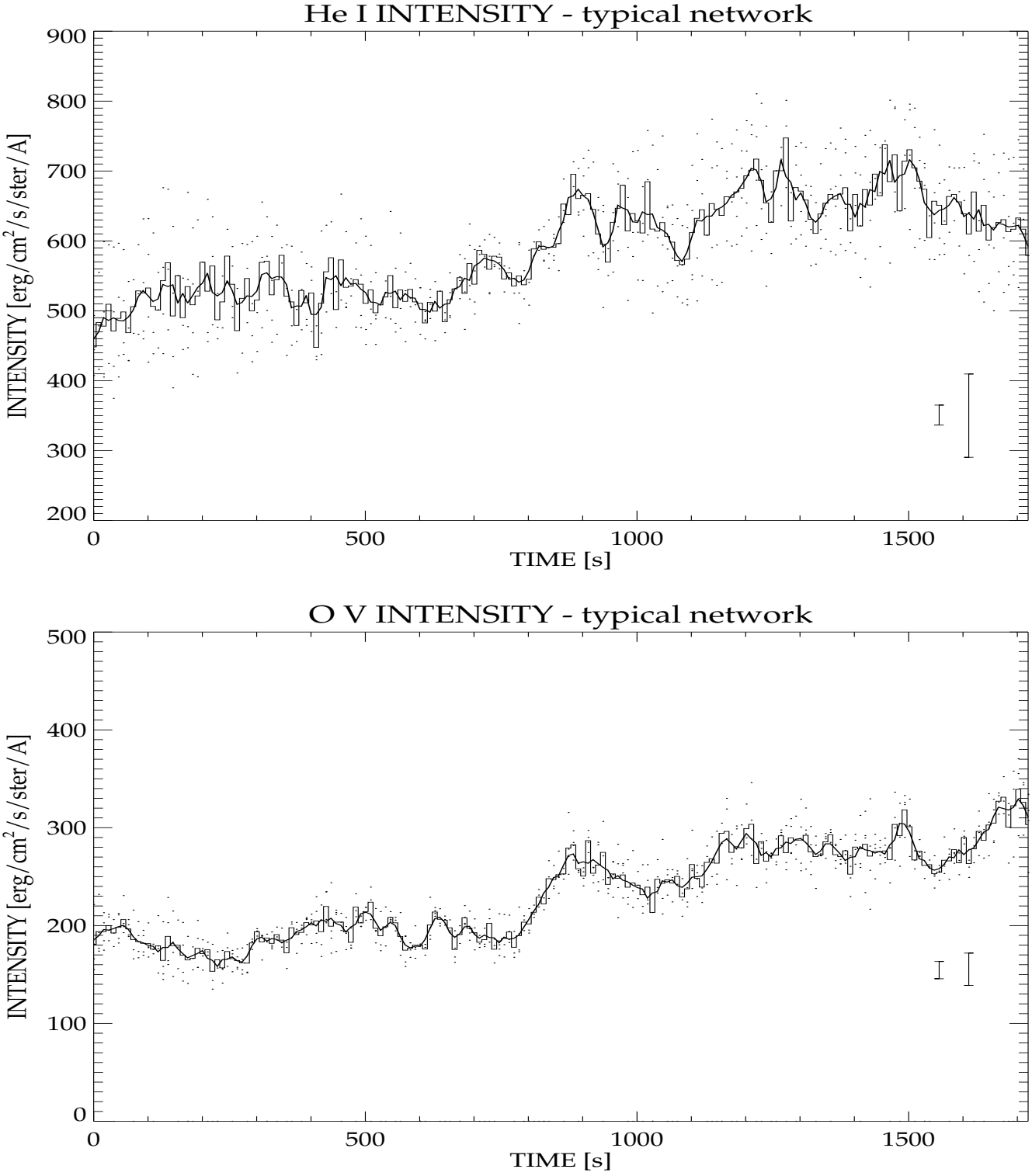

Figure 3: Temporal variations of He I (top) and O V (bottom) line intensities in the typical network. The dots show primary data (four values of four pixels along the slit), histograms display the averaged temporal variations of the primary data, and the thick lines show the smoothed variations of the averaged data. The typical square root errors of the primary data (derived from the fitting of the spectral profiles) are ± 14.2 erg cm^{-2}s^{-1}sr^{-1}Å^{-1} for He I line and ± 8.8 erg cm^{-2}s^{-1}sr^{-1}Å^{-1} for O V line (left error bars) respectively. The mean standard deviations of the primary data from the displayed averaged temporal variations are ± 59.6 erg cm^{-2}s^{-1}sr^{-1}Å^{-1} for He I line and ± 16.5 erg cm^{-2}s^{-1}sr^{-1}Å^{-1} for O V line (right error bars) respectively.

