectral resolutions were selected with regard to the current and future prime solar spectrometers and spectrographs. Ordered

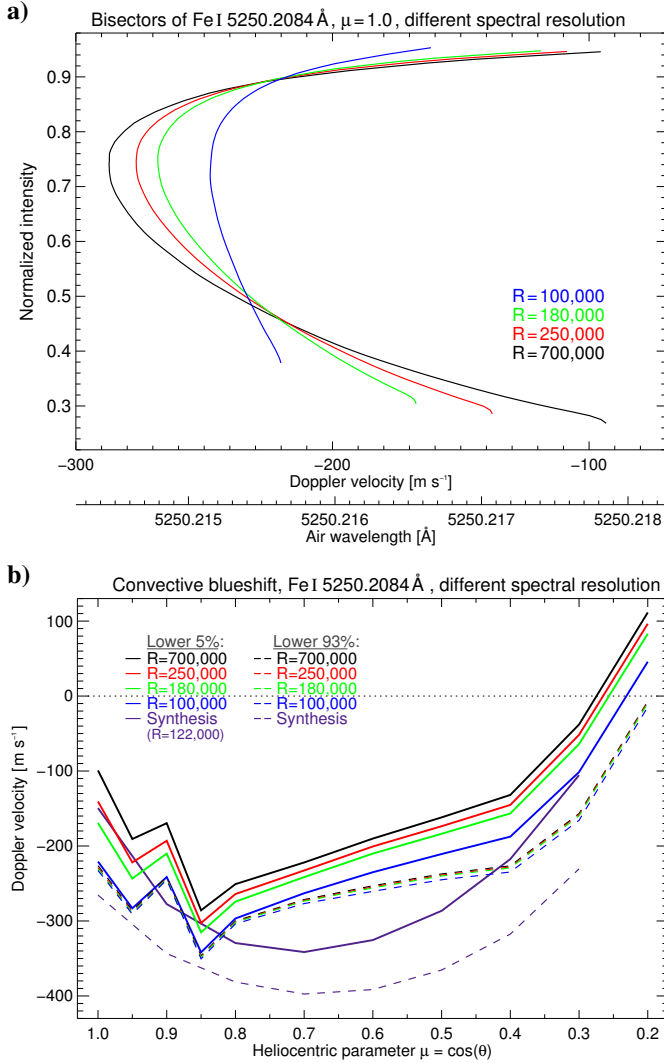


Fig. 5. Analysis of the convective blueshift of Fe I 5250.2 Å for different spectral resolutions R , from 700 000 (black) to 100 000 (blue). *Panel a:* highlights the impact of the resolution on the line bisector (at $\mu = 1.0$). *Panel b:* center-to-limb variation of the convective blueshift, obtained for the line core (lower 5% of the bisector; solid lines) or the entire profile (lower 93%; dashed lines). The syntheses of de la Cruz Rodríguez et al. (2011) are compared as purple lines.

in decreasing spectral resolution, these are ViSP ($R \sim 250\,000$, de Wijn et al. 2012), the GREGOR Fabry-Pérot Interferometer ($R \sim 250\,000$, Puschmann et al. 2013), the Interferometric Bi-dimensional Spectropolarimeter ($R \sim 250\,000$, Cavallini 2006), CRISP ($R \sim 122\,000$, Scharmer 2006), VTF ($R \sim 100\,000$, Kentischer et al. 2012), HMI ($R \sim 81\,000$, Schou et al. 2012), and IMAX ($R \sim 70\,000$, Martínez Pillet et al. 2011).

Certainly, the reduction of the spectral resolution entails a broadening of the line profile accompanied by a decrease in line depth by about 15%, from 0.73 ($1 - I_{\min}$) at the original resolution $R = 700\,000$ to 0.62 at $R = 100\,000$. Next, we examined the asymmetry for the degraded line profiles. Figure 5 (panel a) displays the evolution of the line bisector by lowering the spectral resolution. In addition to the mentioned decrease in line depth, the steep gradient of the “C”-shaped bisector diminishes with decreasing spectral resolution. From $R = 700\,000$ to $R = 100\,000$, the maximum blueshift at normalized intensities around 0.74 decreases by 40 m s^{-1} to around -250 m s^{-1} . At the same time, the blueshift of the line core increases by more than

120 m s^{-1} to around -220 m s^{-1} . The strong effect of the spectral resolution on the line asymmetry reflects in the computation of the quantitative convective blueshift of the line core, defined as the average Doppler velocity of the lower 5% of the bisector. All line core shifts are listed in Table A.1 (line section: Core) according to the respective heliocentric position and spectral resolution. To allow for an easier comparison, we display the center-to-limb variations of the line core in Fig. 5 (panel b). All across the solar disk, the convective blueshift increases with decreasing spectral resolution. At disk center, we yield the maximal increase in blueshift. The difference between $R = 700\,000$ and $R = 100\,000$ is 122 m s^{-1} . Toward the solar limb, the difference becomes smaller, reaching its minimum of 40 m s^{-1} at $\mu = 0.7$. In the next step, we analyze the resolution-dependent change of the convective blueshift of the entire line (average over the lower 93% of the bisector). The comparison is also shown in Fig. 5 (panel b). Evidently, a lower spectral resolution hardly affects the mean line shift and its center-to-limb variation. The overall maximum difference is below 10 m s^{-1} . Since this is the case for all spectral lines, we confine the listing in Table A.1 (line section: Full) to the convective shifts at $R = 700\,000$.

Comparison with theoretical models. The final step of our analysis is the comparison our observations with the theoretical synthesis of the convective blueshift and its center-to-limb variation. de la Cruz Rodríguez et al. (2011) carried out radiative transfer computations in LTE for Fe I 5250.2 Å and other spectral lines (Fe I 5250.6 Å, C I 5380.3 Å, Fe I 5576.1 Å, Fe I 6301.5 Å, and Fe I 6302.5 Å). The synthesized Doppler shifts of the line core are displayed in Fig. 5 (panel b) for the spectral resolution of CRISP ($R = 122\,000$). From disk center at $\mu = 1.0$ to heliocentric positions around $\mu = 0.85$, the synthesized center-to-limb variation assort well with the observations transformed to a spectral resolution of $R = 180\,000$. The error range of the synthesis was estimated to 50 m s^{-1} . At the solar limb, the measured and synthetic values also agree well within one standard deviation. However, we find a major deviation of the synthesized center-to-limb curve from the observation for the range between $\mu = 0.85$ and $\mu = 0.5$. Whereas the observed curve describes an almost linear decrease in blueshift, the slope of the synthesized curve features a further increase in blueshift till $\mu = 0.7$. The displaced maximum of the synthesized convective blueshift hints toward a slight overvaluation of horizontal flow speeds in the mid-photospheric granular convection pattern of the 3D hydrodynamical simulation. Moreover, we find a similar deviation for the synthesized convective blueshift of the entire spectral line, calculated as the average Doppler shift of the line bisector from the line minimum to an upper threshold of 95% of the continuum intensity. The comparison of the measured and theoretical center-to-limb variation is overplotted in Fig. 5 (panel b). The synthesis provides good results close to the solar disk center. However, the reproduction of the actual center-to-limb variation of the convective blueshift requires a refinement of the spectral line synthesis or the 3D hydrodynamical model itself.

3.1.2. Fe I 5250.6 Å

The second important line of the 5250 Å region is the Fe I 5250.6 Å line. As shown in Fig. 2, the Fe I 5250.6 Å line is deeper than the neighboring Fe I 5250.2 Å line. Despite their proximity both line profiles do not affect each other. The Ti I line at 5250.9 Å blends the outer wing of the Fe I 5250.6 Å line

though. We thus had to limit the bisector analysis to normalized intensities below 0.9. The center-to-limb variation of the line asymmetry is displayed in Fig. 6 (panel a).

The bisector at disk center manifests in a strong “C”-shape with a maximum blueshift of around -380 m s^{-1} at an intensity (normalized to the continuum intensity) of 0.67, followed by a steep decrease in blueshift to around -50 m s^{-1} at the line minimum at an intensity of 0.2. In comparison, the bisector of $\text{Fe I } 5250.2 \text{ \AA}$ at disk center yielded a difference of only 200 m s^{-1} between the maximum blueshift and the line minimum. The center-to-limb variation of the $\text{Fe I } 5250.6 \text{ \AA}$ bisector also exhibits the strongest overall blueshift for heliocentric positions around $\mu = 0.85$. Toward the solar limb ($\mu = 0.5-0.2$), the bisector transforms into the “\”-shape with line core velocities indicating strong redshifts. The intensity of the line minimum increases from 0.2 at disk center to 0.31 at $\mu = 0.2$. Former estimations of the average formation height of the line core to around 360 km above the solar surface at $\tau_{5000 \text{ \AA}} = 1$ suggest that the $\text{Fe I } 5250.6 \text{ \AA}$ line samples slightly higher atmospheric layers than the $\text{Fe I } 5250.2 \text{ \AA}$ line.

In line with a higher formation layer, the line core of $\text{Fe I } 5250.6 \text{ \AA}$ feature a weaker blueshift (or stronger redshifts at the limb) than the $\text{Fe I } 5250.2 \text{ \AA}$ line. The distribution and center-to-limb variation of the line core velocities is displayed in Fig. 6 (panel b). At disk center, we obtain a mean blueshift of -74 m s^{-1} with a standard deviation of below 15 m s^{-1} . At $\mu = 0.85$, the center-to-limb variation reaches its maximum blueshift of -180 m s^{-1} with a standard deviation of 90 m s^{-1} . Toward the solar limb, the blueshift decreases monotonically. It already turns into a redshift at $\mu = 0.5$, and arrives at the maximum redshift of $+268 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ at $\mu = 0.2$. The values are listed in Table A.1 (line section: Core; R : 700 000). We register a change of the slope of the center-to-limb variation in Fig. 6 (panel b). For $\text{Fe I } 5250.6 \text{ \AA}$, the increase in blueshift from $\mu = 1.0$ to $\mu = 0.85$ by around 100 m s^{-1} has halved, compared to the case of $\text{Fe I } 5250.2 \text{ \AA}$. Apparently, the $\text{Fe I } 5250.6 \text{ \AA}$ and its higher line core formation capture the reversal point of the convective blueshift due to line-of-sight effects to a lesser extent.

The center-to-limb variation of the convective blueshift is displayed in Fig. 6 (panel c) for different spectral resolutions and bisector segments. All Doppler velocities are also listed in Table A.1. Due to the strongly asymmetric shape of the bisectors, the lowering of the spectral resolution has a major effect on the line core velocity. At disk center, the convective blueshift increases by more than 150 m s^{-1} from $R = 700\,000$ to $R = 100\,000$. Toward the solar limb, the difference still amounts to around 100 m s^{-1} . On the contrary, a change in spectral resolution hardly affects the average Doppler shift of the entire spectral line. Though the calculation of the mean line shift for the lower 85% of the bisector yield significantly stronger blueshifts than obtained for the line core, the slope of the center-to-limb variation largely remains.

The synthesized center-to-limb variation of de la Cruz Rodríguez et al. (2011) is added in in Fig. 6 (panel c). For the line core, the synthesis (at $R = 122\,000$) provides blueshifts at disk center which are in line with our original observations (at $R = 700\,000$). However, considering the spectral resolution, the synthesis fails to reproduce the observations around disk center. For the average of the entire spectral line, the synthesis is in good agreement with our observations. Only at heliocentric positions between $\mu = 0.7$ and $\mu = 0.5$, the synthesis can not reproduce the measured center-to-limb variation.

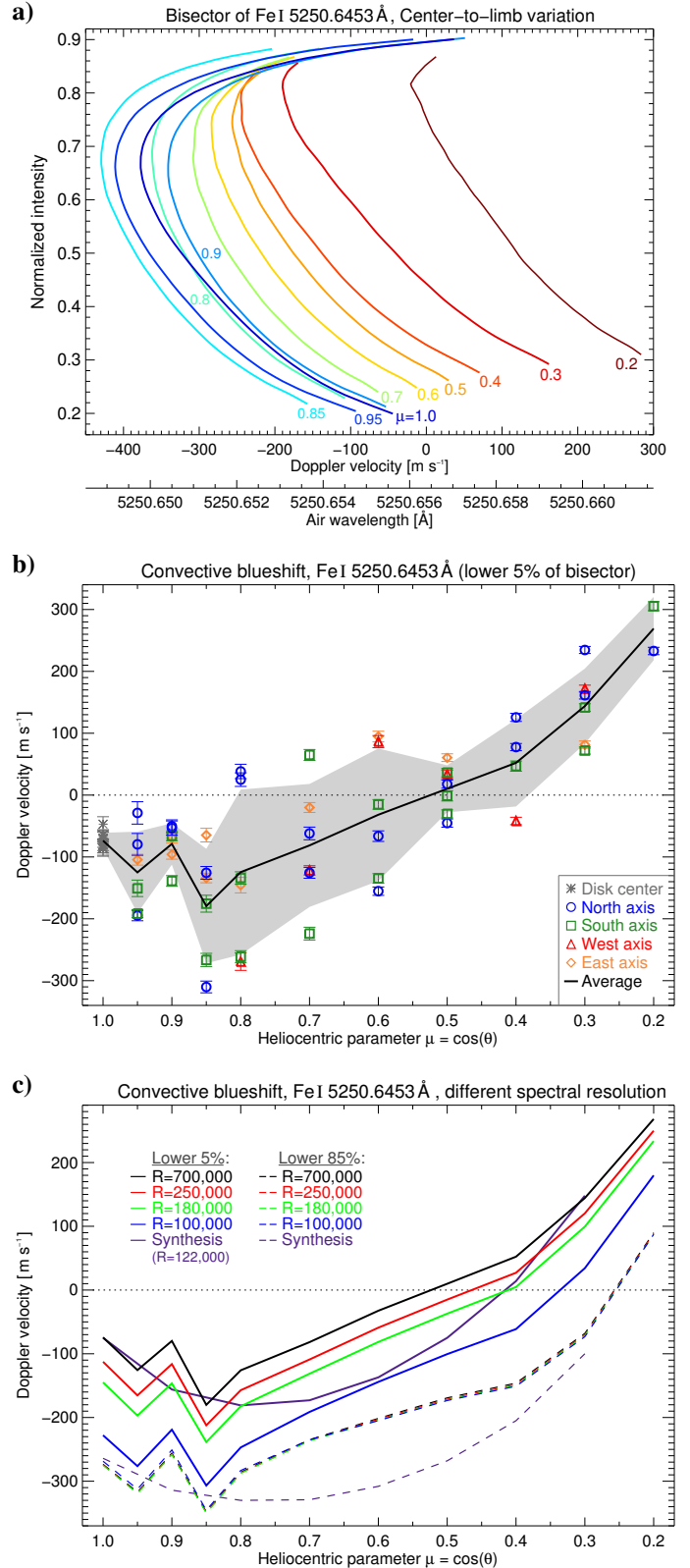


Fig. 6. Center-to-limb variation of the $\text{Fe I } 5250.6 \text{ \AA}$ line. *Panel a:* displays the average line bisectors from the disk center ($\mu = 1.0$) toward the solar limb ($\mu = 0.2$). *Panel b:* average convective blueshift of the line core (lower 5% of the bisectors) for each observation. Colors and symbols indicate the axes. The average curve and its standard deviation are displayed as black solid line and gray shaded area. *Panel c:* compares the observed convective blueshift for different spectral resolutions and line sections with the synthesis of de la Cruz Rodríguez et al. (2011). Dashed lines are close to each other or even overlay.

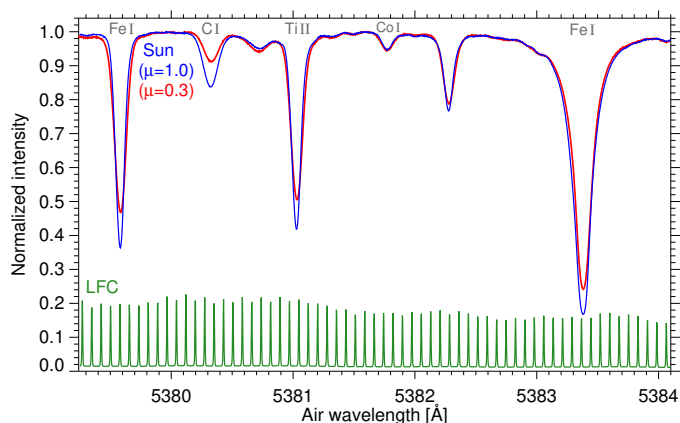


Fig. 7. Spectral region around 5381 Å, with the quiet Sun absorption spectra at the disk center ($\mu = 1.0$, blue curve) and close to the solar limb ($\mu = 0.3$, red curve). The atomic species are stated in gray. The spectrum of the laser frequency comb (LFC) is displayed as green curve.

3.2. Lines around 5381 Å

Our observations of the 5381 Å region shown in Fig. 7 covered 75 observation sequences from $\mu = 1.0$ to $\mu = 0.3$. We analyzed the convective blueshift of the spectral lines Fe I 5379.6 Å, C I 5380.3 Å, Ti II 5381.0 Å, and Fe I 5383.4 Å.

The reference wavelength for the calculation of Doppler shifts was taken from the NIST ASD. The observed air wavelengths (and their uncertainties) of the spectral lines amounted to Fe I 5379.5737 Å (± 0.9 mÅ), C I 5380.3308 Å (± 0.3 mÅ), Ti II 5381.0212 Å (± 0.6 mÅ), and Fe I 5383.3688 Å (± 0.9 mÅ). In the following section, we discuss the analysis of the convective blueshift for the C I 5380.3 Å line. The results for the other spectral lines are shown in Figs. A.3 and A.4.

C I 5380.3 Å

The core of the weak C I 5380.3 Å line is formed only around 40 km above the solar surface at $\tau_{5000\text{Å}} = 1$ (Fleck 1991; Guenther & Mattig 1991). The line samples the lowest layer of the photosphere and provides information about the near-surface convective blueshift. Thus, C I 5380.3 Å has been used for observations of convective flows in, for example, sunspot penumbrae (Schlichenmaier & Schmidt 1999; Scharmer et al. 2011; Joshi et al. 2011). The line has also been of interest for measurements of intensity fluctuations of the Sun and other stars due to its temperature sensitivity (e.g., Gray & Livingston 1997). However, Uitenbroek et al. (2012) argued that Doppler measurements of regions with lower temperature are problematic. With decreasing temperature, the line disappears due to its high excitation potential and gets contaminated by MgH lines. Thus, the line should be almost non-existent in dark intergranular lanes. In conclusion, the contribution of the intergranular redshifts to the line profile should be small.