INTENSITY: TYPICAL NETWORK

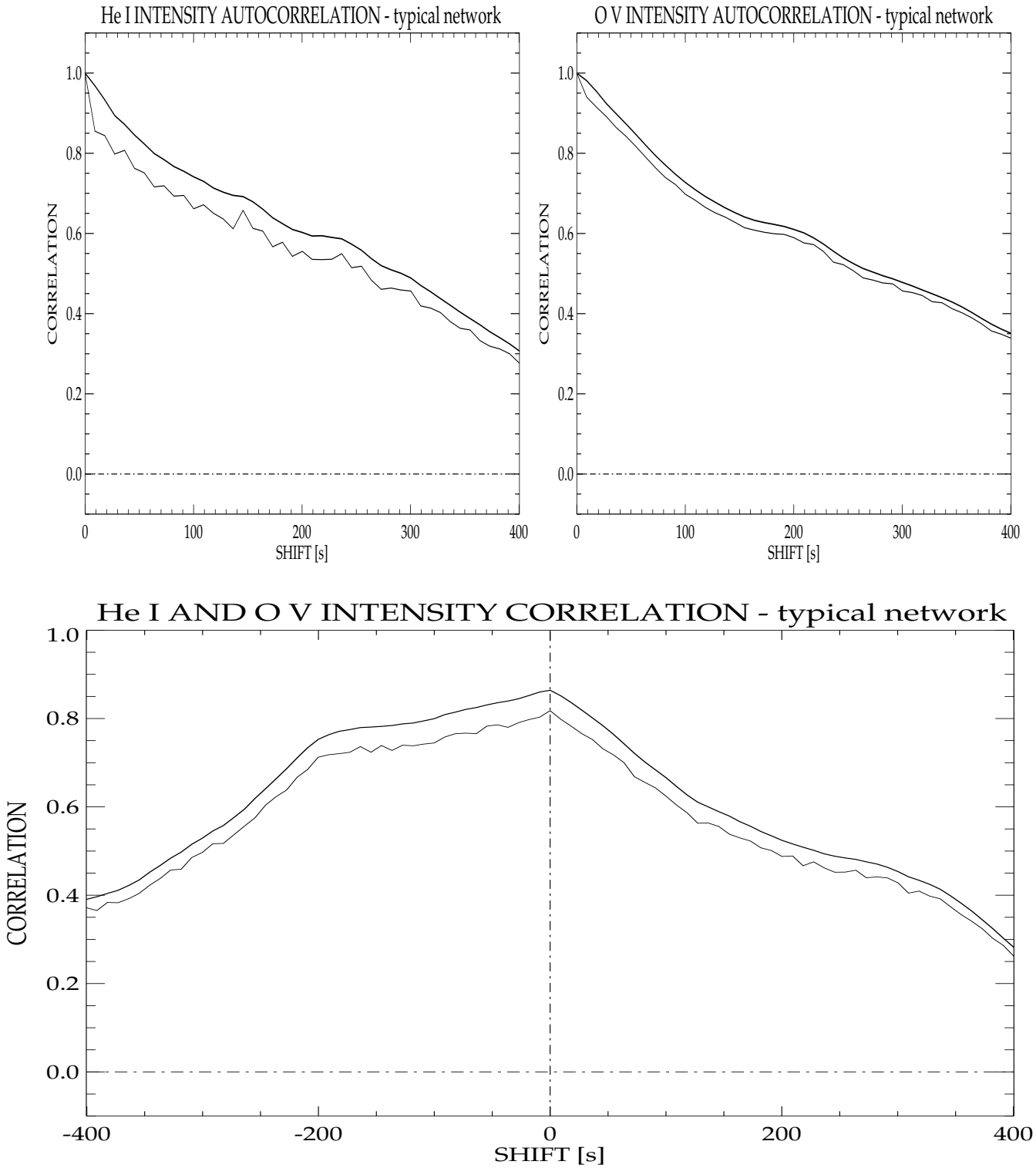

Figure 4: Autocorrelation functions of the He I and O V line intensities (top) and the crosscorrelation function of the He I and O V line intensities (bottom). The thin lines show the correlation functions of the averaged temporal variations and the thick lines show the correlation functions of the smoothed variations. The crosscorrelation function reaches the maximum ($CC_{max} = 0.86$) for the time lag of 0 s and the secondary maximum ($CC = 0.77$) for the time lag of -190 s.

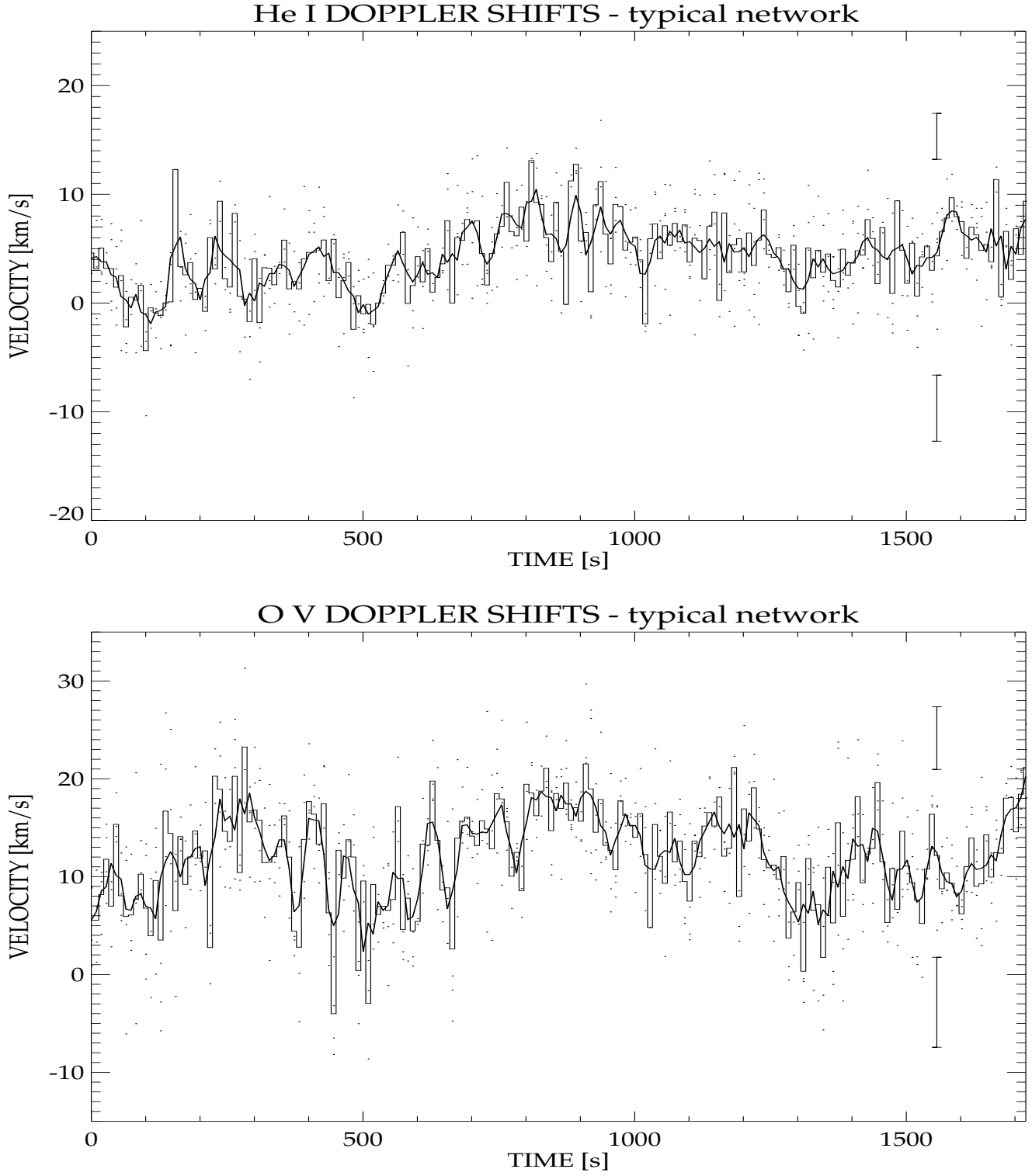

Figure 5: Temporal variations of He I (top) and O V (bottom) Doppler shifts in the typical network. The dots show primary data (four values of four pixels along the slit), histograms display the averaged temporal variations of the primary data, and the thick lines show the smoothed variations of the averaged data. The typical square root errors of the primary data (derived from the fitting of the spectral profiles) are $\pm 2.11\ \mathrm{km\,s^{-1}}$ for He I line and $\pm 3.2\ \mathrm{km\,s^{-1}}$ for O V line (top error bars) respectively. The mean standard deviations of the primary data from the displayed averaged temporal variations are $\pm 3.04\ \mathrm{km\,s^{-1}}$ for He I line and $\pm 4.68\ \mathrm{km\,s^{-1}}$ for O V line (bottom error bars) respectively. Positive values of the Doppler shifts = redshift (toward the solar surface); negative values of the Doppler shifts = blueshift (toward the observer).