The analysis of the convective blueshift shown in Fig. 8 confirms the prediction. We obtain a strong blueshift of the line core of up to -1000 m s $^{-1}$ at the disk center. It seems that only the strong vertical upflow of the bright granulation contributes to the line shift. Toward $\mu = 0.3$ near the solar limb, the blueshift decreases monotonically to around -700 m s $^{-1}$. Despite the strong decrease in line depth, the shape of the bisector remains almost unaffected. As shown in panel c (and listed in Table A.1), changes of the spectral resolution or the averaged bisector seg-

ment have minor impact on the convective blueshift. The synthesis of de la Cruz Rodríguez et al. (2011) yields blueshifts of the same order, but with a significantly different gradient of the center-to-limb variation.

3.3. Lines around 5434 Å

The observations of the 5434 Å region shown in Fig. 9 comprised 91 observation sequences from $\mu = 1.0$ to $\mu = 0.2$. We analyzed the convective blueshift of the spectral lines Mn I 5432.5 Å, Fe I 5432.9 Å, Fe I 5434.5 Å, Ni I 5435.9 Å, Fe I 5436.3 Å, and Fe I 5436.6 Å.

We measured the reference wavelengths of Fe I 5432.9470 Å, Fe I 5434.5232 Å, and Fe I 5436.2947 Å with the iron hollow cathode lamp of LARS. The uncertainty was below 0.1 mÅ. For Mn I 5432.539 Å, Ni I 5435.858 Å, and Fe I 5436.588 Å, the observed air wavelength from the NIST ASD was not accurate enough for the calculation of Doppler velocities. Matching the line profiles with similar well-known spectral lines allowed us to refine the reference wavelength to an uncertainty of 1 mÅ.

The spectral region was selected because of the Fe I 5434.5232 Å line. With a formation height of the line core of around 550 km (Bruls et al. 1991; Kucera et al. 1998) above $\tau_{5000\text{Å}} = 1$, the line provides information about the entire photosphere from the solar surface up to the chromospheric transition. Since the line is not sensitive ($g_{\text{ff}} = 0$) to magnetic fields, it is popular for photospheric Doppler velocity measurements (e.g., Bello González et al. 2010). In Sect. 3.3.1, we present the results of the analysis for the Fe I 5434.5 Å line. In Sect. 3.3.2, we discuss the distinct center-to-limb variation of the convective blueshift of the Fe I 5432.9 Å line. Another interesting line is the Mn I 5432.5 Å line. Due to its extraordinary line behavior and hyperfine structure, the spectral line has been frequently used in theoretical studies of the manganese abundance and line formation (Margrave 1972; Doyle et al. 2001; Vitas et al. 2009). The analyses of the convective blueshift of Mn I 5432.5 Å, Ni I 5435.9 Å, Fe I 5436.3 Å, and Fe I 5436.6 Å are displayed in Figs. A.5 and A.6, and the upper panels of Figs. A.7 and A.8.

3.3.1. Fe I 5434.5 Å

The Fe I 5434.5 Å line is the broadest and deepest line of the spectral region in Fig. 9. At disk center, the normalized line minimum intensity is 0.14. Toward $\mu = 0.2$ near the solar limb, the minimum intensity increases slightly to 0.2. The line bisector and its center-to-limb variation are shown in Fig. 10 (panel a). At heliocentric positions between $\mu = 1.0$ and $\mu = 0.7$, the bisector describes a pronounced “C”-shape with maximum blueshifts around -300 m s $^{-1}$ at normalized intensities between 0.6 and 0.7. The Doppler shift of the core indicates slight redshifts of around $+30$ m s $^{-1}$, even at disk center. We conclude that the line core forms high enough in the atmosphere to exceed the zone of convective blueshifts. Toward the solar limb, the bisector further shifts to the red and develops a hump of the curvature at intensities around 0.6. We regard this turnover point as the transition into the chromosphere.

The center-to-limb variation of the line core velocity in Fig. 10 (panel b) highlights the trend of increasing redshifts from around 0 m s $^{-1}$ at the disk center to around $+300$ m s $^{-1}$ at $\mu = 0.2$. We understand the limb redshift as the summed line-of-sight effect of the horizontally granular flow and the inverse granulation.

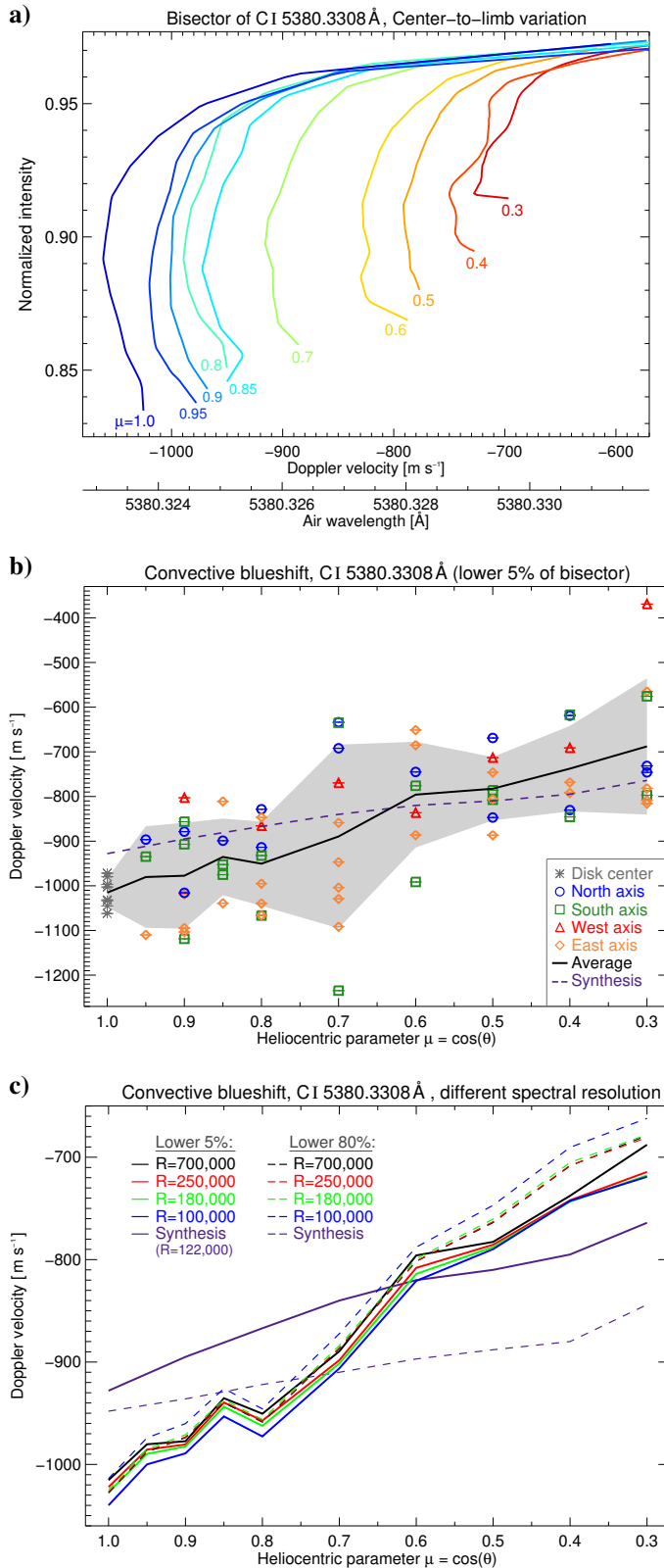


Fig. 8. Center-to-limb variation of the C I 5380.3 Å line. *Panel a:* displays the average line bisectors from the disk center ($\mu = 1.0$) toward the solar limb ($\mu = 0.3$). *Panel b:* average convective blueshift of the line core (lower 5% of the bisectors) for each observation. Colors and symbols indicate the axes. The average curve and its standard deviation are displayed as black solid line and gray shaded area. *Panel c:* compares the observed convective blueshift for different spectral resolutions and line sections with the synthesis of de la Cruz Rodríguez et al. (2011).

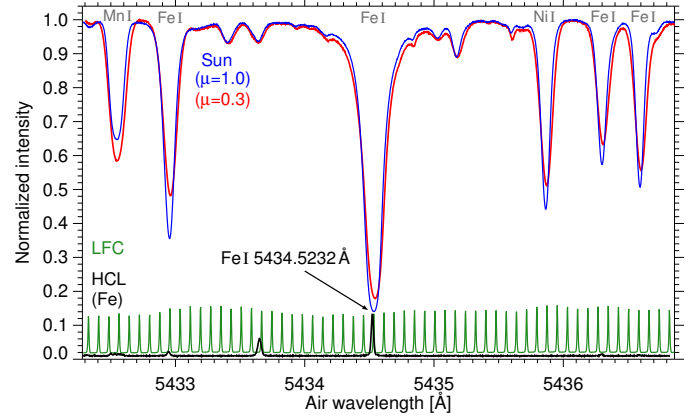


Fig. 9. Center-to-limb variation of the C I 5380.3 Å line. *Panel a:* displays the average line bisectors from the disk center ($\mu = 1.0$) toward the solar limb ($\mu = 0.3$). *Panel b:* average convective spectra of the laser frequency comb (LFC, green curve) and the iron hollow cathode lamp (HCL, black curve) are displayed.

As displayed Fig. 10 (panel c), a change of the spectral resolution from $R = 700\,000$ to $R = 100\,000$ induces a shift of the line core by up to -100 m s^{-1} . The calculation of the average line shift for the lower 85% of the bisector results in an additional blueshift to around -200 m s^{-1} near the disk center. Lowering the spectral resolution insignificantly affects the Doppler shift of the entire spectral line. Detailed values are listed in Table A.1.

3.3.2. Fe I 5432.9 Å

The Fe I 5432.9 Å line is a rather ordinary iron line covering the lower half of the photosphere. But exactly this is the reason for its exemplariness for the systematic convective blueshift and its center-to-limb variation. As displayed in Fig. 11 (panel a), the “C”-shape of the bisector becomes less pronounced from $\mu = 1.0$ to $\mu = 0.7$. At the same time, the blueshift of the bisector increases by up to 100 m s^{-1} . At heliocentric positions between $\mu = 0.6$ and $\mu = 0.4$, the bisector describes a linear “\”-shape for normalized intensities below 0.9. At the solar limb ($\mu \leq 0.3$), the curvature of the bisector reverses. The slope of the bisector indicates a saturation of the line core velocity at around 0 m s^{-1} . The quantitative analysis of the line core velocity highlights the slope of the mean center-to-limb variation (panel b). The blueshift increases from -217 m s^{-1} at the disk center to -323 m s^{-1} at $\mu = 0.7$, accompanied by an increase of the standard deviation by almost one order of magnitude. Toward the solar limb, the convective blueshift decreases monotonically to -5 m s^{-1} at $\mu = 0.2$. The lowering of the spectral resolution (panel c) leads to a stronger blueshift of the line core. Due to the distinct asymmetry of the line bisector, the effect is strongest at disk center. The overall stronger blueshift for the averaged bisector does not depend on the spectral resolution. Detailed velocities are listed in Table A.1.

At this point, we anticipate that the Fe I 5432.9 Å line is one of the most suitable spectral lines to observe the reversal point of the center-to-limb variation of the convective blueshift. As we will later discuss in Sect. 4.3, the line depth (line minimum at around 0.4) and formation height (up to the mid photosphere) are ideally suited to capture the horizontally reversing flows of the granular convective motion.

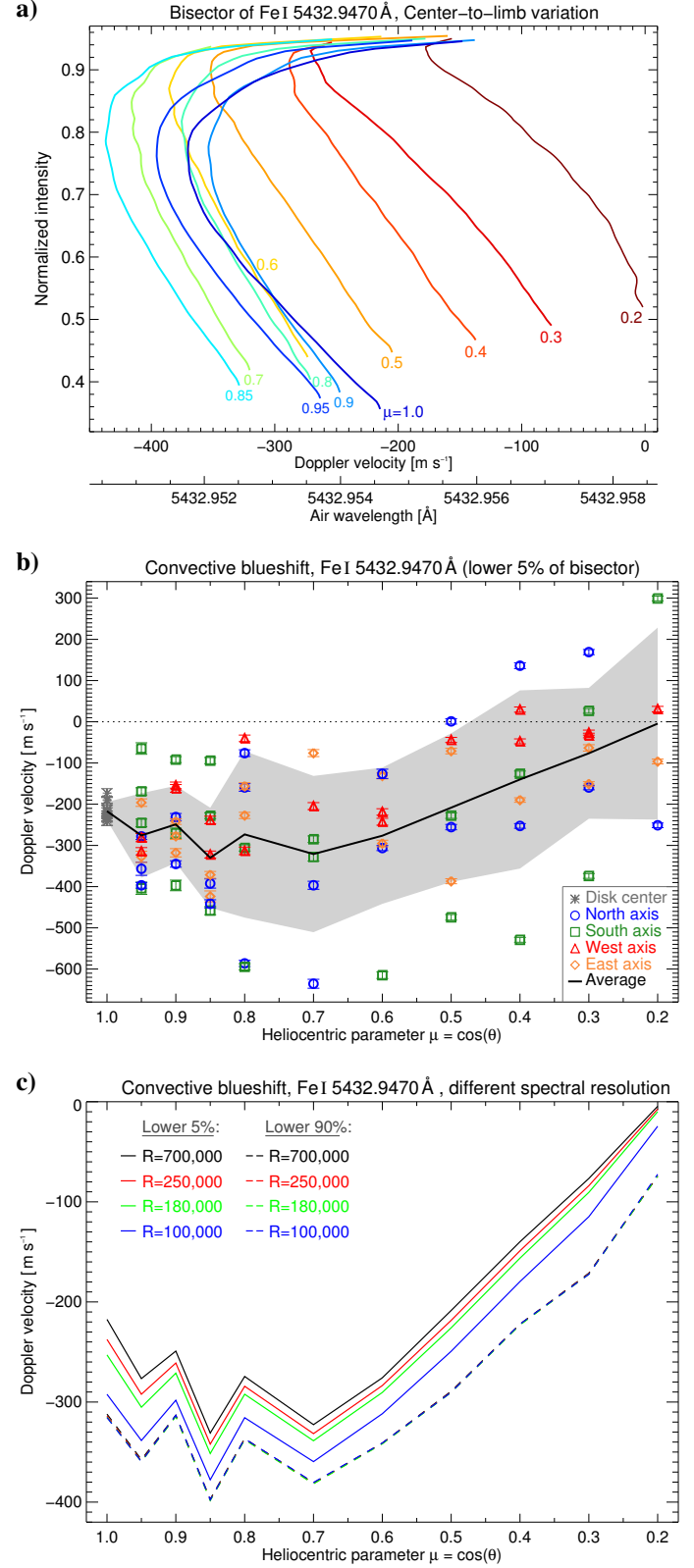
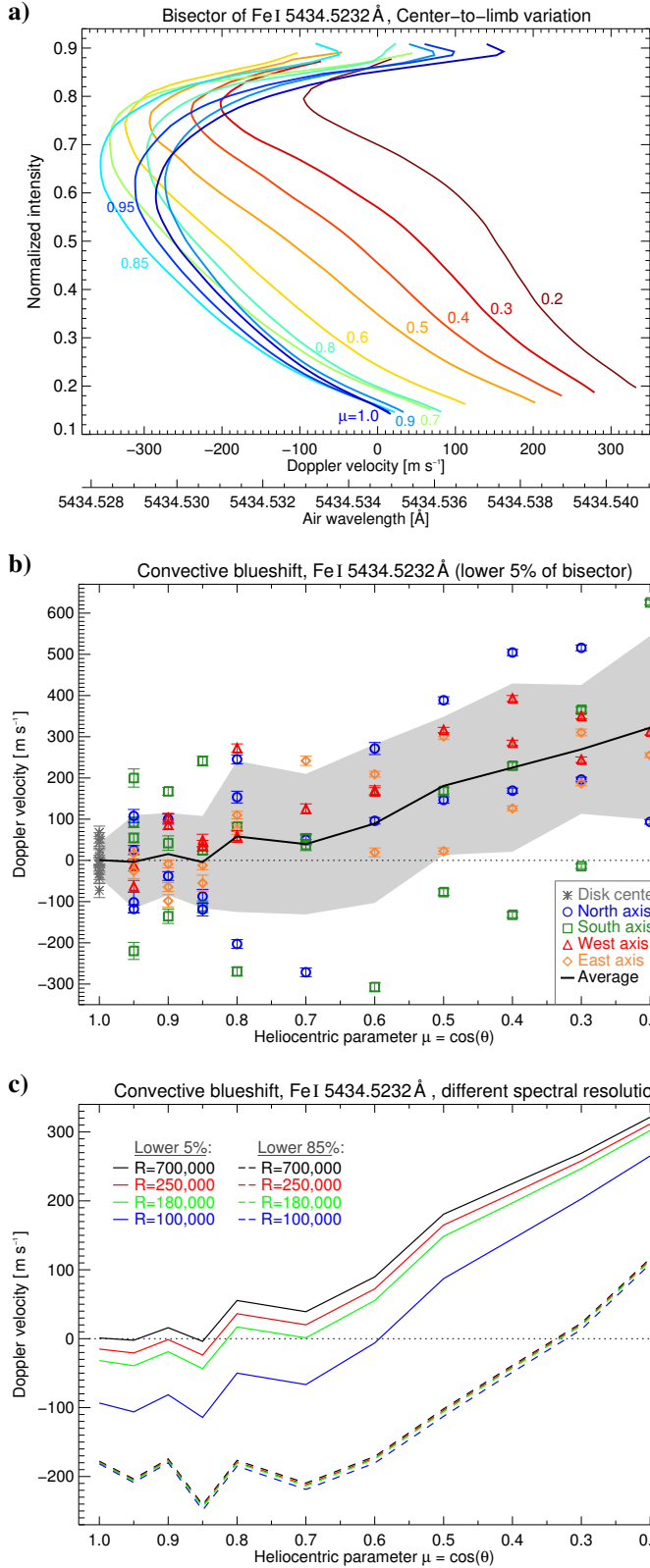


Fig. 10. Center-to-limb variation of the Fe I 5434.5 Å line. *Panel a:* displays the average line bisectors from the disk center ($\mu = 1.0$) toward the solar limb ($\mu = 0.2$). *Panel b:* average convective blueshift of the line core (lower 5% of the bisectors) for each observation. Colors and symbols indicate the axes. The average curve and its standard deviation are displayed as black solid line and gray shaded area. *Panel c:* compares the observed convective blueshift for different spectral resolutions and line sections. Dashed lines are close to each other or even overlay.