DOPPLER SHIFTS: TYPICAL NETWORK

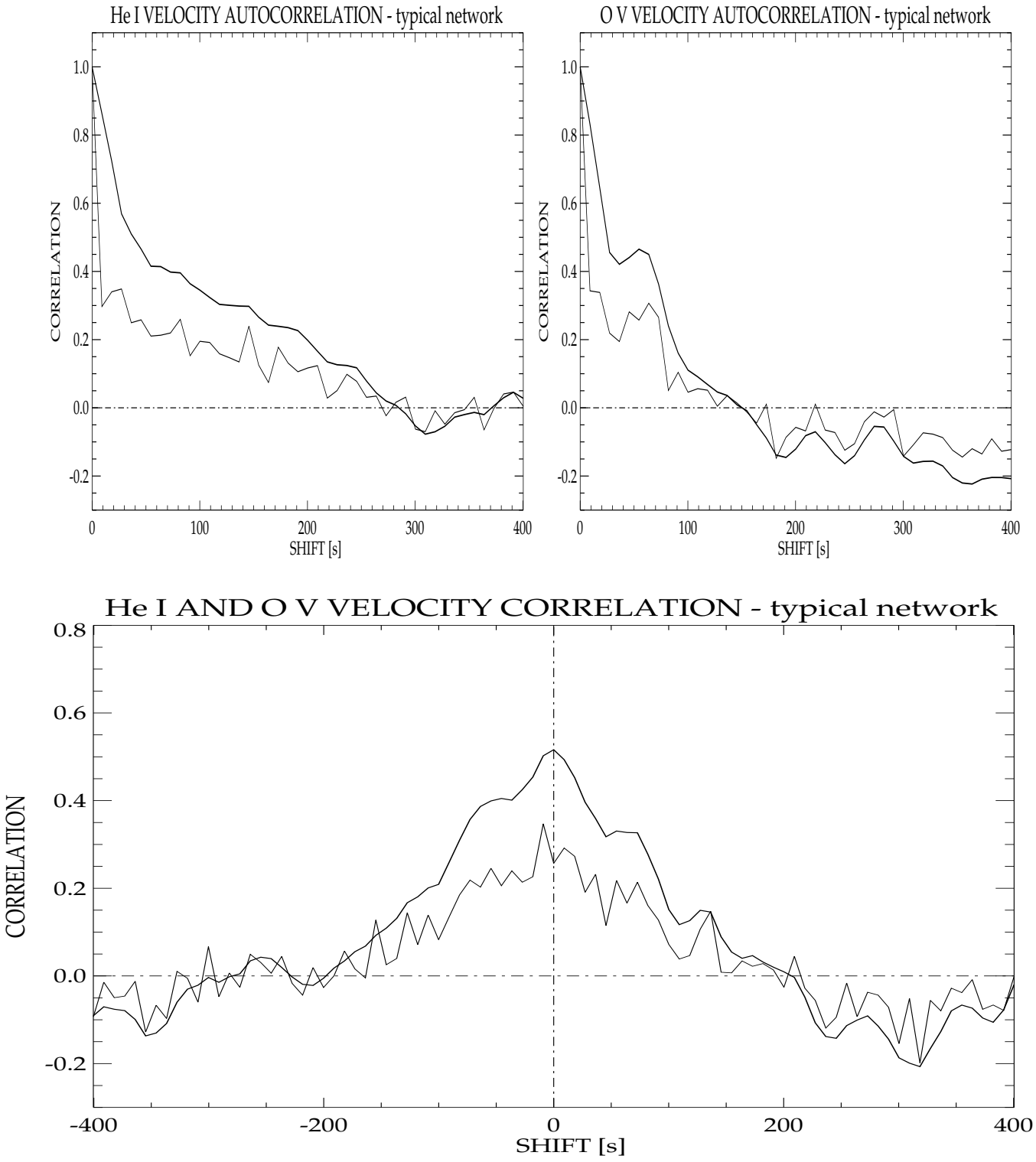

Figure 6: Autocorrelation functions of the He I and O V Doppler shifts (top) and the crosscorrelation function of the He I and O V Doppler shifts (bottom). The thin lines show the correlation functions of the averaged temporal variations and the thick lines show the correlation functions of the smoothed variations. Autocorrelation function of the O V Doppler shifts (top right) shows the secondary maximum (CC = 0.46) for the time lag of ∼60 s. The crosscorrelation function reaches the maximum ($CC_{max} = 0.52$) for the time lag of 0 s.