Fig. 11. Center-to-limb variation of the Fe I 5432.9 Å line. *Panel a:* displays the average line bisectors from the disk center ($\mu = 1.0$) toward the solar limb ($\mu = 0.2$). *Panel b:* average convective blueshift of the line core (lower 5% of the bisectors) for each observation. Colors and symbols indicate the axes. The average curve and its standard deviation are displayed as black solid line and gray shaded area. *Panel c:* compares the observed convective blueshift for different spectral resolutions and line sections. Dashed lines are close to each other or even overlay.

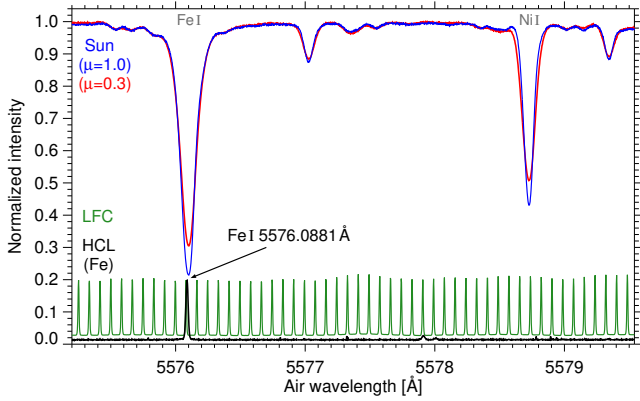


Fig. 12. Spectral region around 5576 Å, with the quiet Sun absorption spectra at the disk center ($\mu = 1.0$, blue curve) and close to the solar limb ($\mu = 0.3$, red curve). The atomic species are stated in gray. The emission spectra of the laser frequency comb (LFC, green curve) and the iron hollow cathode lamp (HCL, black curve) are displayed.

3.4. Lines around 5576 Å

Our observations of the 5576 Å region shown in Fig. 12 covered 75 observation sequences from $\mu = 1.0$ to $\mu = 0.2$. We analyzed the convective blueshift of the spectral lines Fe I 5576.1 Å and Ni I 5578.7 Å.

Using the iron hollow cathode lamp of LARS, we measured the laboratory air wavelength of the Fe I line to 5576.0881 Å with an uncertainty below 0.1 mÅ. The reference wavelength of Ni I line was refined to 5578.7204 Å by adaption with other spectral lines with an uncertainty of 1 mÅ.

The main focus lies on the Zeeman-insensitive ($g_{\text{eff}} = 0$) Fe I 5576.1 Å line. The line core forms in the upper half of the photosphere around 310 km (Bruls et al. 1991; Grossmann-Doerth 1994; Kucera et al. 1998) and 370 km (Altrock et al. 1975; Balthasar 1988) above the solar surface at $\tau_{5000\text{Å}} = 1$. Due to its velocity sensitivity, it is frequently used for high-resolution spectroscopy of photospheric convective line shift (Brandt & Schroeter 1982; Andersen 1984), acoustic waves (e.g., Georgakilas et al. 2000; Bello González et al. 2009), and sunspot flows (e.g., Rimmele 1995; Tritschler et al. 2004; Schlichenmaier et al. 2004). In the following section, we present the yet most accurate measurements of the line shift and asymmetry. The results for the Ni I 5578.7 Å line are displayed in Figs. A.7 and A.8.

Fe I 5576.1 Å

The analysis of the Doppler shift and line asymmetry of Fe I 5576.1 Å is shown Fig. 13. The bisector (panel a) features a distinct “C”-shape at disk center, ending in a weak blueshift of around -20 m s^{-1} at the line minimum. Toward smaller μ -values, the “C”-shape fades out, shifts toward longer wavelength, and reverses its curvature at the limb positions ($\mu \leq 0.3$). The bend of the bisector at normalized intensities above 0.9 results from a blend in the outer blue wing of Fe I 5576.1 Å. The center-to-limb variation of the line core velocity (panel b) yields an almost monotonic transition from weak blueshifts of -30 m s^{-1} to redshifts of $+140 \text{ m s}^{-1}$. At disk center, lowering the spectral resolution leads to considerably stronger shifts of the line core (panel c). Detailed velocities are listed in Table A.1. Except for the shift of the line core at disk center, the synthesis of de la Cruz Rodríguez et al. (2011) differs significantly from our observations.

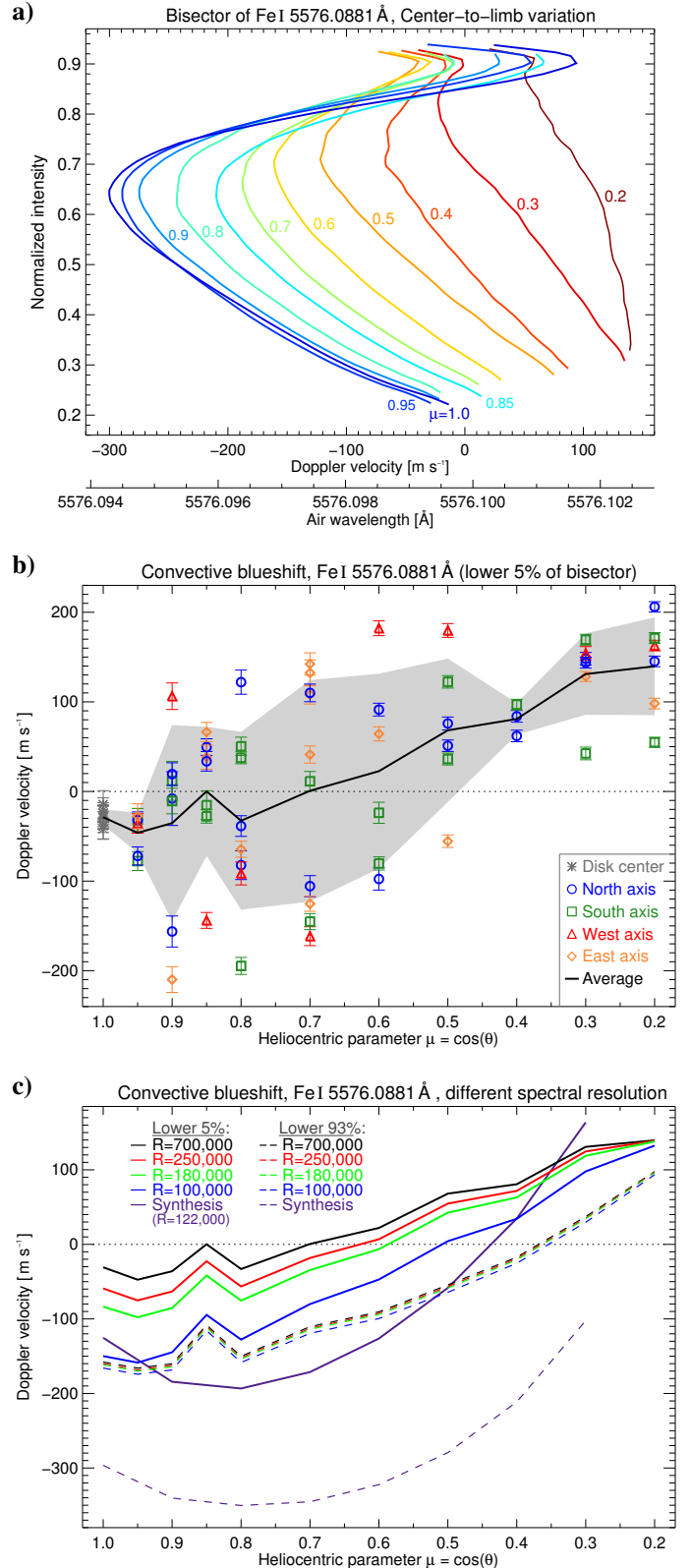


Fig. 13. Center-to-limb variation of the Fe I 5576.1 Å line. *Panel a:* displays the average line bisectors from the disk center ($\mu = 1.0$) toward the solar limb ($\mu = 0.2$). *Panel b:* average convective blueshift of the line core (lower 5% of the bisectors) for each observation. Colors and symbols indicate the axes. The average curve and its standard deviation are displayed as black solid line and gray shaded area. *Panel c:* compares the observed convective blueshift for different spectral resolutions and line sections with the synthesis of de la Cruz Rodríguez et al. (2011). Dashed lines are close to each other or even overlay.

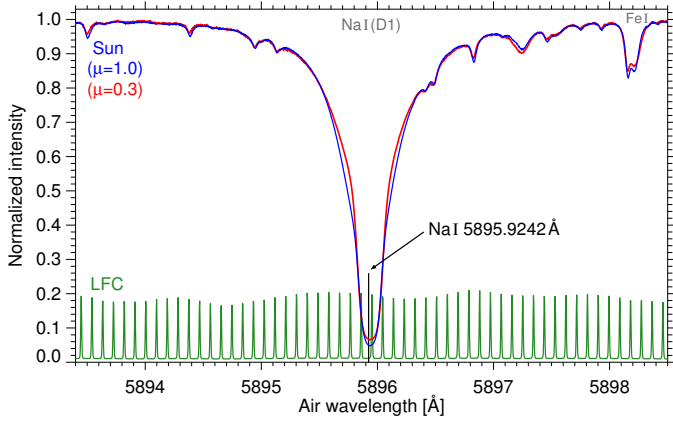


Fig. 14. Spectral region around 5896 Å, with the quiet Sun absorption spectra at the disk center ($\mu = 1.0$, blue curve) and close to the solar limb ($\mu = 0.3$, red curve). The atomic species are stated in gray. The emission spectra of the laser frequency comb (LFC) is displayed as green curve). The laboratory wavelength of the Na I line is indicated.

3.5. Lines around 5896 Å

The 5896 Å region shown in Fig. 14 was observed within 67 sequences from $\mu = 1.0$ to $\mu = 0.2$. We analyzed the convective shift of the Fraunhofer line Na I 5895.9 Å, also known as Na D₁.

The Na I 5895.9 Å line is one of the long-known and most-studied spectral lines of the Sun. The deep absorption line covers the entire photosphere up to heights around 800 km (e.g., Schleicher 1976; Eibe et al. 2001; Leenaarts et al. 2010) above the solar surface at $\tau_{5000\text{Å}} = 1$. We have thus chosen to include Na D₁ to obtain a comprehensive analysis of the photospheric convective blueshift and its transition into the chromosphere. The laboratory wavelength of the Na I 5895.9 Å line is well-known. The NIST ASD provides an observed air wavelength of 5895.92424 Å with an uncertainty of 0.03 mÅ (or 1.5 m s^{-1}).

Na I 5895.9 Å

The line depth is virtually constant from disk center toward the limb. This could be explained either by the low temperature sensitivity of the line core or an isothermal formation layer. But as shown by the bisector in Fig. 15 (panel a), the line asymmetry changes significantly. At disk center, the photospheric part of the bisector at normalized intensities above 0.4 is “C”-shaped. The bisector bends at an intensity of around 0.36, associated with the transition from the photosphere to the chromosphere. Toward the line minimum, the bisector describes an almost linear curve ending in a redshift of around $+50 \text{ m s}^{-1}$. The center-to-limb variation of the bisector demonstrates how the line bend shifts toward longer wavelength and higher intensities. At $\mu \leq 0.3$, the curvature toward the line minimum even reverses. Nevertheless, the line minimum of each bisector features a redshift of $30\text{--}80 \text{ m s}^{-1}$. The quantitative analysis of the line core yields a more or less constant redshift of around $+50 \text{ m s}^{-1}$. Due to the inverse granulation in the sampled uppermost photosphere, and its brighter descending elements, such a moderate redshift is thus plausible (Cheung et al. 2007). Since Na I 5895.9 Å is a broad line, a decrease of the spectral resolution hardly affects the Doppler shift of the line core, and especially not the entire line (panel c). The detailed Doppler shifts are listed in Table A.1.

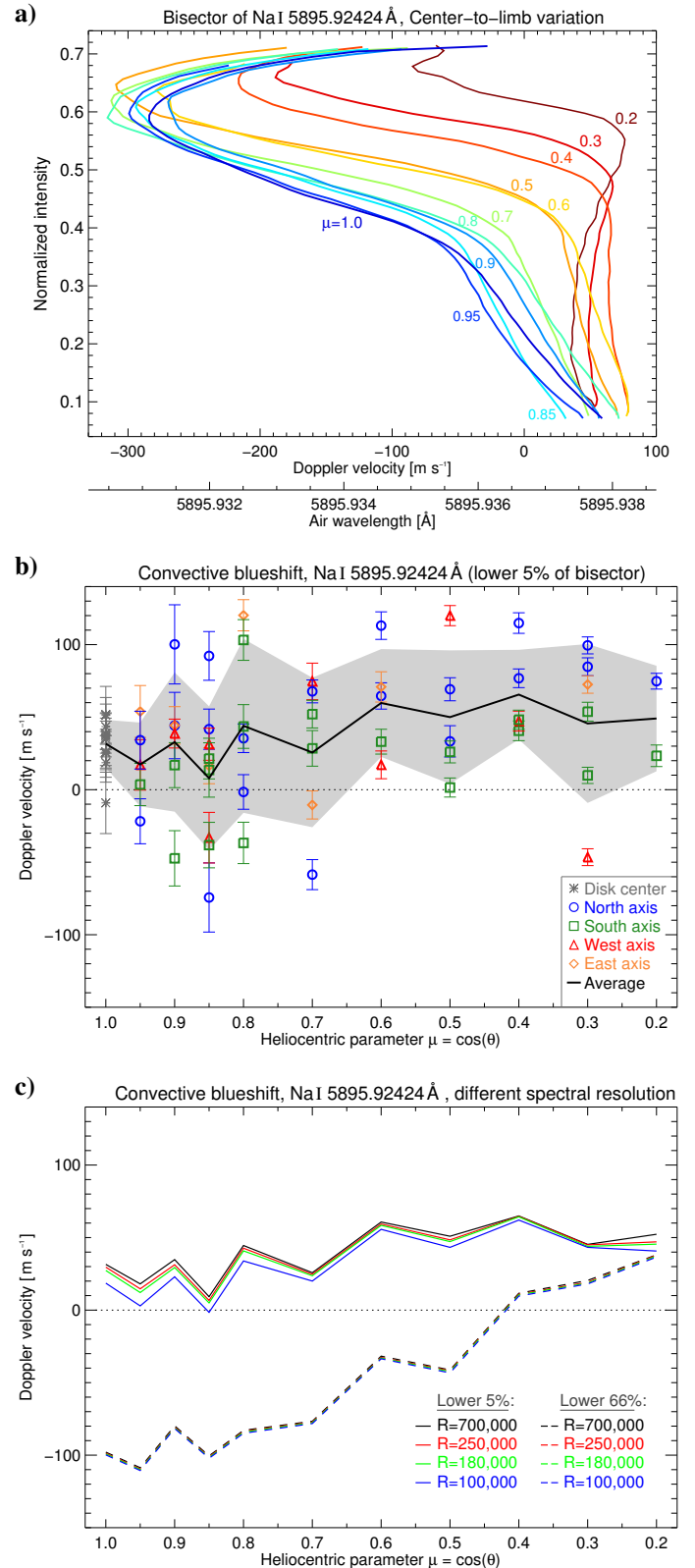


Fig. 15. Center-to-limb variation of the Na I 5895.9 Å line. *Panel a:* displays the average line bisectors from the disk center ($\mu = 1.0$) toward the solar limb ($\mu = 0.2$). *Panel b:* average convective blueshift of the line core (lower 5% of the bisectors) for each observation. Colors and symbols indicate the axes. The average curve and its standard deviation are displayed as black solid line and gray shaded area. *Panel c:* compares the observed convective blueshift for different spectral resolutions and line sections. Dashed lines are close to each other or even overlay.

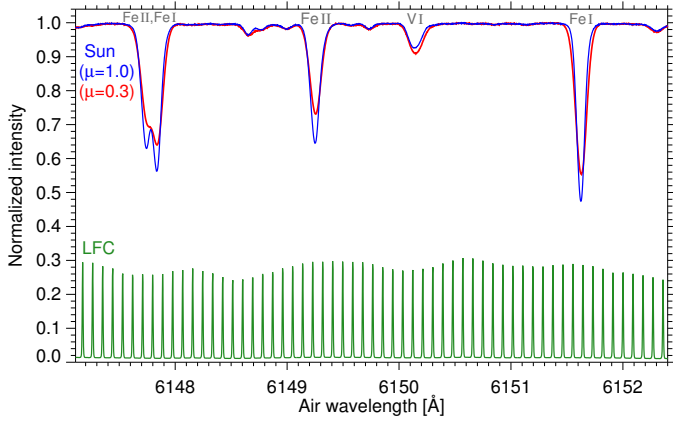


Fig. 16. Spectral region around 6149 Å, with the quiet Sun absorption spectra at the disk center ($\mu = 1.0$, blue curve) and close to the solar limb ($\mu = 0.3$, red curve). The atomic species are stated in gray. The spectrum of the laser frequency comb (LFC) is displayed as green curve.

3.6. Lines around 6149 Å

The 6149 Å region is shown in Fig. 16. We performed 76 observation sequences from $\mu = 1.0$ to $\mu = 0.2$. The analysis of the convective blueshift included Fe II 6149.2 Å and Fe I 6151.6 Å.

Our main interest lies in the convective blueshift of the temperature-sensitive Fe II 6149.2 Å line. As a weak ionized iron line, it is formed in the hotter parts of the photosphere which are predominantly assigned to the uprising and locally blueshifted granules. The formation height of the Fe II line core is estimated to not more than 150 km above the solar surface at $\tau_{5000\text{Å}} = 1$. By the absence of linear polarization and instrumental Stokes Q/U to V crosstalk, the line possesses rare polarization properties (Lites 1993; Vela Villahoz et al. 1994), hence it is often applied for measurements of the magnetic field of sunspots (Balthasar & Schmidt 1993; Bello González et al. 2005; Bellot Rubio et al. 2005) and stars (Ruedi et al. 1997; Bailey 2014). In our study, we applied the Ritz air wavelength of 6149.2460 Å taken from the NIST ASD as the Doppler reference with an uncertainty of ± 0.6 mÅ. The observed air wavelength of Fe I 6151.6177 Å was given by the NIST ASD with an uncertainty of ± 1.1 mÅ. The analysis results for the latter are displayed in Figs. A.7 and A.8 (lower panels).