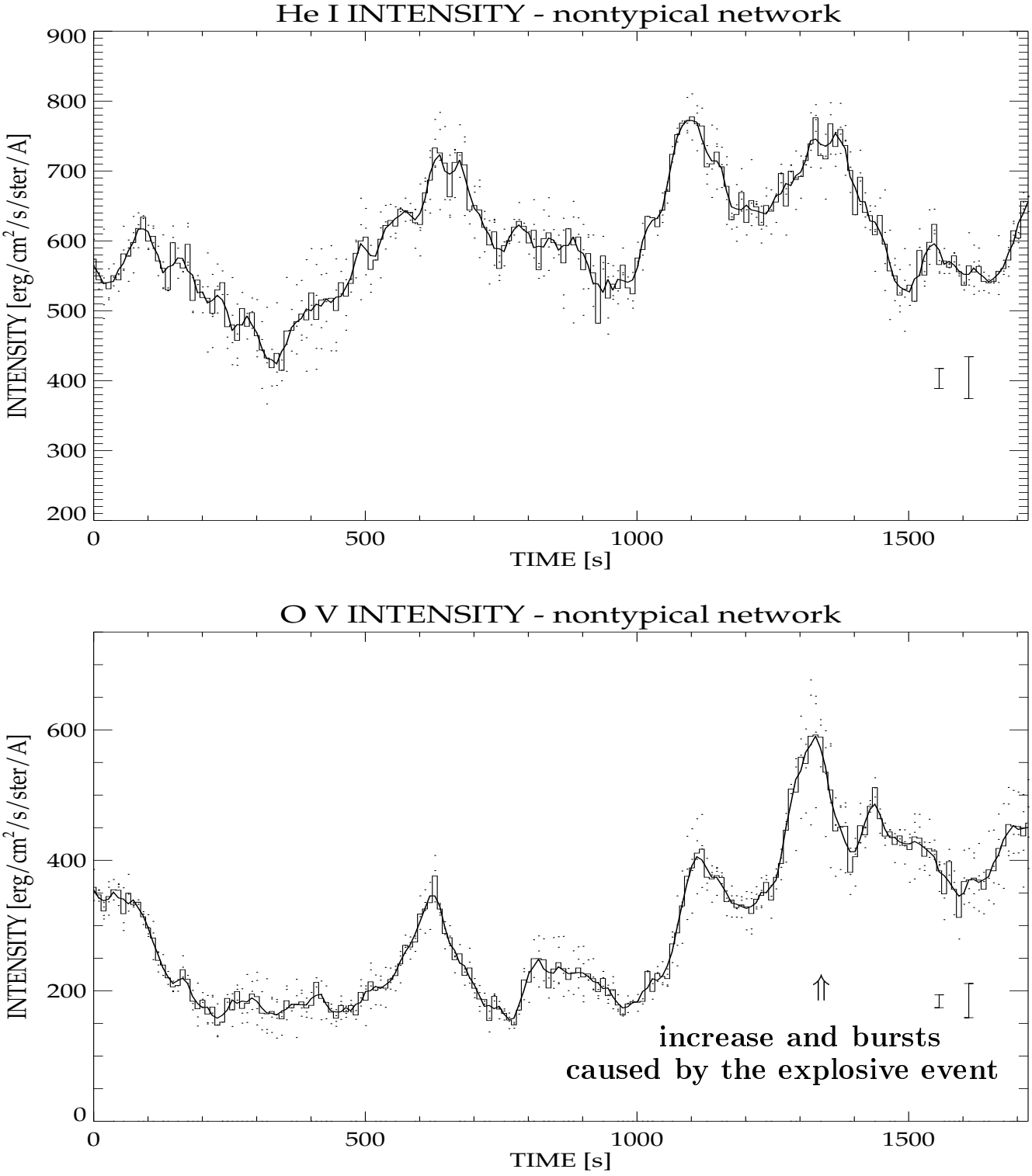

Figure 7: Temporal variations of He I (top) and O V (bottom) line intensities in the nontypical network. The dots show primary data (four values of four pixels along the slit), histograms display the averaged temporal variations of the primary data, and the thick lines show the smoothed variations of the averaged data. The typical square root errors of the primary data (derived from the fitting of the spectral profiles) are ± 14.3 erg cm^{-2}s^{-1}sr^{-1}Å^{-1} for He I line and ± 9.8 erg cm^{-2}s^{-1}sr^{-1}Å^{-1} for O V line (left error bars) respectively. The mean standard deviations of the primary data from the displayed averaged temporal variations are ± 29.1 erg cm^{-2}s^{-1}sr^{-1}Å^{-1} for He I line and ± 26.2 erg cm^{-2}s^{-1}sr^{-1}Å^{-1} for O V line (right error bars) respectively.

INTENSITY: NONTYPICAL NETWORK

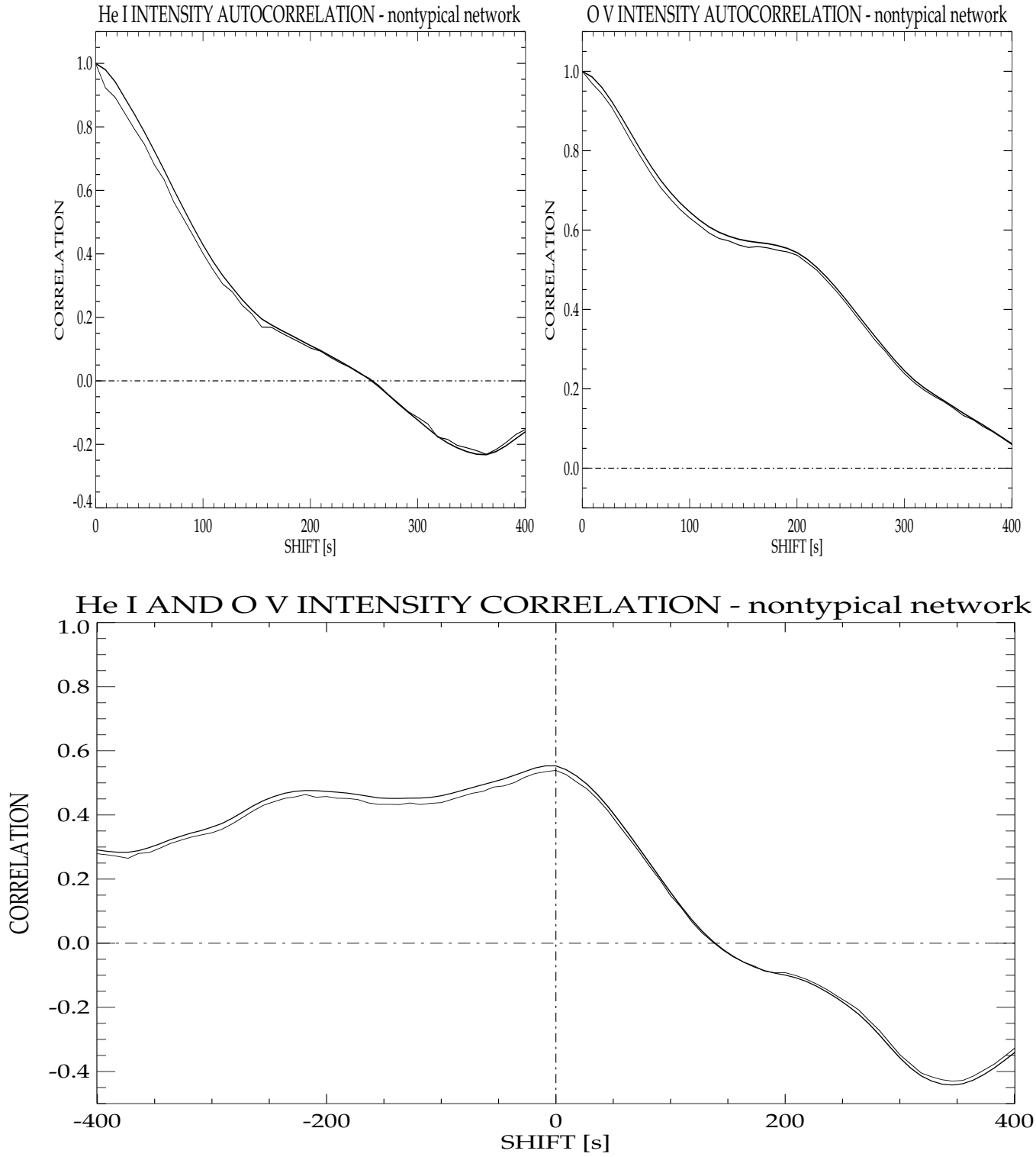

Figure 8: Autocorrelation functions of the He I and O V line intensities and the crosscorrelation function of the He I and O V line intensities (bottom). The thin lines show the correlation functions of the averaged temporal variations and the thick lines show the correlation functions of the smoothed variations. Autocorrelation function of the O V line intensity (top right) shows the secondary maximum (CC = 0.55) for the time of lag 195 s. The crosscorrelation function reaches the maximum ($CC_{max} = 0.56$) for the time lag of 0 s and the secondary maximum (CC = 0.48) for the time lag of -225 s.