Fe II 6149.2 Å

The center-to-limb variation of the convective blueshift of Fe II 6149.2 Å is displayed in Fig. 17. The bisector (panel a) features a “C”-shape with a blueshift of up to -500 m s $^{-1}$ at disk center. After C I 5380.3 Å, this is the strongest blueshift measured. Toward the limb, the blueshift decreases and the bisector transforms to a more linear shape. The blueshift of the line core decrease only slowly from around -420 m s $^{-1}$ close to disk center to -391 m s $^{-1}$ at $\mu = 0.6$. Toward $\mu = 0.2$, we obtain a fast decrease in blueshift to -63 m s $^{-1}$. As shown in panel c, lowering the spectral resolution leads to only slightly different blueshifts. In comparison, we maintain similar velocities and center-to-limb variations for the entire line average. Detailed blueshifts are listed in Table A.1. Only directly at the solar limb ($\mu \leq 0.2$) we expect deviations by more than 80 m s $^{-1}$. We conclude that spectroscopy with Fe II 6149.2 Å yields accurate results, independent of the spectral resolution or velocity determination.

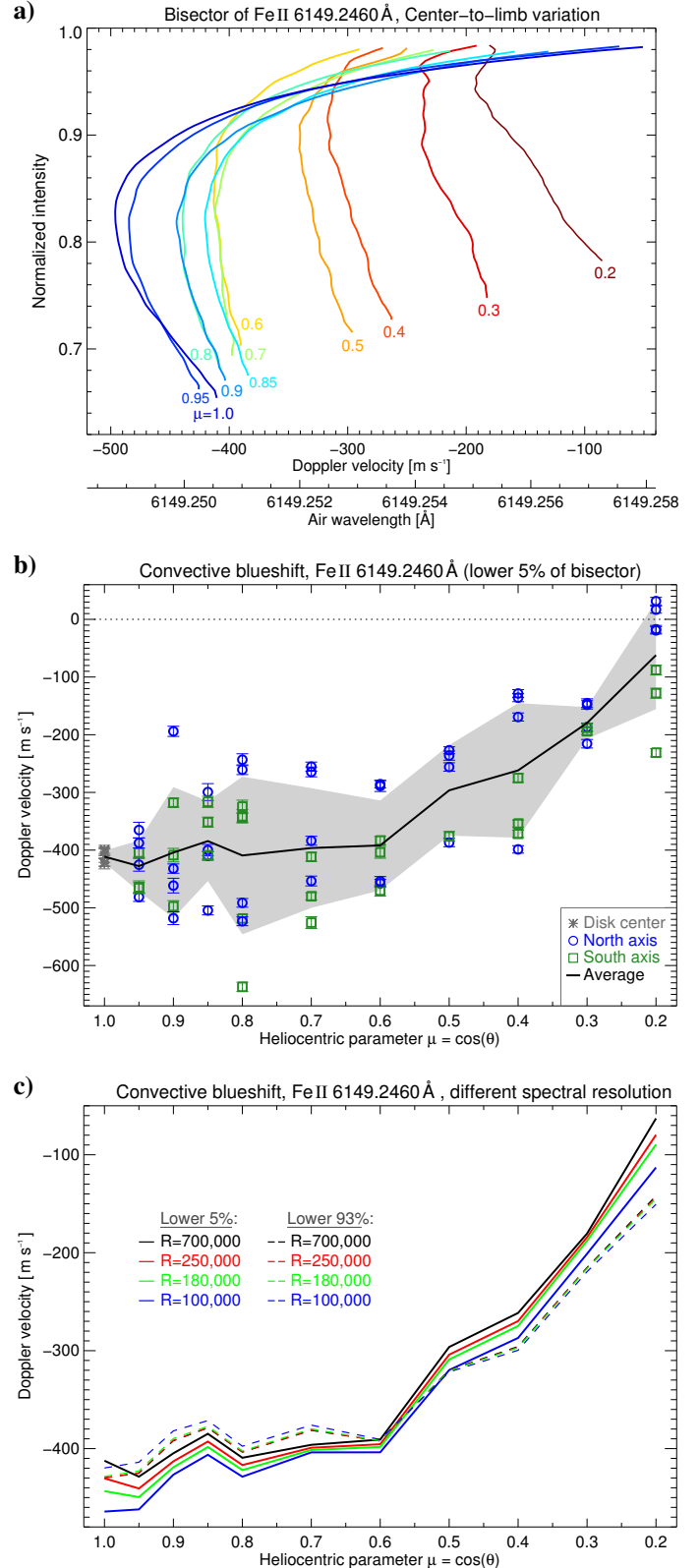


Fig. 17. Center-to-limb variation of the Fe II 6149.2 Å line. *Panel a:* displays the average line bisectors from the disk center ($\mu = 1.0$) toward the solar limb ($\mu = 0.2$). *Panel b:* average convective blueshift of the line core (lower 5% of the bisectors) for each observation. Colors and symbols indicate the axes. The average curve and its standard deviation are displayed as black solid line and gray shaded area. *Panel c:* compares the observed convective blueshift for different spectral resolutions and line sections. Dashed lines are close to each other or even overlay.

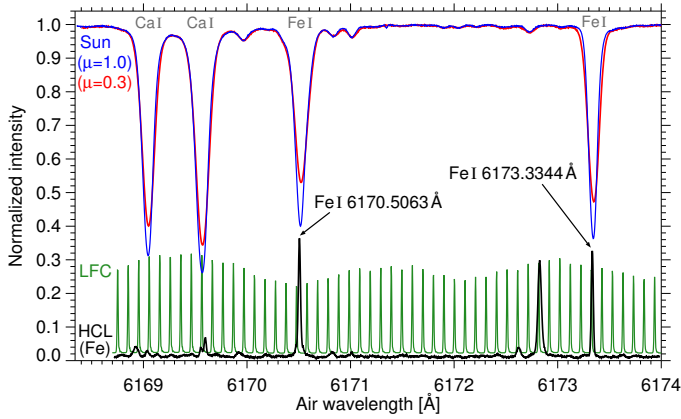


Fig. 18. Spectral region around 6173 Å, with the quiet Sun absorption spectra at the disk center ($\mu = 1.0$, blue curve) and close to the solar limb ($\mu = 0.3$, red curve). The atomic species are stated in gray. The emission spectra of the laser frequency comb (LFC, green curve) and the iron hollow cathode lamp (HCL, black curve) are displayed.

3.7. Lines around 6173 Å

The 6173 Å region is shown in Fig. 18. In total, we performed 62 observation sequences from $\mu = 1.0$ to $\mu = 0.3$. We analyzed the Doppler shift of the spectral lines Ca I 6169.0 Å, Ca I 6169.6 Å, Fe I 6170.5 Å, and Fe I 6173.3 Å. The results for the latter have been discussed in Paper II (Stief et al. 2019).

The region was selected because of Fe I 6173.3 Å. Its line core forms in the mid photosphere at around 270 km above the solar surface at $\tau_{5000 \text{ Å}} = 1$ (Bruls et al. 1991). The unblended Zeeman-sensitive ($g = 2.5$) line is one of the most widely used lines for spectro-polarimetric observations in the visible range. Moreover, Fe I 6173.3 Å is well suited for measurement of Doppler velocities (Cabrera Solana et al. 2005). This is why HMI applies the line to infer full-disk Dopplergrams and Magnetograms of the Sun. In Paper II, we have drawn a comparison of the measured convective blueshift between LARS and HMI.

We measured the reference wavelengths of both Fe I line with the iron hollow cathode lamp of LARS, and yield air wavelength of 6170.5063 Å and 6173.3344 Å with an uncertainty below 0.1 mÅ. For both Ca I lines, the uncertainty of 100 mÅ for the observed air wavelength 6169.06 Å and 6169.56 Å provided by the NIST ASD was too large to draw meaningful conclusions on the resultant Doppler velocities. By aligning the bisectors with similar but well-characterized lines, we were able to refine the reference wavelengths to 6169.035 Å and 6169.557 Å with an estimated uncertainty of 1 mÅ. The results of the convective blueshift analysis are displayed in Fig. 19 for Fe I 6173.3 Å, and in Figs. A.9 and A.10 for the other lines.

Fe I 6173.3 Å

The line shift of Fe I 6173.3 Å and its center-to-limb variation are shown in Fig. 19. The line asymmetry is described by the “C”-shaped bisector (panel a). From $\mu = 1.0$ to $\mu = 0.3$, the “C”-shape becomes less pronounced while the maximum blueshift decreases and shifts to higher intensities. The Doppler shift of the line core (panel b) increases slightly from disk center to $\mu = 0.85$. From $\mu = 0.5$ toward the limb, the blueshift decreases rapidly and turns into a redshift at $\mu = 0.3$. The detailed Doppler shifts obtained for different spectral resolutions and averaged line segment (panel c) are listed in Table A.1.

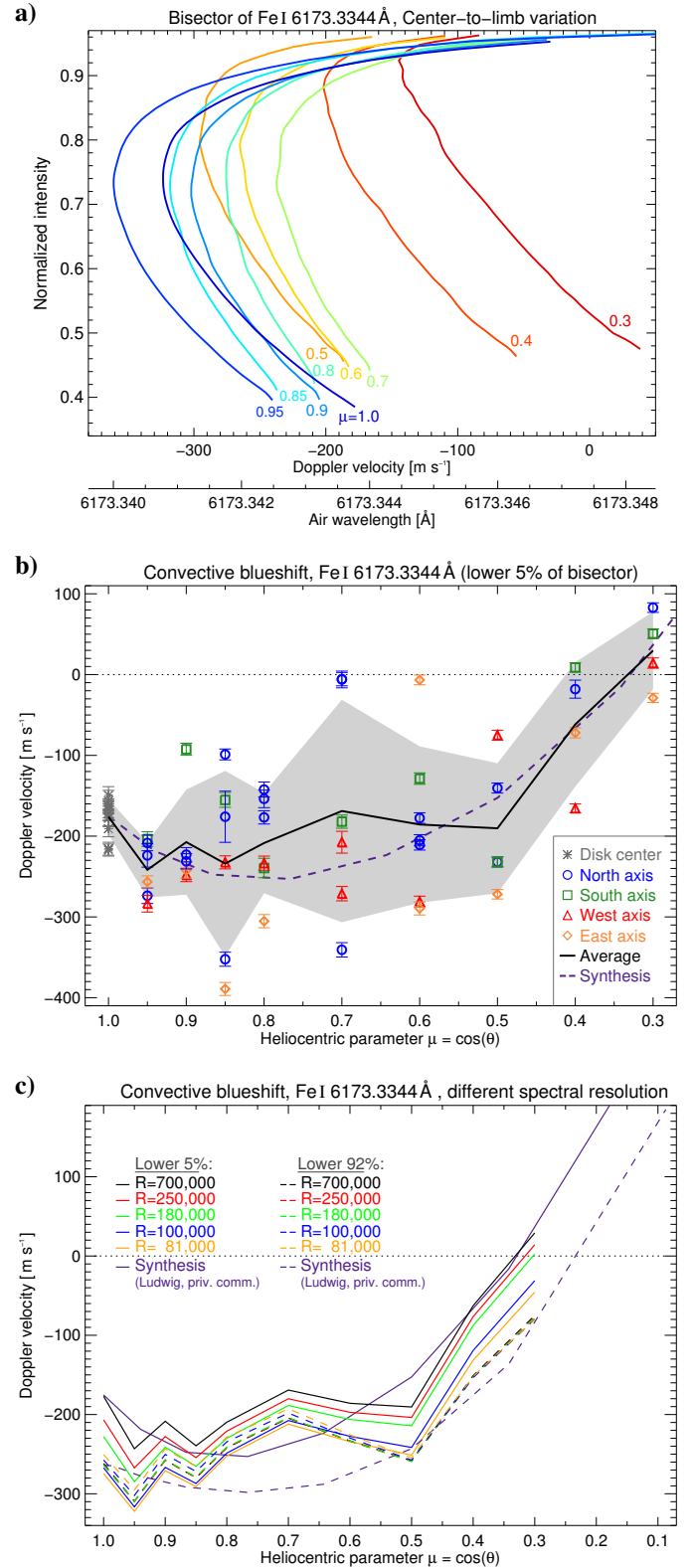


Fig. 19. Center-to-limb variation of the Fe I 6173.3 Å line. *Panel a:* displays the average line bisectors from the disk center ($\mu = 1.0$) toward the solar limb ($\mu = 0.3$). *Panel b:* average convective blueshift of the line core (lower 5% of the bisectors) for each observation. Colors and symbols indicate the axes. The average curve and its standard deviation are displayed as black solid line and gray shaded area. *Panel c:* compares the observed convective blueshift for different spectral resolutions and line sections. Dashed lines are close to each other or even overlay. The observations are compared with the synthesis of H.-G. Ludwig (priv. commun.).

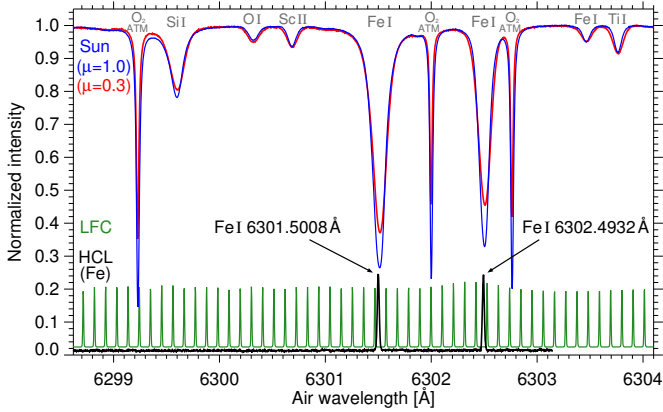


Fig. 20. Spectral region around 6302 Å, with the quiet Sun absorption spectra at the disk center ($\mu = 1.0$, blue curve) and close to the solar limb ($\mu = 0.3$, red curve). The atomic species are stated in gray. The emission spectra of the laser frequency comb (LFC, green curve) and the iron hollow cathode lamp (HCL, black curve) are displayed.

A detailed interpretation of the results is given in Paper II (Stief et al. 2019).

3.8. Lines around 6302 Å

The last spectral region of this work is the 6302 Å region shown in Fig. 20. We have performed 99 observation sequences from $\mu = 1.0$ to $\mu = 0.3$. In Paper I (Löhner-Böttcher et al. 2018a) of this series, we have presented a detailed analysis of the solar spectral lines and their convective blueshift. In this work, we include the results obtained for Fe I 6301.5 Å and Fe I 6302.5 Å.

Fe I 6301.5 Å and Fe I 6302.5 Å

The adjacent Fe I lines at 6301.5 Å and 6302.5 Å are some of the most-studied lines in the visible part of the solar spectrum. Due to the proximity of telluric oxygen lines at 6302.0 Å and 6302.8 Å, both lines have been frequently used for the analysis of relative Doppler shifts in the solar photosphere. The formation height of the line core in the mid photosphere is around 340 km (6301.5 Å) and 260 km (6302.5 Å) above the solar surface at $\tau_{5000\text{Å}} = 1$ (Bruls et al. 1991; Kucera et al. 1998). The Fe I 6302.5 Å line has a strong Zeeman-sensitivity ($g_{\text{eff}} = 2.50$) which is why it became the most popular line for spectropolarimetric observations in the visible part of the solar spectrum, for example with the Hinode Spectro-Polarimeter (Lites et al. 2013). Beyond, VTF and ViSP will use the line for first-light high-resolution observations with DKIST.

The observed air wavelengths of 6301.5008 Å and 6302.4932 Å from the NIST ASD were taken as laboratory references with an uncertainty of 1.2 mÅ. Various measurements with the iron hollow cathode lamp of LARS are in agreement within the given uncertainty.

The bisectors of Fe I 6301.5 Å and Fe I 6302.5 Å and their center-to-limb variation were initially displayed in Fig. 8 of Paper I. The distribution and center-to-limb variation of the line core shifts were presented in Fig. 10 of Paper I. For reasons of clarity and completeness, the adapted figures are displayed in Figs. A.11 and A.12 of this work. For a comprehensive discussion of the results, we refer to Paper I.

The effect of the spectral resolution on the obtained Doppler velocities is highlighted in Fig. 21. By lowering the spectral

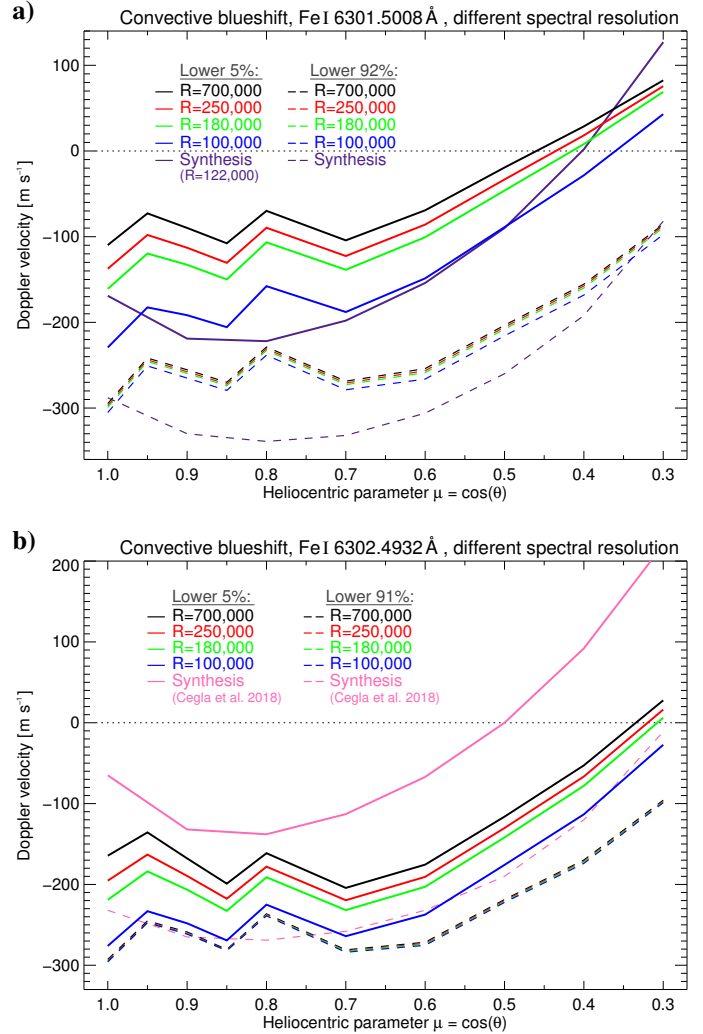


Fig. 21. Center-to-limb variation of the convective blueshift of Fe I 6301.5 Å (panel a) and Fe I 6302.5 Å (panel b) for different spectral resolutions and line sections. Dashed lines are close to each other or even overlay. The observations are compared with the synthesis for Fe I 6301.5 Å (de la Cruz Rodríguez et al. 2011) and Fe I 6302.5 Å (Cegla et al. 2018).

resolution from 700 000 to 100 000, the convective blueshift of the line core increases by more than 100 m s^{-1} at disk center for both spectral lines. Toward the solar limb, the difference diminishes monotonically to around 50 m s^{-1} . Detailed Doppler shifts are listed in Table A.1. The average of the entire bisector yields the strongest blueshift. Moreover, both Fe I lines exhibit the same center-to-limb variation of the convective blueshift. The blueshift at disk center amount to around -295 m s^{-1} . Toward $\mu = 0.6$, the blueshift decreases slightly to around -260 m s^{-1} . When approaching the solar limb, we obtain a rapid decrease in blueshift to around -90 m s^{-1} at $\mu = 0.3$. A change of the spectral resolution hardly affects the average Doppler shift of both line. In case of Fe I 6301.5 Å, differences are below 15 m s^{-1} . In case of Fe I 6302.5 Å, differences are negligible.