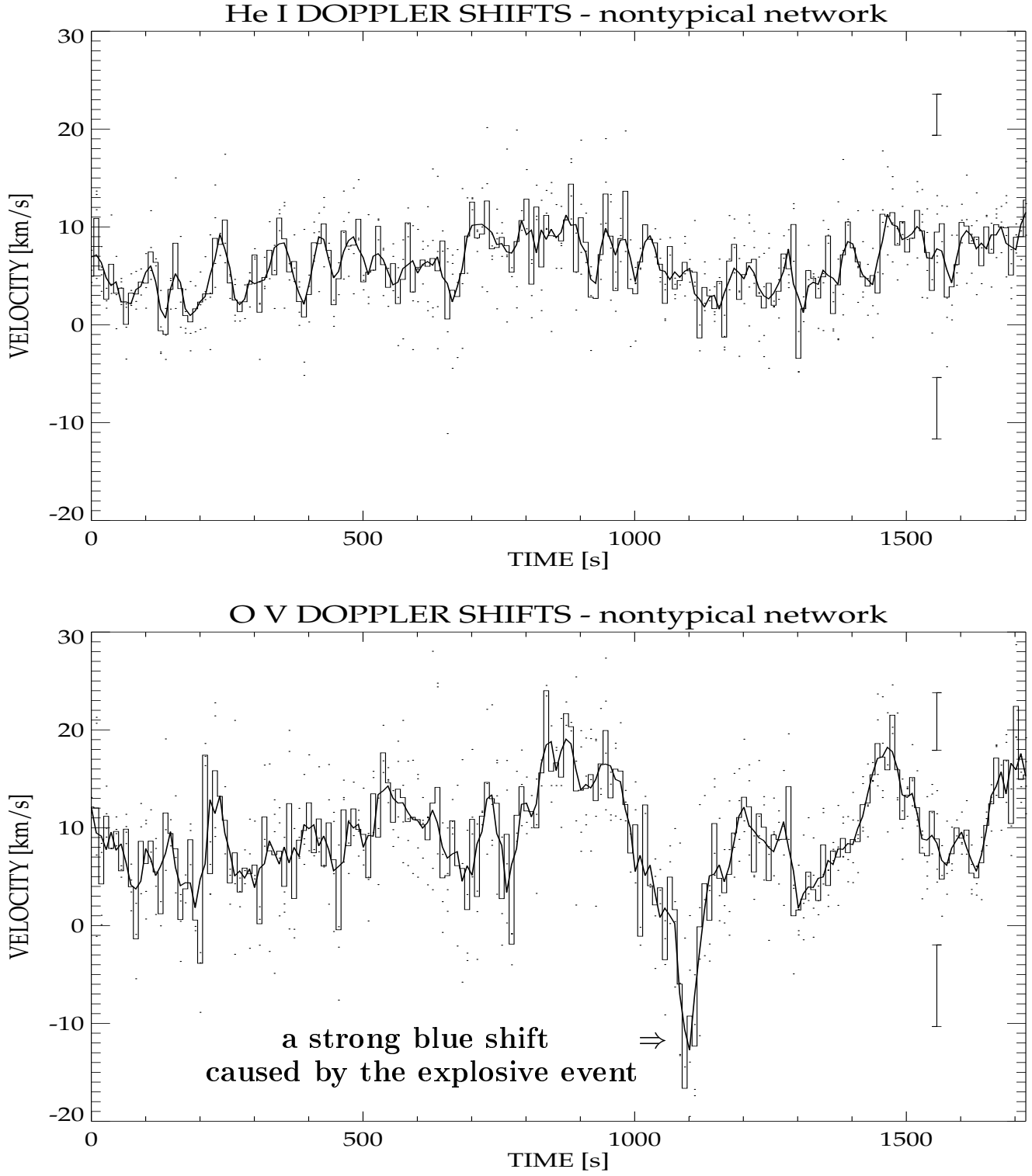

Figure 9: Temporal variations of He I (top) and O V (bottom) Doppler shifts in the nontypical network. The dots show primary data (four values of four pixels along the slit), histograms display the averaged temporal variations of the primary data, and the thick lines show the smoothed variations of the averaged data. The typical square root errors of the primary data (derived from the fitting of the spectral profiles) are ± 2.1 km s^{-1} for He I line and ± 2.95 km s^{-1} for O V line (top error bars) respectively. The mean standard deviations of the primary data from the displayed averaged temporal variations are ± 3.14 km s^{-1} for He I line and ± 4.17 km s^{-1} for O V line (bottom error bars) respectively. Positive values of the Doppler shifts = redshift (toward the solar surface); negative values of the Doppler shifts = blueshift (toward the observer).

PPLER SHIFTS: NONTYPICAL NETWORK

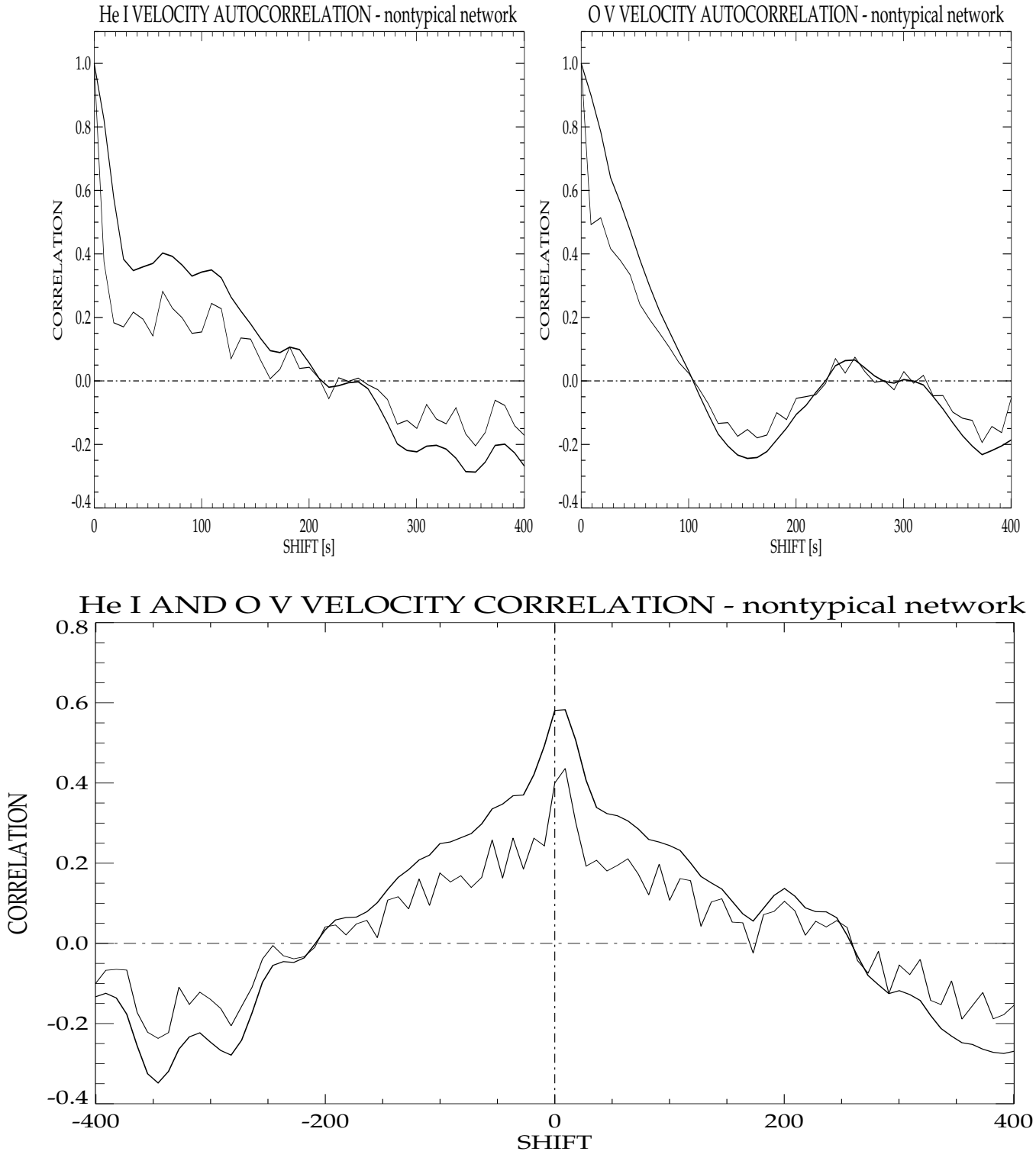

Figure 10: Autocorrelation functions of the He I and O V Doppler shifts and the crosscorrelation function of the He I and O V Doppler shifts (bottom). The thin lines show the correlation functions of the averaged temporal variations and the thick lines show the correlation functions of the smoothed variations. The crosscorrelation function reaches the maximum ($CC_{max} = 0.58$) for the time lag of 0 s.