In Fig. 21, we compare the observed line shifts with theoretical syntheses for Fe I 6301.5 Å (de la Cruz Rodríguez et al. 2011) and Fe I 6302.5 Å (Cegla et al. 2018). The synthesized line shifts agree with the observations within a margin of around $\pm 100 \text{ m s}^{-1}$. In case of Fe I 6301.5 Å, the synthesis is consistent with the observed shifts at disk center and around $\mu = 0.4$.

However, it fails to reproduce the slope of the center-to-limb variation. In case of Fe I 6302.5 Å, the synthesis of Cegla et al. (2018) manages to largely reproduce the slope of the observed center-to-limb variation. In anticipation of Sect. 4.3, the apparent systematic offset of the line core shift to the blue and the misplacement of its maximum blueshift of the slope at $\mu = 0.8$ suggest a slight overestimation of the formation height of Fe I 6302.5 Å for the synthesis.

4. Discussion

The observation of absolute Doppler shifts of various spectral lines with the same unprecedented accuracy allows for their direct comparison. In this section, we assemble the bisectors, the inferred line core velocities, and their center-to-limb variations. On this basis, we are able to conclude on the systematic behavior of the convective Doppler shift in the solar atmosphere.

4.1. Comparison of spectral lines

First, we draw a comparison for the selection of important spectral lines as listed in Table 1. The comparative view of their bisectors at disk center is provided in Fig. 22 (panel a). The bisectors were normalized to the respective continuum intensity and are shown on the same absolute Doppler scale. The Doppler shifts range from maximum blueshifts of -1050 m s^{-1} to slight redshifts of $+50 \text{ m s}^{-1}$. The trend shows that weaker lines exhibit stronger blueshifts. But noticeably, the light C I 5380.3 Å line deviates significantly from the linear trend by an additional blueshift. In Sect. 3.2, we have reported on the particular characteristics of the line and its formation in the deep photosphere. We exclude the C I 5380.3 Å line for the further discussion of systematic Doppler shifts. The second deviation in the comparative view lies in the shape of the Na I 5895.9 Å bisector. Due to its transition into the chromosphere, it exhibits a “C”-shape proceeding into a saturation toward the line core. In contrast, all iron lines feature a distinct simple “C”-shape. The line minima, marked by asterisks, reveal a conspicuous relation of the Doppler shift with the line depth, and hence the formation height. Whereas the Fe II 6149.2 Å line core is formed in the lower photosphere yields a blueshift of around -400 m s^{-1} , the Fe I 5434.5 Å line core, which is formed around 400 km higher up in the photosphere (around 550 km), ends in zero Doppler shift. In between, the iron lines assembled according to their line depth and Doppler shift of the line core. Fe I 5250.6 Å and Fe I 5576.1 Å are the next strongest lines with a formation height of around 360 km and a slight blueshift of around -50 m s^{-1} . The Fe I 5250.2 Å and Fe I 6301.5 Å lines form at around 330 km in the middle photosphere with a blueshift of around -100 m s^{-1} . Another step deeper in the photosphere, the Fe I 6302.5 Å, Fe I 6173.3 Å and Fe I 5432.9 Å lines form at a height of around 260 km and yield a blueshift of around -200 m s^{-1} .

The comparison of the line core shifts and their center-to-limb variations are shown in Fig. 22 (panel b). For this selection of lines, the ionized Fe II 6149.2 Å line yields the overall strongest blueshift. On the contrary, the Fe I 5434.5 Å and Na I 5895.9 Å line cores are redshifted throughout the solar disk. Toward the solar limb, all line cores exhibit a decreasing blueshift (or increasing redshift). However, the slopes of the center-to-limb variations differ significantly. Between disk center and heliocentric positions around $\mu = 0.6$, the

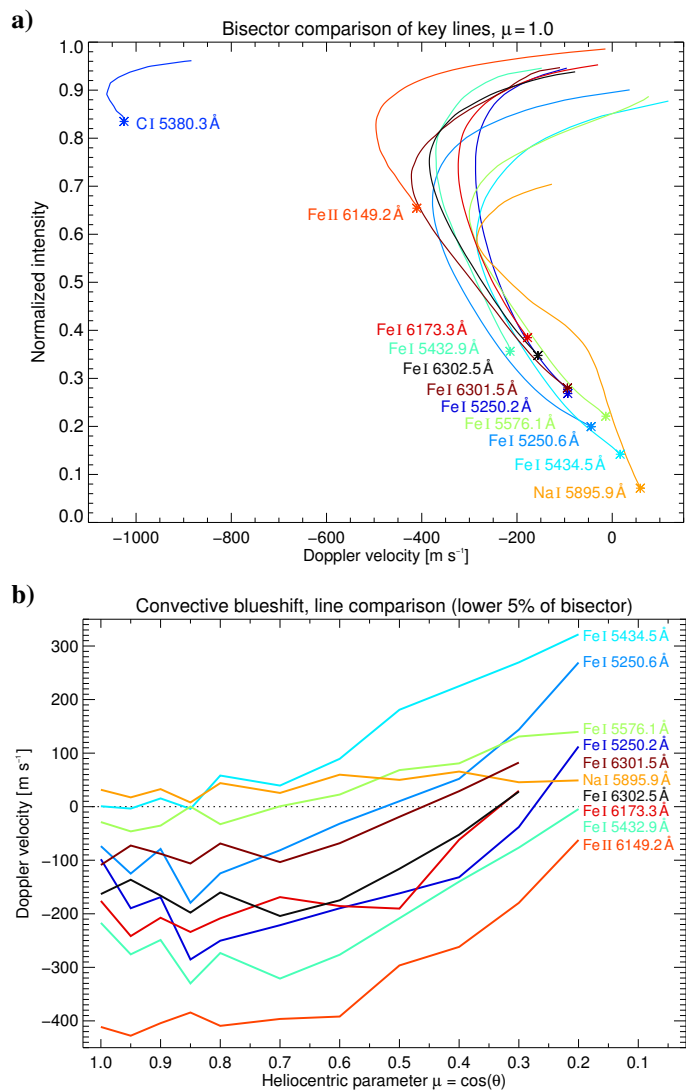


Fig. 22. Comparison of the convective blueshift of important solar lines. *Panel a:* displays the bisectors at the solar disk center ($\mu = 1.0$), in absolute velocities. *Panel b:* center-to-limb variation of the average convective blueshift of the line cores (lower 5% of the bisectors).

blueshift remains almost constant or decreases slightly in some cases (Fe II 6149.2 Å, Fe I 6301.5 Å, Fe I 5576.1 Å, Fe I 5434.5 Å, Na I 5895.9 Å). For these lines the formation height of the core is either below 150 km or above 360 km. For the spectral lines with the core formed in between this photospheric layer (Fe I 5432.9 Å, Fe I 6173.3 Å, Fe I 5250.2 Å, Fe I 6302.5 Å, Fe I 5250.6 Å), the blueshift increases by up to 100 m s^{-1} toward heliocentric positions around $\mu = 0.8$. Evidently, the effect of horizontal flows in granulation leading to this initial center-to-limb increase in blueshift is best measured in the mid photosphere. The Fe I 5432.9 Å line core formed at a height of around 250 km yields the most pronounced reversal point of the center-to-limb variation.

4.2. Systematic convective blueshift

From the above selection of 11 spectral lines in Fig. 22 (panel a), we have inferred a noticeable relation between the line depth and the Doppler shift of the line core. Deeper lines feature stronger convective blueshifts. To review this dependence, we

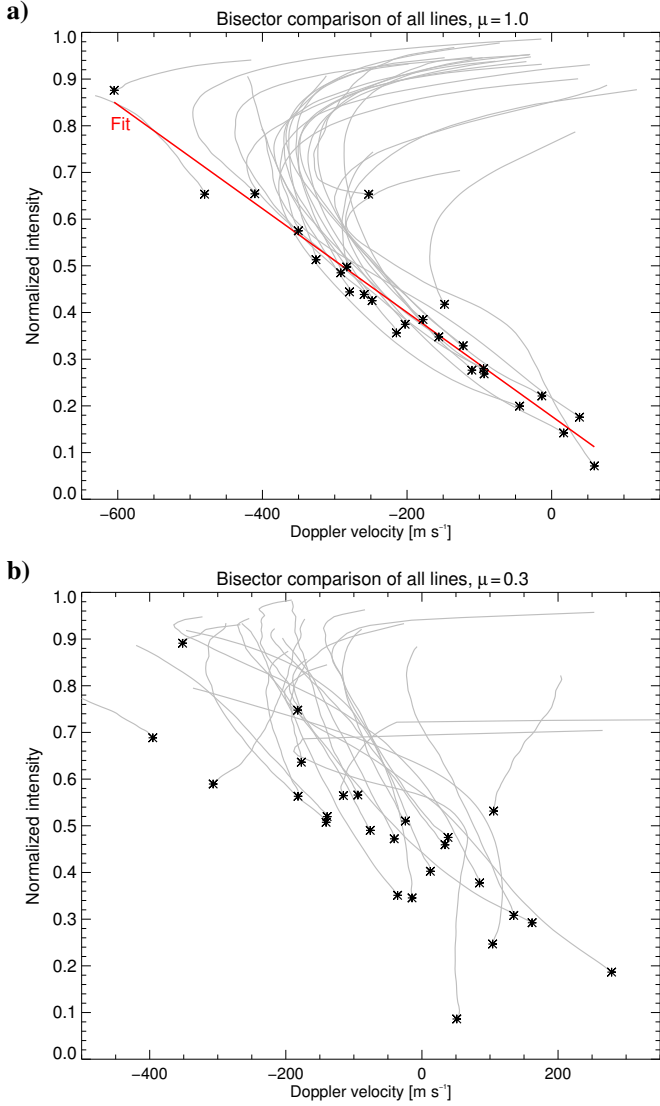


Fig. 23. Bisector comparison of all analyzed spectral lines at the disk center (panel a) and at $\mu = 0.3$ (panel b) close to the solar limb.

now want to compare the bisectors of all 26 analyzed spectral lines. In Fig. 23, we display their bisectors at disk center ($\mu = 1.0$, panel a) and close to the solar limb ($\mu = 0.3$, panel b). We exclude the C I 5380.3 Å for reasons of clarity. The comparative view at disk center reveals that most bisectors follow the same trend. The maximum blueshift of the “C”-shape amounts to around -350 m s^{-1} and is typically reached at a normalized intensity between 0.7 and 0.8. From 0.6 to below 0.2, the bisectors follow a monotonic decrease from blueshifts around -320 m s^{-1} toward slight redshifts. We mark the line minima by asterisks to highlight the significant relation between the Doppler shift v_{los} of the line core and its intensity I_{min} (or line depth). The linear fit

$$v_{\text{los}} = -831.7 \text{ m s}^{-1} \cdot I_{\text{min}} + 132.7 \text{ m s}^{-1}, \quad (2)$$

appears to be a believable model. The respective 1σ -uncertainties of 49.5 m s^{-1} for the slope and 21.9 m s^{-1} for the intercept are small. From the deepest to the highest layers of the photosphere, the systematic convective blueshift decreases by approximately 700 m s^{-1} .

Toward the solar limb, the accordances of the bisector profiles weakens. For $\mu = 0.3$ close to the solar limb, Fig. 23

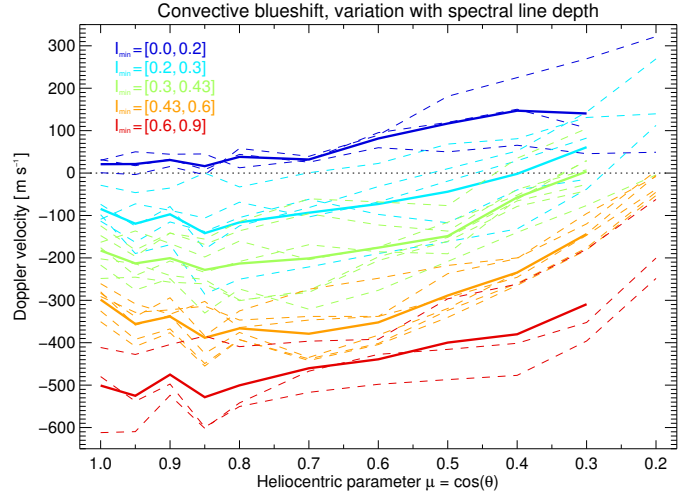


Fig. 24. Center-to-limb variation of the convective blueshift as a function of spectral line depths. The Doppler shifts of the line core of 25 analyzed spectral lines (dashed curves) are plotted in the respective color of the normalized intensity I_{min} range of the line core. The average curve of the respective range is highlighted as solid thick line.

(panel b) shows a larger scatter of bisector shapes and Doppler shifts. The relation of decreasing blueshifts (or increasing redshifts) for deeper lines still exists, but a linear fit through the minimum positions of all lines would have a much larger uncertainty than at disk center. We attribute the larger scatter of Doppler shifts to the widened region of line formation in the photosphere.

4.3. Center-to-limb variation with line depth

As demonstrated in Fig. 22 (panel b), the center-to-limb variation of the convective blueshift and its slope differs from line to line. To capture any systematic behavior of the center-to-limb variation, we extended the comparative view to all 25 analyzed spectral lines (excluding C I 5380.3 Å). As illustrated in Fig. 24, the Doppler shifts of the line cores at disk center range from strong blueshift of -610 m s^{-1} to slight redshifts of $+30 \text{ m s}^{-1}$. Toward the solar limb around $\mu = 0.2$, Doppler velocities have shifted to a range from -240 m s^{-1} to $+320 \text{ m s}^{-1}$. A classification of the convective blueshift according to the spectral line depth (respectively the intensity I_{min} of the line minimum normalized to the continuum) yields the systematic trend of its center-to-limb variation. We find five classes of line depth for which the comprised center-to-limb variations are in good agreement. The average center-to-limb variations of the five classes with line minima at intensities within $[0, 0.2]$, $[0.2, 0.3]$, $[0.3, 0.43]$, $[0.43, 0.6]$, and $[0.6, 0.9]$, are highlighted in Fig. 24. The weakest lines with intensity minima between 0.6 and 0.9 which are attributed to the lower photosphere feature the strongest blueshifts. The blueshift of around -500 m s^{-1} is stable from disk center to heliocentric positions around $\mu = 0.8$. Toward $\mu = 0.3$ close to the limb, the blueshift decreases monotonically to around -300 m s^{-1} . As opposed to this, the strongest lines with intensity minima below 0.2 are exclusively redshifted. Ascribed to the high photosphere to lower chromosphere, these lines show an almost constant redshift from disk center to heliocentric positions around $\mu = 0.7$. When approaching the solar limb, the redshift slightly increases first and saturates at around $+140 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ close to the limb. Neither very strong lines nor very weak lines display a reversal point in the slope of their center-to-limb variation. This initial increase in blueshift by around $50\text{--}80 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ when departing from disk

center appears to be only present for spectral lines with line minima at intensities between 0.2 and 0.6. The effect becomes strongest for line minima at intensities between 0.43 and 0.6, attributed to a formation in the mid photosphere. Moreover, the reversal point of the center-to-limb variation shifts from $\mu = 0.85$ for line minima intensities between 0.2 and 0.43, toward $\mu = 0.7$ for intensities between 0.43 and 0.6. We conclude that the maximum line-of-sight effect of horizontal flows in granular motion shifts by almost one fifth of the disk radius toward the solar limb when sampling slightly lower layers (300 km \rightarrow 200 km) in the mid photosphere.

5. Conclusions

In this observational study, we have performed the most accurate analysis of the convective blueshift in the quiet Sun at highest spectral resolution. The LARS instrument at the German Vacuum Tower Telescope provided an accuracy at the m s^{-1} , given by the wavelength calibration using a laser frequency comb. This guaranteed the unrestricted repeatability of the measurements, in total 203 hours. This repeatability also ensured the unlimited comparability of measurements taken at very different times. We selected eight spectral regions in the visible range including 11 important spectral lines in the field of solar physics. The formation heights of these lines covered several hundred km in the solar atmosphere, from the lowermost photosphere up to the lower chromosphere. To obtain the center-to-limb variation of the asymmetry and Doppler shift of each line, we scanned the quiet Sun along four radial axes, each axis at up to 11 strategically chosen heliocentric positions. We have provided the systematic transition of the line bisectors, which typically transform from a “C”-shape at disk center into a “\”-shape at the solar limb. Further, we restricted the analysis to the Doppler shifts of the line core, and the average shift of the entire line. The results are listed in Table A.1 and are intended to serve as reference values for future observations. To allow for a comparison with observations from other instruments, we have transformed the results to the respective lower spectral resolution. We thus facilitate the indirect calibration of absolute Dopplergrams with an accuracy of a few ten m s^{-1} . Given that the Dopplergram contains a portion of quiet Sun, one could set the reference shift for its temporally and spatially averaged line profile, at the given spectral resolution and heliocentric position. An accurate Doppler calibration will enable the unambiguous identification of small-scale dynamics in active and quiet Sun regions, as planned with high-resolution observations with the new 4 m-class Daniel K. Inouye Solar Telescope (Rimmele et al. 2012; Rast 2015; Tritschler et al. 2016) and its first-light instruments VTF (Kentischer et al. 2012), ViSP (de Wijn et al. 2012) and DL-NIRSP (Elmore et al. 2014), or with IMAX (Martínez Pillet et al. 2011) aboard the third Sunrise (Barthol et al. 2018) flight.

We have performed a comprehensive and meaningful analysis of the systematic convective blueshift by including in total 26 spectral lines, most of them Fe I lines. In comparison, the average Doppler shifts of the entire line features a stronger blueshift than the line core itself. In conclusion, the uppermost layer of the formation region exhibits a weaker blueshift than the average atmosphere below. The direct comparison of the line bisectors at disk center has revealed a linear decrease of the convective blueshift of the line core with increasing line depth. This systematic behavior represents the deceleration of the average upflow with increasing height in the photosphere. Starting from a strong blueshift of potentially more than -700 m s^{-1} at the surface, it ends in a slight redshift at the transition into the chromo-

sphere. From disk center toward the solar limb, the convective shifts describe a systematic variation of decreasing blueshifts, or increasing redshifts. Model syntheses by de la Cruz Rodríguez et al. (2011) and Cegla et al. (2018) yield deviations by less than 100 m s^{-1} , but need refinement to better reproduce the observed slope of the center-to-limb variation. We found the center-to-limb variation to be highly dependent on the line depth and the linked atmospheric height. Only in the mid photosphere, the center-to-limb variation displayed an initial increase in blueshift when departing the solar disk center. In line with Balthasar (1985), the reversal point of the center-to-limb curve at heliocentric positions around $\mu = 0.8$ marked the maximum contribution of horizontal granular motions to the observed Doppler shift. Moreover, we were able to measure a dependence of the reversal point on the photospheric layer. We attribute this heliocentric shift to the three-dimensional geometry of granular motions and its implied optical line-of-sight effect.

6. Outlook: Sun as a Star

Beyond, the detection of Earth-like exoplanets requires stellar radial velocity measurements with a precision of better than 1 m s^{-1} . Only accurately-calibrated high-resolution spectrographs, like ESPRESSO (Echelle SPectrograph for Rocky Exoplanets and Stable Spectroscopic Observations, Pepe et al. 2014) at ESO’s Very Large Telescope (VLT) at the Paranal observatory, HARPS (High Accuracy Radial velocity Planet Searcher, Mayor et al. 2003) at ESO’s 3.6 m telescope at the La Silla observatory, or HARPS-North (Cosentino et al. 2012; Lo Curto et al. 2012) at the Italian Telescopio Nazionale Galileo (TNG) at the Roque de los Muchachos observatory, can provide the necessary precision and repeatability to disentangle the weak oscillatory signature of potentially habitable planets in stellar spectra. Taking our solar system as a reference, observations of the Sun as a Star (Dumusque et al. 2015) would have to be performed at the cm s^{-1} precision over several decades to identify the planetary contribution to the radial velocity signal of the Sun. For example, the signal of Jupiter has an amplitude of 12.4 m s^{-1} over 11.9 years, while Saturn causes an oscillation of 2.8 m s^{-1} over 29.5 years. To recover the Earth or Venus, observations have to be capable to resolve the radial velocity signal of 9 cm s^{-1} . To this end, the detection of Earth-like exoplanets is essentially based on the profound determination and distinction of all radial velocity perturbations induced by the stellar activity itself (Dumusque et al. 2011; Haywood 2015). However, an optimal characterization and correction is extremely challenging for an unresolved Star. As we learn from the Sun as our unique test case, such noise components include acoustic waves with amplitudes of few hundred m s^{-1} on the time scale of minutes, as well as non-periodic surface motions such as supergranular flows with variations on the time scale of hours. Active regions with dark spots and bright faculae can suppress the local convection by a few hundred m s^{-1} (Löhner-Böttcher et al. 2018b). Their temporal evolution and their rotation across the integrated disk lead to Doppler variations on the time scale of days to weeks. Thereby, the rotational imbalance due to active regions causes an overall variation at the order of a few ten cm s^{-1} . In comparison, the suppression of convective blueshift, mostly by faculae, induces a radial-velocity variation of a few m s^{-1} (Meunier et al. 2010; Haywood et al. 2016). On the time scale of several months to years, magnetic cycles can result in periodic variations of the convective blueshift by a few m s^{-1} (Bauer et al. 2018). These activity-induced variations can easily be misinterpreted as the signal of an orbiting planet. Thus, the crucial step toward the unambiguous detection

of Earth-like exoplanets lies in the optimal modeling of the convective blueshift of the stellar atmosphere. Most accurate measurements of the solar convective blueshift and its center-to-limb variation, as presented in the work at hand, have to serve as the basis for an optimized model of the solar convective blueshift. The final translation to the spatially unresolved case of the solar-like Star will advance the required modeling of its convective blueshift and its contribution to the radial velocity signal.

As in the solar case, we do not expect average Doppler shifts of stellar spectral lines to depend on the spectral resolution of the instrument. But it is crucial to understand that Doppler shifts vary from line to line according to their formation in the lower stellar atmosphere (Dumusque 2018). Therefore, the radial velocity analysis of the stellar spectrum has to consider line-dependent Doppler shifts, presumably relative to the given line depth.

Acknowledgements. We thank our colleagues at the Kiepenheuer Institute for Solar Physics, at Menlo Systems GmbH, and at the Max Planck Institute of Quantum Optics for their work on the LARS instrument. We especially acknowledge Dr. Hans-Peter Doerr for his work on the LARS prototype and his support on the operation of the instrument. We thank our observing assistants for their support during the observation campaigns. The operation of the Vacuum Tower Telescope at the Observatorio del Teide on Tenerife was performed by the Kiepenheuer Institute for Solar Physics Freiburg, which is a public law foundation of the State of Baden-Württemberg. This work was funded by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG, Ref.-No. Schm-1168/10). We thank Catherine Fischer the internal proofreading, and the referee for the constructive comments on the manuscript. The National Center for Atmospheric Research is sponsored by the National Science Foundation.

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Appendix A: Additional table and figures

Table A.1. Convective shifts of spectral lines in the quiet Sun.

Spectral line (λ_0 in Å)	Line section	R	Heliocentric position $\mu = \cos \theta$										
			1.0	0.95	0.9	0.85	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
Fe I 5250.2084	Full	700 000	-226	-286	-241	-346	-300	-271	-253	-237	-226	-157	-7
		Core	700 000	-99	-191	-170	-286	-251	-222	-190	-162	-132	-38
	Core	250 000	-141	-222	-193	-303	-264	-233	-201	-174	-145	-52	96
		180 000	-169	-243	-210	-315	-274	-242	-210	-184	-157	-64	83
		100 000	-221	-283	-241	-342	-297	-263	-235	-211	-188	-101	46
Fe I 5250.6453	Full	700 000	-274	-318	-257	-349	-287	-236	-202	-170	-147	-69	89
		Core	700 000	-74	-126	-80	-180	-126	-82	-32	10	52	144
	Core	250 000	-113	-165	-116	-212	-157	-109	-59	-15	27	120	250
		180 000	-145	-197	-146	-239	-182	-131	-81	-37	5	99	234
		100 000	-228	-276	-219	-307	-247	-191	-144	-101	-61	34	180
Cr I 5380.3308	Full	700 000	-1028	-988	-974	-940	-959	-887	-802	-764	-708	-679	
		Core	700 000	-1015	-980	-977	-935	-950	-890	-796	-783	-738	-688
	Core	250 000	-1022	-986	-981	-940	-957	-898	-808	-785	-742	-714	
		180 000	-1027	-990	-983	-944	-962	-901	-814	-788	-743	-718	
		100 000	-1040	-1000	-989	-953	-973	-906	-821	-790	-743	-719	
Fe I 5434.5232	Full	700 000	-179	-204	-175	-242	-178	-211	-172	-103	-40	22	115
		Core	700 000	1	-2	16	-4	55	39	90	181	225	269
	Core	250 000	-15	-21	-1	-24	36	20	72	165	211	258	312
		180 000	-32	-39	-19	-44	17	1	55	149	197	247	302
		100 000	-93	-106	-81	-114	-50	-67	-6	87	145	203	265
Fe I 5432.9470	Full	700 000	-312	-357	-313	-397	-337	-381	-341	-289	-222	-171	-74
		Core	700 000	-217	-277	-249	-331	-274	-323	-276	-208	-140	-77
	Core	250 000	-237	-292	-261	-342	-284	-332	-284	-218	-149	-84	-7
		180 000	-253	-305	-271	-351	-292	-339	-290	-226	-156	-91	-10
		100 000	-292	-338	-298	-378	-316	-360	-312	-249	-180	-115	-24
Fe I 5576.0881	Full	700 000	-158	-166	-160	-108	-150	-110	-91	-54	-17	37	98
		Core	700 000	-31	-47	-36	0	-33	1	22	68	81	131
	Core	250 000	-59	-75	-63	-23	-56	-18	7	55	72	125	139
		180 000	-84	-98	-85	-42	-75	-34	-7	43	63	119	138
		100 000	-150	-159	-145	-95	-128	-80	-47	4	34	98	132
Na I 5895.92424	Full	700 000	-99	-110	-81	-101	-84	-78	-33	-42	11	19	37
		Core	700 000	32	18	35	9	45	26	61	51	65	45
	Core	250 000	30	15	31	7	43	25	59	48	65	45	47
		180 000	27	12	29	5	41	24	58	47	64	44	45
		100 000	19	3	23	-2	34	20	56	43	62	43	41
Fe II 6149.2460	Full	700 000	-430	-425	-392	-379	-404	-381	-392	-320	-296	-215	-142
		Core	700 000	-412	-429	-405	-385	-409	-396	-391	-296	-261	-180
	Core	250 000	-430	-441	-413	-393	-417	-399	-396	-304	-270	-184	-80
		180 000	-443	-450	-419	-398	-422	-401	-398	-309	-275	-188	-90
		100 000	-464	-462	-427	-406	-429	-404	-404	-320	-287	-201	-113
Fe I 6173.3344	Full	700 000	-262	-309	-257	-280	-242	-205	-233	-258	-151	-75	
		Core	700 000	-177	-243	-208	-239	-210	-169	-186	-191	-63	29
	Core	250 000	-207	-267	-228	-254	-221	-180	-197	-204	-77	14	
		180 000	-228	-285	-241	-265	-230	-189	-206	-214	-88	2	
		100 000	-267	-317	-267	-287	-249	-208	-227	-242	-119	-31	
Fe I 6301.5008	Full	700 000	-295	-242	-255	-270	-229	-269	-254	-203	-155	-86	
		Core	700 000	-110	-73	-90	-108	-70	-104	-69	-19	29	82
	Core	250 000	-137	-98	-113	-131	-90	-123	-86	-33	18	76	
		180 000	-161	-120	-133	-150	-107	-139	-101	-46	8	69	
		100 000	-229	-183	-192	-206	-158	-188	-149	-89	-28	43	
Fe I 6302.4932	Full	700 000	-293	-245	-259	-280	-236	-281	-272	-219	-170	-96	
		Core	700 000	-164	-136	-168	-199	-161	-204	-176	-116	-53	28
	Core	250 000	-195	-163	-189	-218	-178	-220	-191	-130	-66	16	
		180 000	-219	-184	-206	-233	-191	-232	-203	-142	-78	6	
		100 000	-276	-233	-248	-269	-225	-264	-237	-176	-113	-27	

Notes. The Doppler velocities (in m s^{-1}) from the disk center ($\mu = 1.0$) to the solar limb ($\mu = 0.2$) are listed for different spectral resolutions R . Average velocities are given for the full line profile (from the line minimum to an upper threshold close to the continuum intensity level) and only the line core (lower 5% of the bisector).

A.1. Lines around 5250 Å

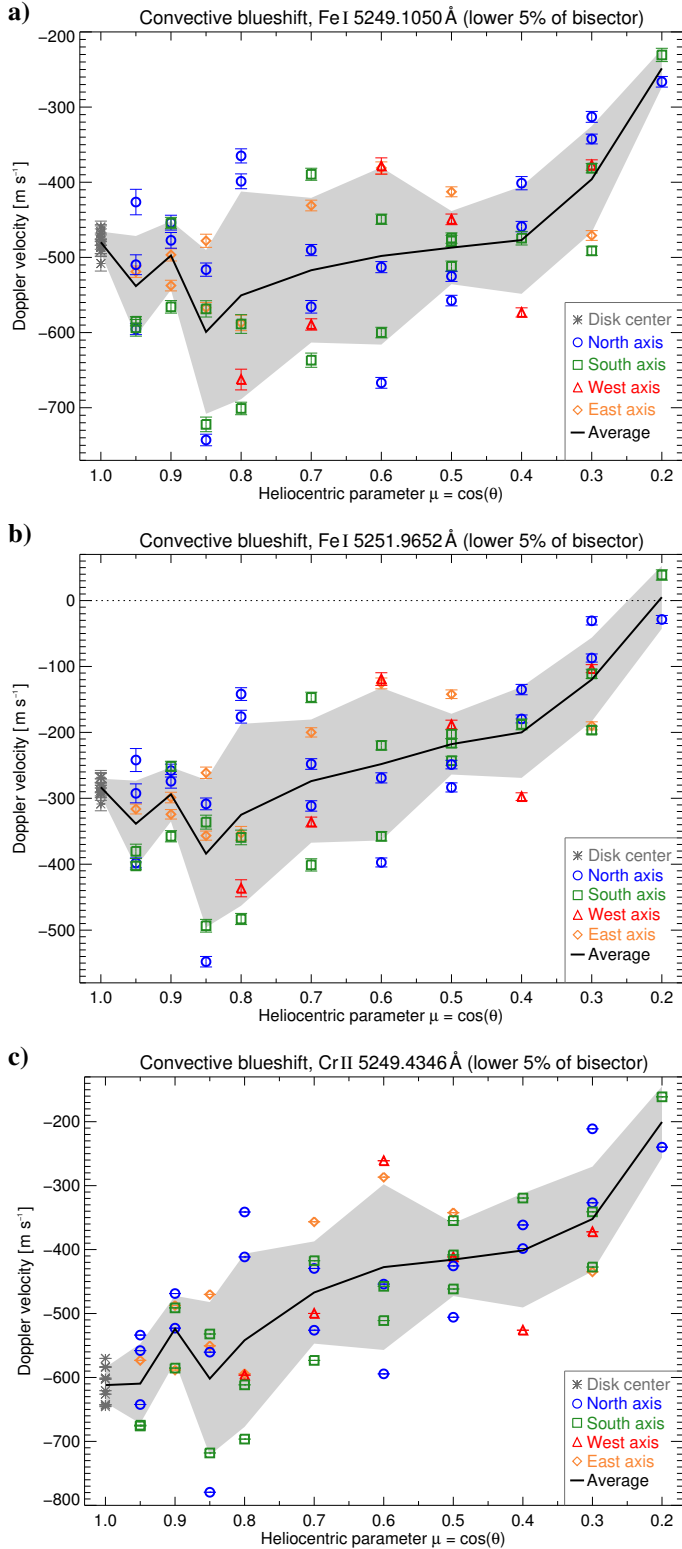


Fig. A.1. Center-to-limb variation of the convective blueshift of the Fe I 5249.1 Å (panel a), Fe I 5251.9 Å (panel b), and Cr II 5249.4 Å (panel c) line. Each data point represents the mean Doppler velocity of the lower 5% of the bisector of the temporally averaged observation sequence. Error bars indicate the mean error. Radial axes are indicated by colors and symbols. The black solid line and gray shaded area display the average center-to-limb variation and its standard deviation.

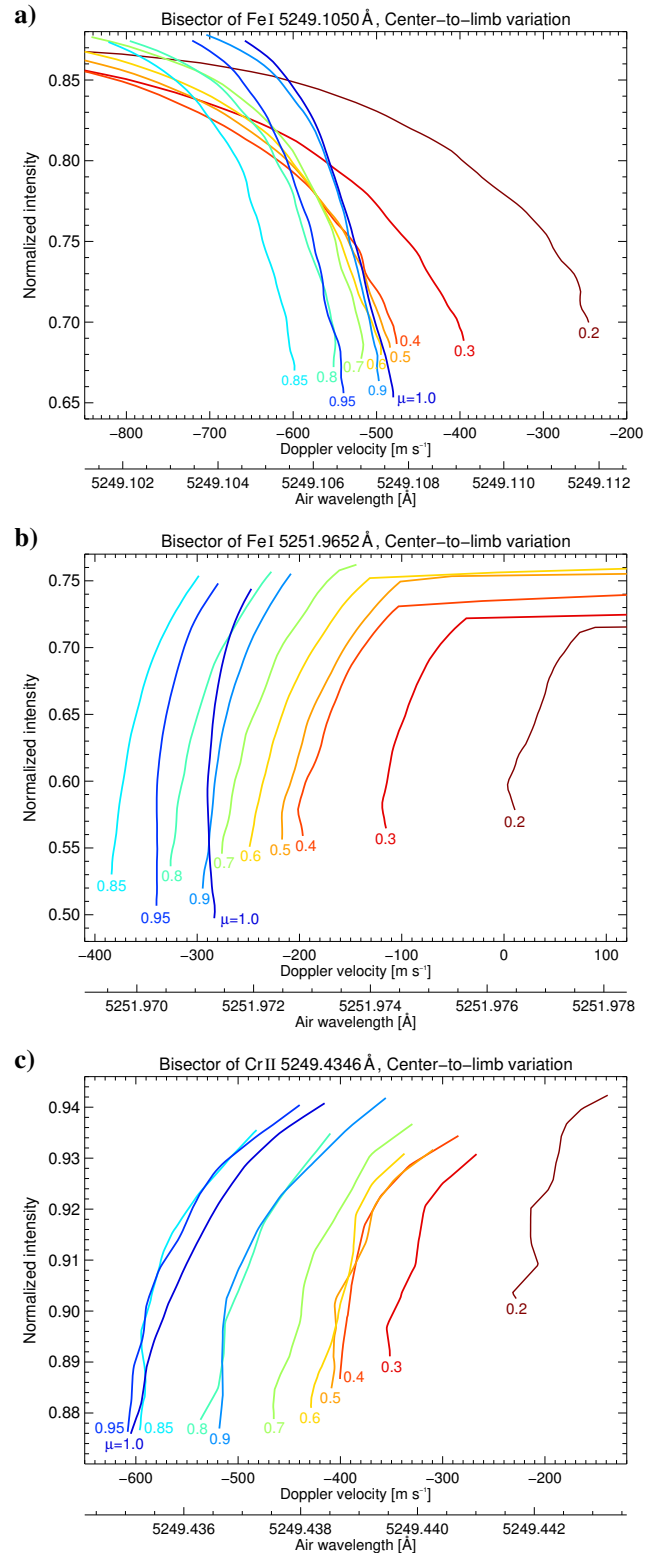


Fig. A.2. Center-to-limb variation of the Fe I 5249.1 Å (panel a), Fe I 5251.9 Å (panel b), and Cr II 5249.4 Å (panel c) line bisector, from the solar disk center ($\mu = 1.0$, blue curve) toward the limb ($\mu = 0.2$, dark red curve). The normalized intensity is displayed against the absolute air wavelength and Doppler velocity. Each curve represents the average bisector for all measurements at the respective heliocentric position. Fe I 5249.1 Å exhibits a reverse bisector shape caused by the blend in the blue line wing. The analysis was thus limited to the line core.

A.2. Lines around 5381 Å

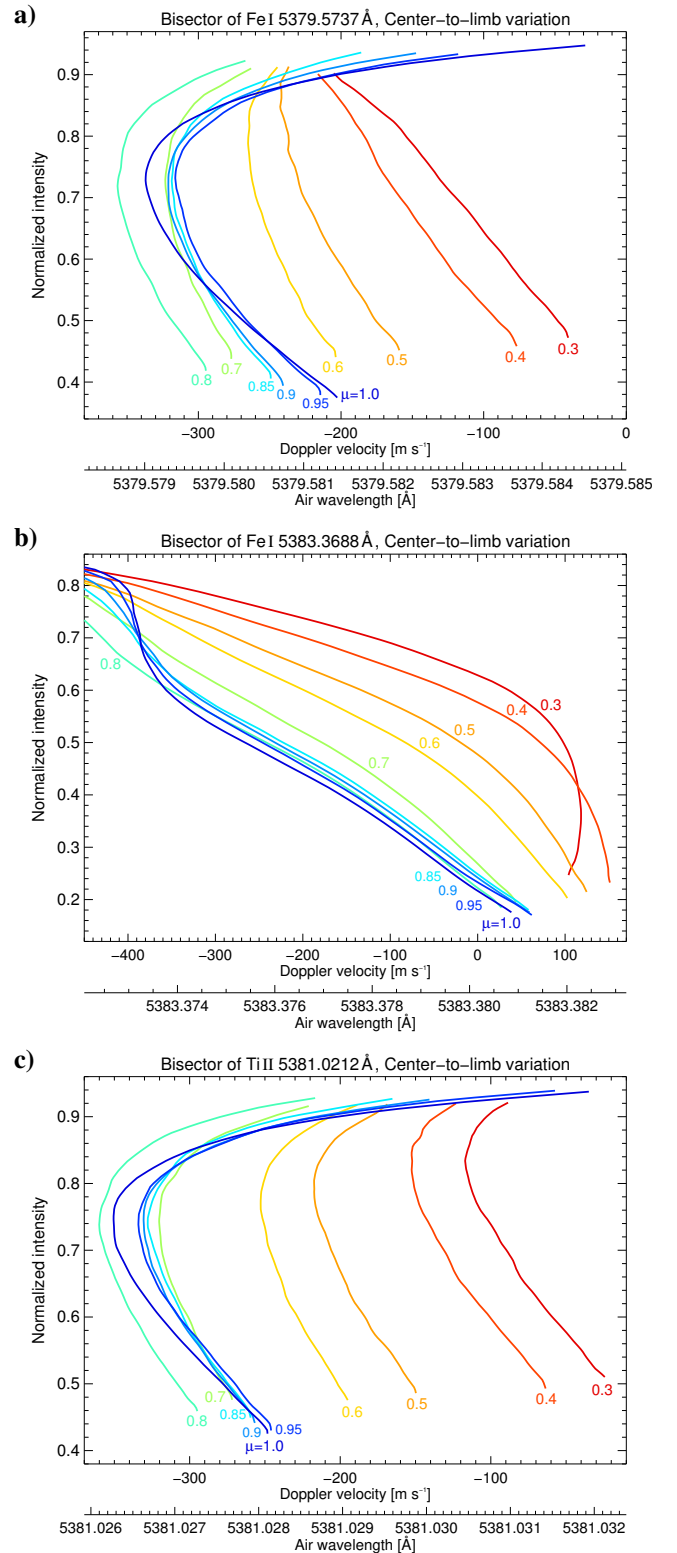
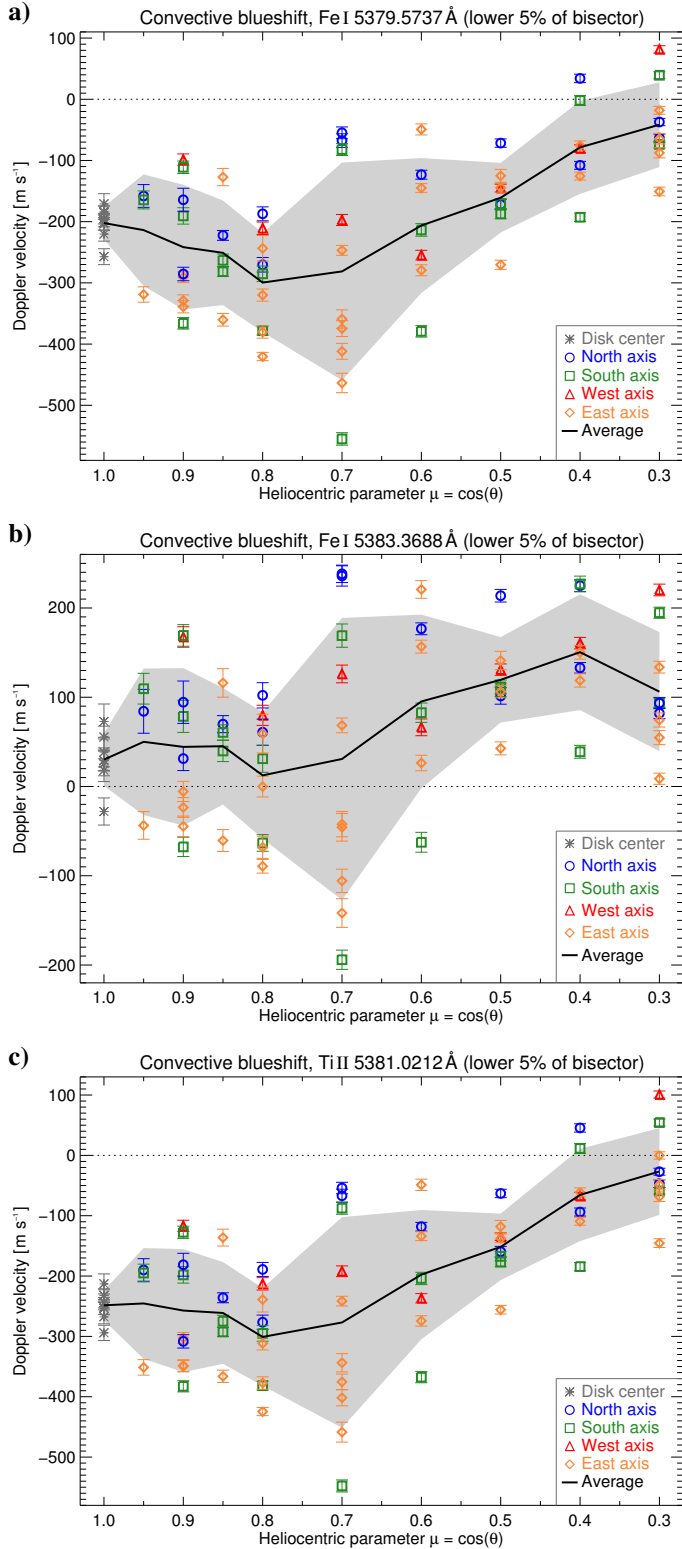


Fig. A.3. Center-to-limb variation of the convective blueshift of the Fe I 5379.6 Å (panel a), Fe I 5383.4 Å (panel b), and Ti II 5381.0 Å (panel c) line. Each data point represents the mean Doppler velocity of the lower 5% of the bisector of the temporally averaged observation sequence. Error bars indicate the mean error. Radial axes are indicated by colors and symbols. The black solid line and gray shaded area display the average center-to-limb variation and its standard deviation.

Fig. A.4. Center-to-limb variation of the Fe I 5379.6 Å (panel a), Fe I 5383.4 Å (panel b), and Ti II 5381.0 Å (panel c) line bisector, from the solar disk center ($\mu = 1.0$, blue curve) toward the limb ($\mu = 0.3$, red curve). The normalized intensity is displayed against the absolute air wavelength and Doppler velocity. Each curve represents the average bisector for all measurements at the respective heliocentric position. The strong blueshift of the Fe I 5383.4 Å bisector toward the continuum is caused by blends in the blue line wing. The analysis was thus limited to lower half of the line.

A.3. Lines around 5434 Å, 5576 Å, and 6149 Å

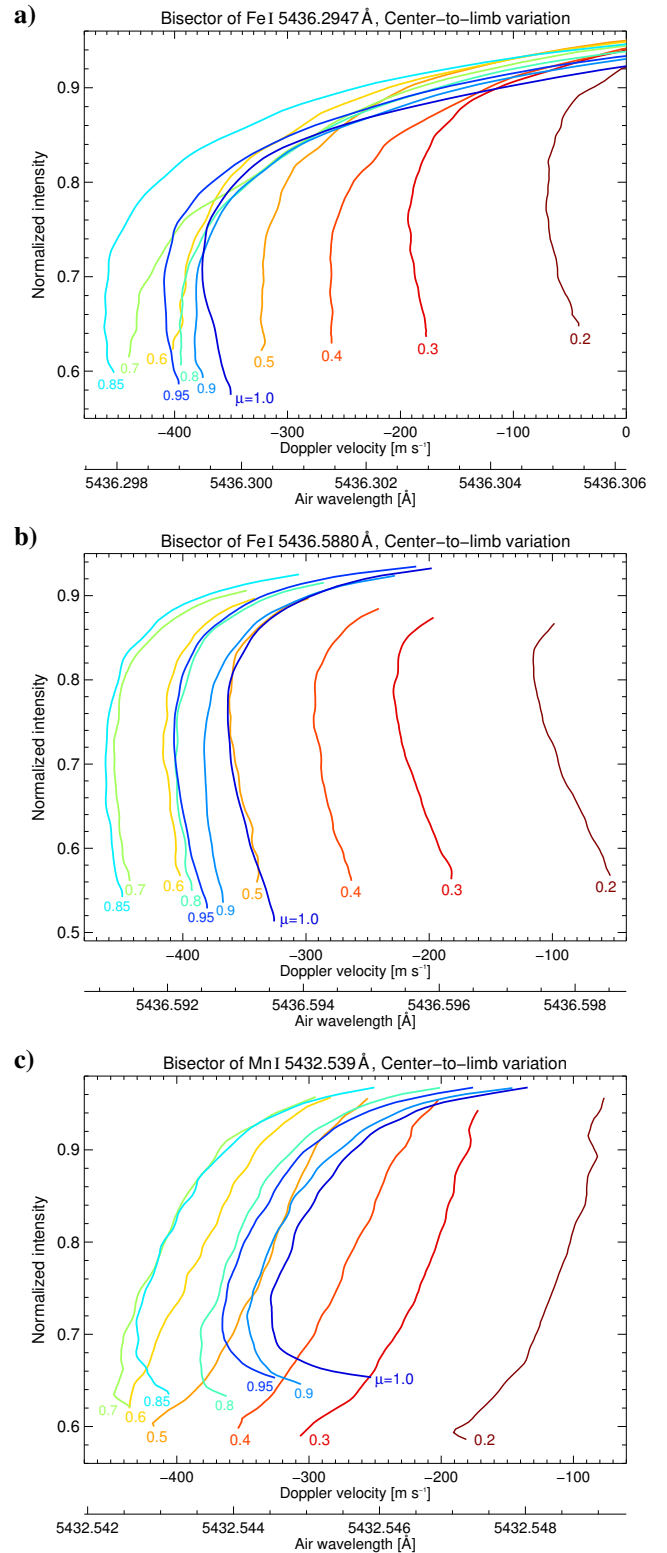
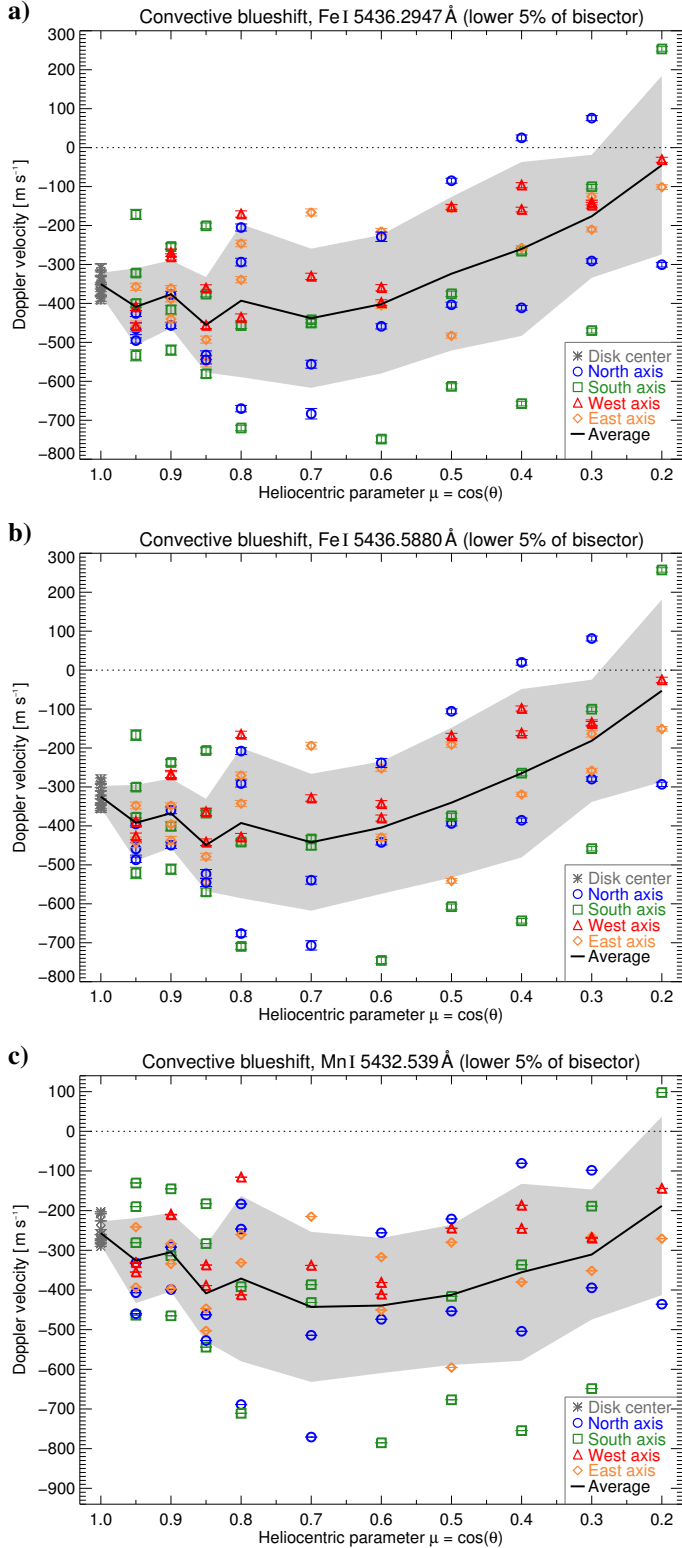


Fig. A.5. Center-to-limb variation of the convective blueshift of the Fe I 5436.3 Å (panel a), Fe I 5436.6 Å (panel b), and Mn I 5432.6 Å (panel c) line. Each data point represents the mean Doppler velocity of the lower 5% of the bisector of the temporally averaged observation sequence. Error bars indicate the mean error. Radial axes are indicated by colors and symbols. The black solid line and gray shaded area display the average center-to-limb variation and its standard deviation.

Fig. A.6. Center-to-limb variation of the Fe I 5436.3 Å (panel a), Fe I 5436.6 Å (panel b), and Mn I 5432.6 Å (panel c) line bisector, from the solar disk center ($\mu = 1.0$, blue curve) toward the limb ($\mu = 0.2$, dark red curve). The normalized intensity is displayed against the absolute air wavelength and Doppler velocity. Each curve represents the average bisector for all measurements at the respective heliocentric position.

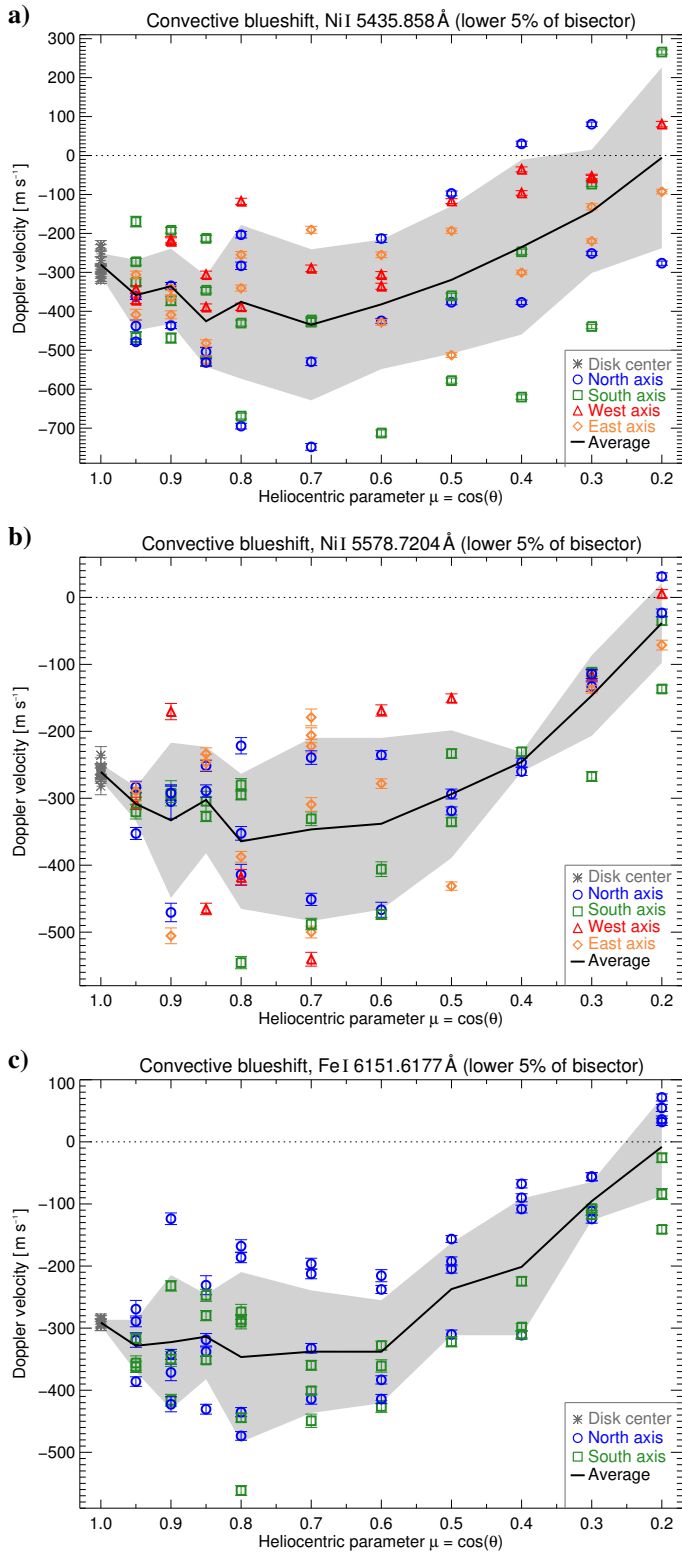


Fig. A.7. Center-to-limb variation of the convective blueshift of the Ni I 5435.9 Å (panel a), Ni I 5578.7 Å (panel b), and Fe I 6151.6 Å (panel c) line. Each data point represents the mean Doppler velocity of the lower 5% of the bisector of the temporally averaged observation sequence. Error bars indicate the mean error. Radial axes are indicated by colors and symbols. The black solid line and gray shaded area display the average center-to-limb variation and its standard deviation.

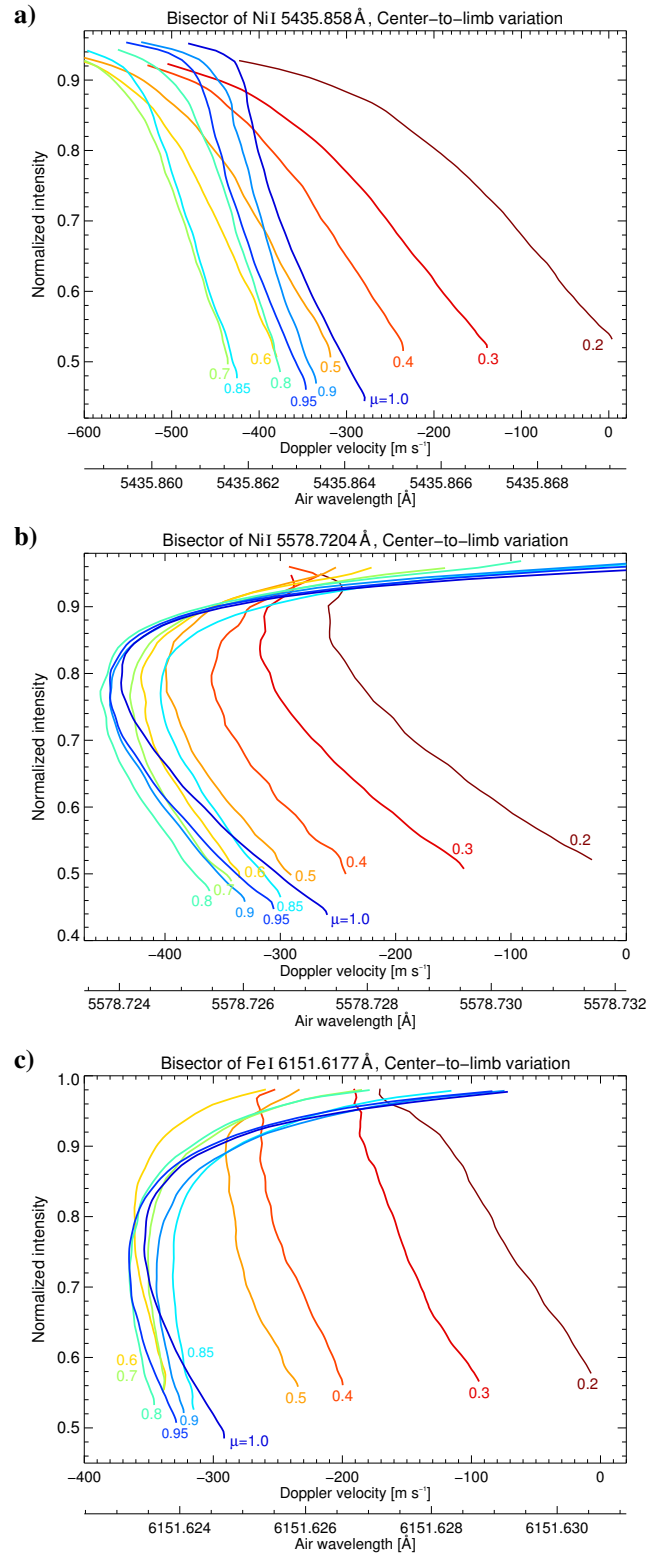


Fig. A.8. Center-to-limb variation of the Ni I 5435.9 Å (panel a), Ni I 5578.7 Å (panel b), and Fe I 6151.6 Å (panel c) line bisector, from the solar disk center ($\mu = 1.0$, blue curve) toward the limb ($\mu = 0.2$, dark red curve). The normalized intensity is displayed against the absolute air wavelength and Doppler velocity. Each curve represents the average bisector for all measurements at the respective heliocentric position. The strong blueshift of the Ni I 5435.9 Å bisector toward the continuum is caused by blends in the blue line wing. The analysis was thus limited to the line core.

A.4. Lines around 6173 Å

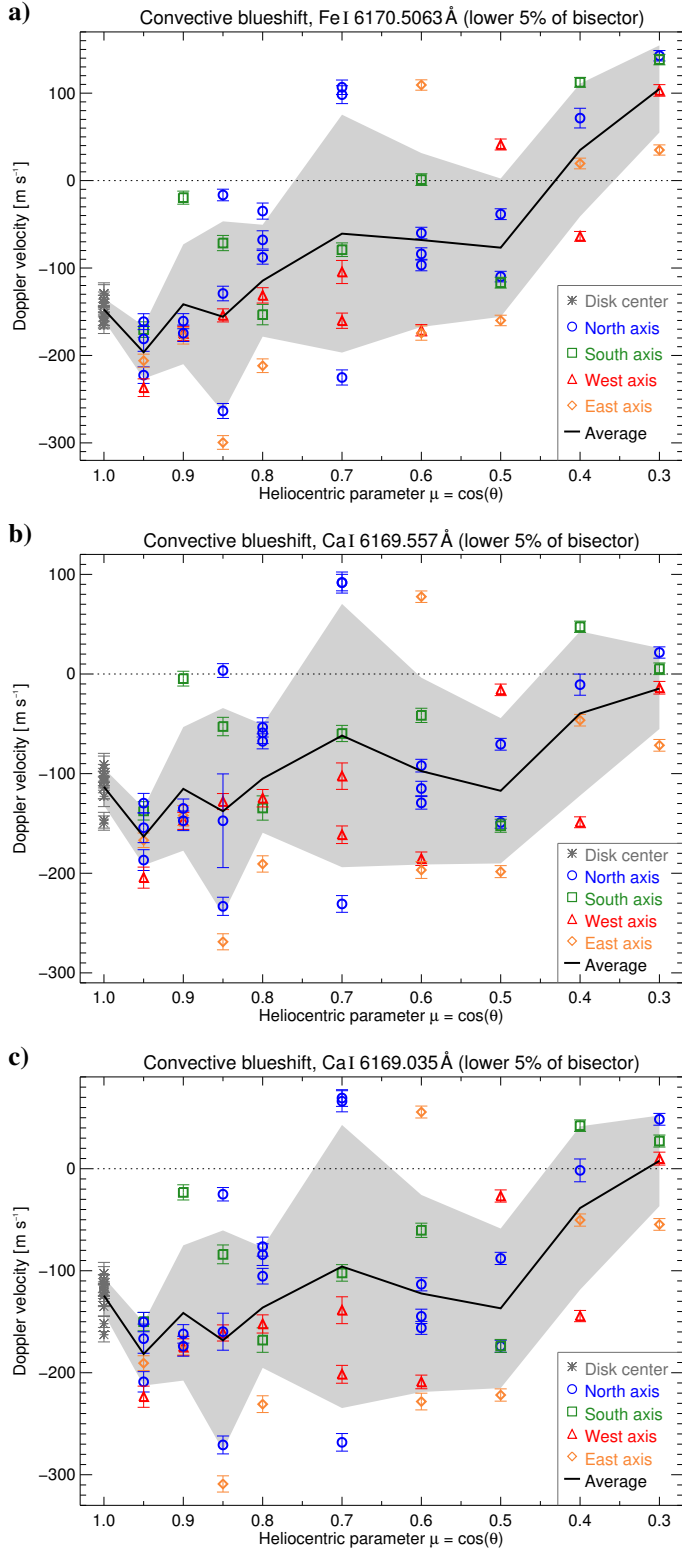


Fig. A.9. Center-to-limb variation of the convective blueshift of the Fe I 6170.5 Å (panel a), Ca I 6169.6 Å (panel b), and Ca I 6169.0 Å (panel c) line. Each data point represents the mean Doppler velocity of the lower 5% of the bisector of the temporally averaged observation sequence. Error bars indicate the mean error. Radial axes are indicated by colors and symbols. The black solid line and gray shaded area display the average center-to-limb variation and its standard deviation.

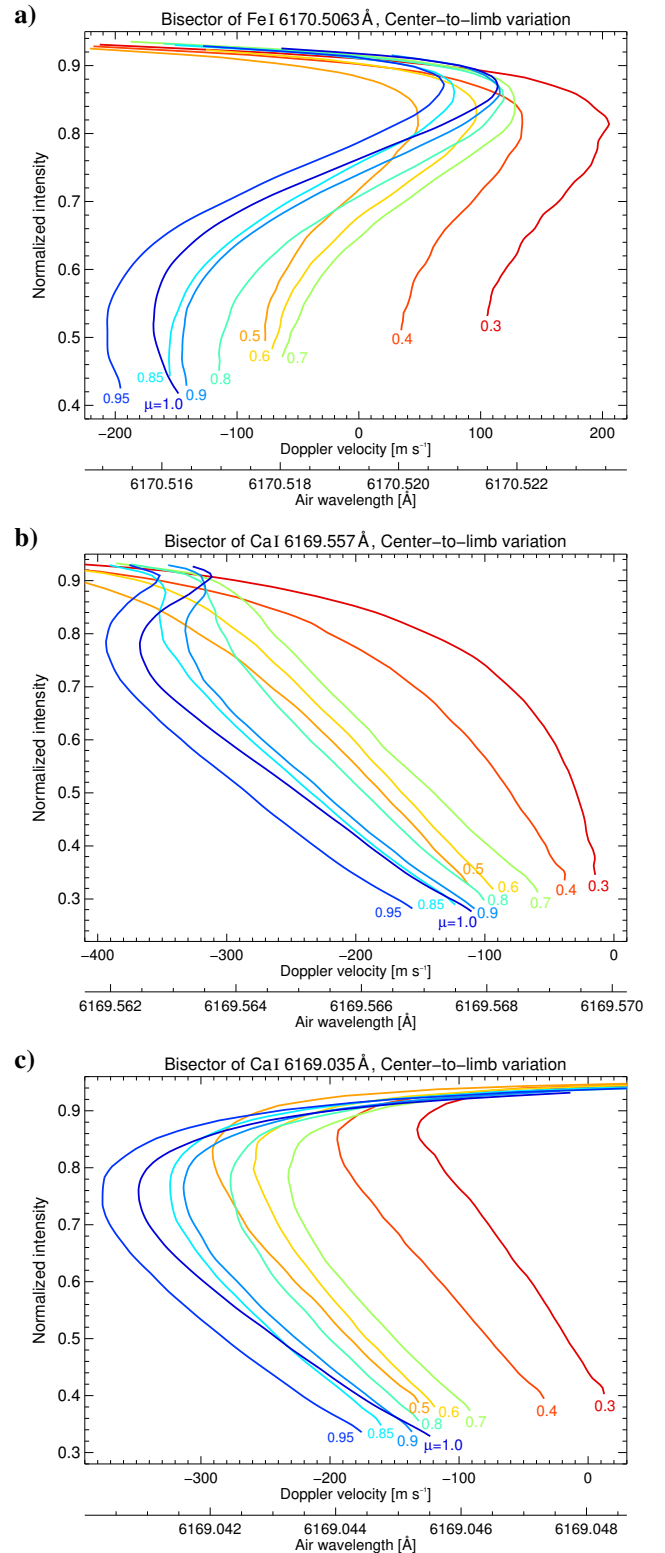


Fig. A.10. Center-to-limb variation of the Fe I 6170.5 Å (panel a), Ca I 6169.6 Å (panel b), and Ca I 6169.0 Å (panel c) line bisector, from the solar disk center ($\mu = 1.0$, blue curve) toward the limb ($\mu = 0.3$, red curve). The normalized intensity is displayed against the absolute air wavelength and Doppler velocity. Each curve represents the average bisector for all measurements at the respective heliocentric position. Fe I 6170.5 Å exhibits a reverse bisector shape toward the continuum is caused by a blend in the blue line wing. The analysis was thus limited to the lower half of the line.

A.5. Lines around 6302 Å

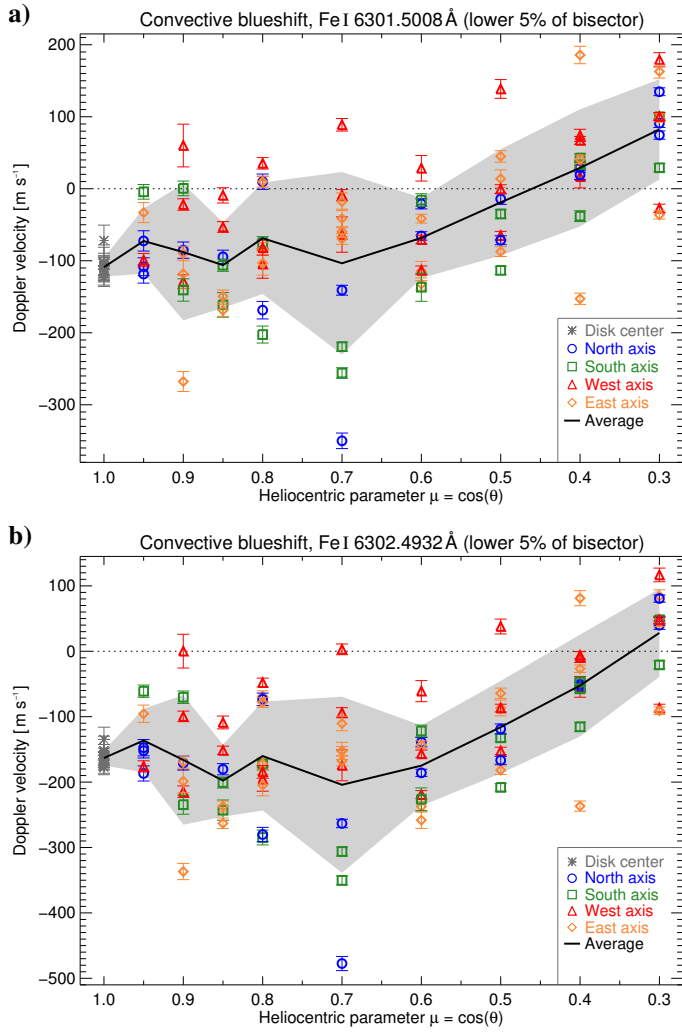


Fig. A.11. Center-to-limb variation of the convective blueshift of the Fe I 6301.5 Å (panel a) and Fe I 6302.5 Å (panel b) line. Each data point represents the mean Doppler velocity of the lower 5% of the bisector of the temporally averaged observation sequence. Error bars indicate the mean error. Radial axes are indicated by colors and symbols. The black solid line and gray shaded area display the average center-to-limb variation and its standard deviation.

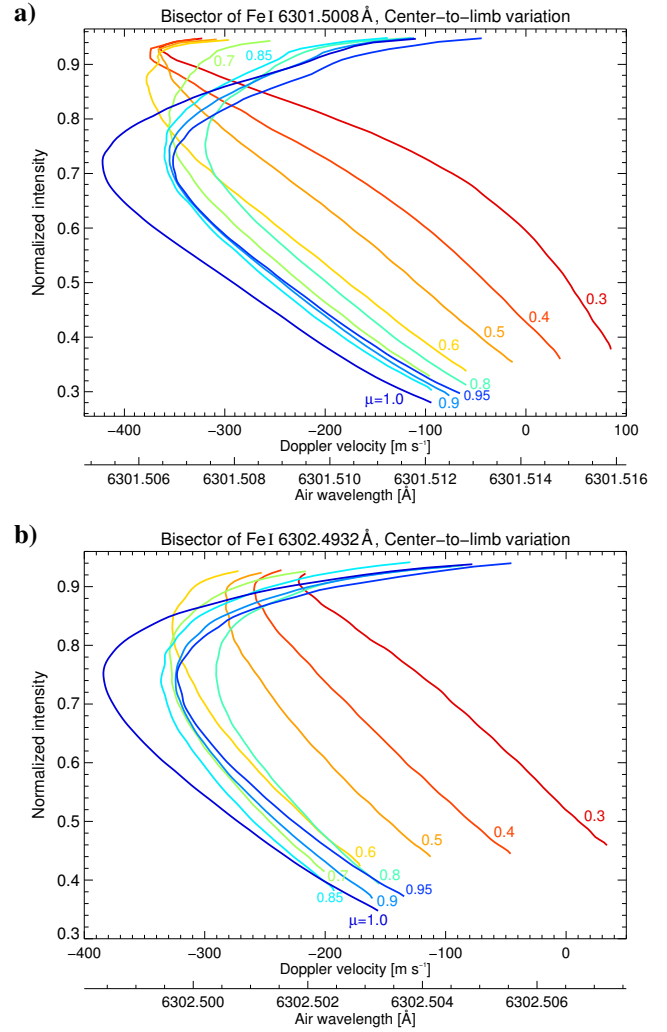


Fig. A.12. Center-to-limb variation of the Fe I 6301.5 Å (panel a) and Fe I 6302.5 Å (panel b) line bisector, from the solar disk center ($\mu = 1.0$, blue curve) toward the limb ($\mu = 0.3$, red curve). The normalized intensity is displayed against the absolute air wavelength and Doppler velocity. Each curve represents the average bisector for all measurements at the respective heliocentric position.