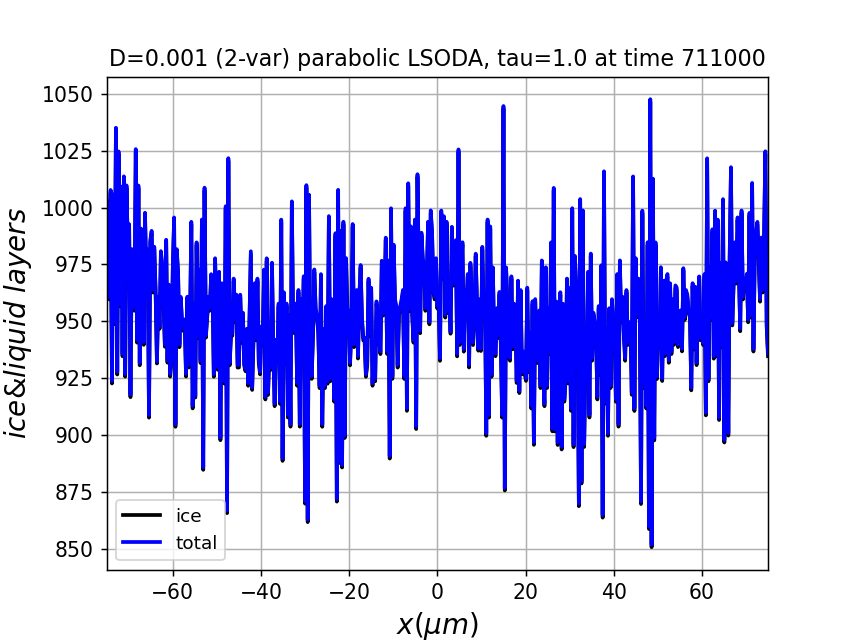
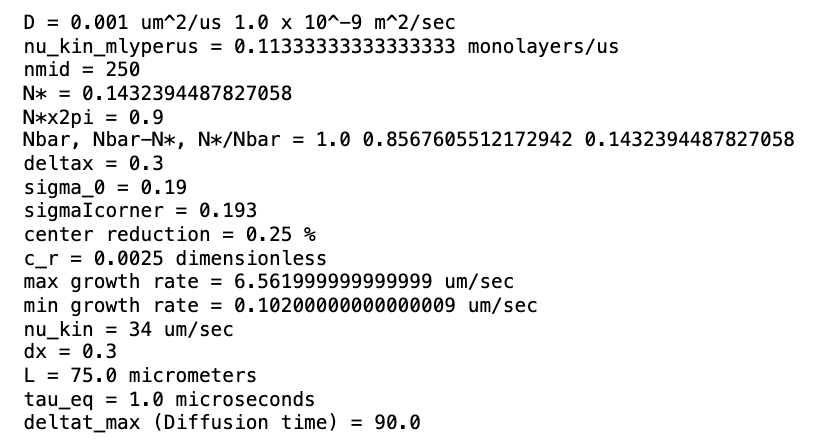
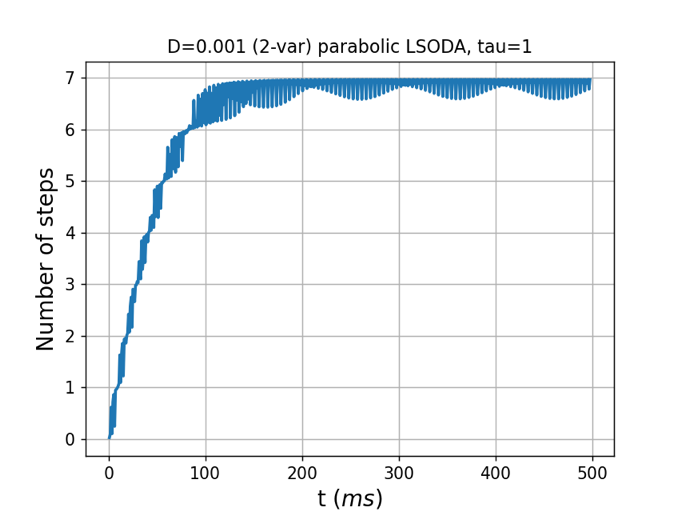
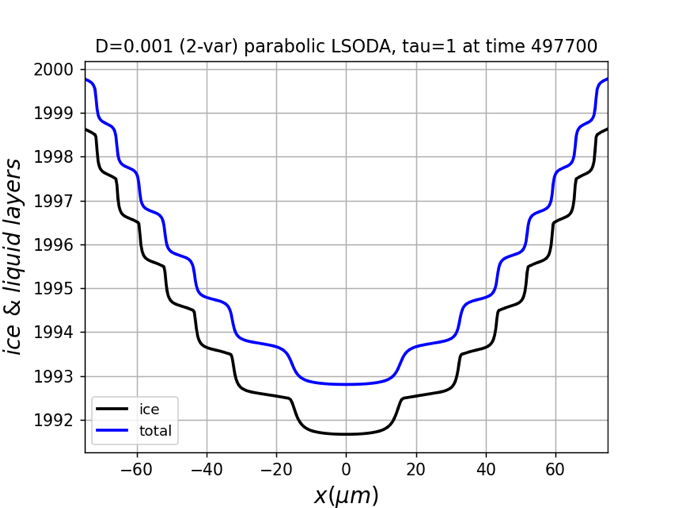
**Looking for roughening conditions**

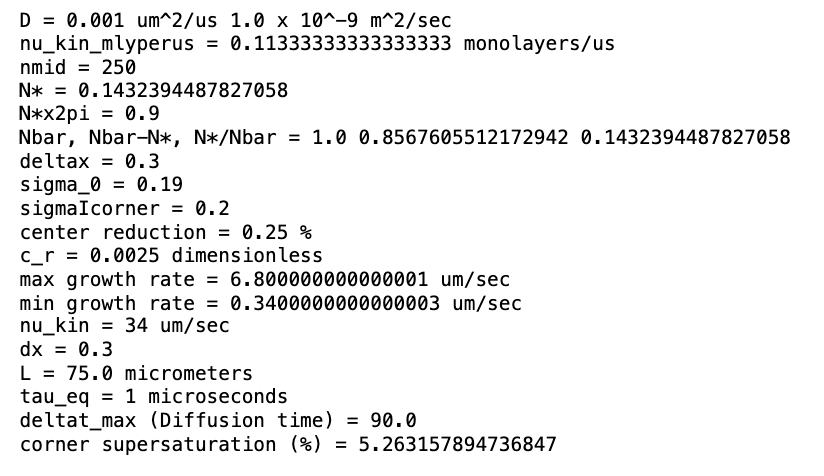
**Run 1**. This run went “unstable,” with roughening on a horizontal scale of . The corner supersaturation is small, at . The vertical relief of monolayers corresponds to (), so not visible on an SEM image – hence “incipient roughening.”



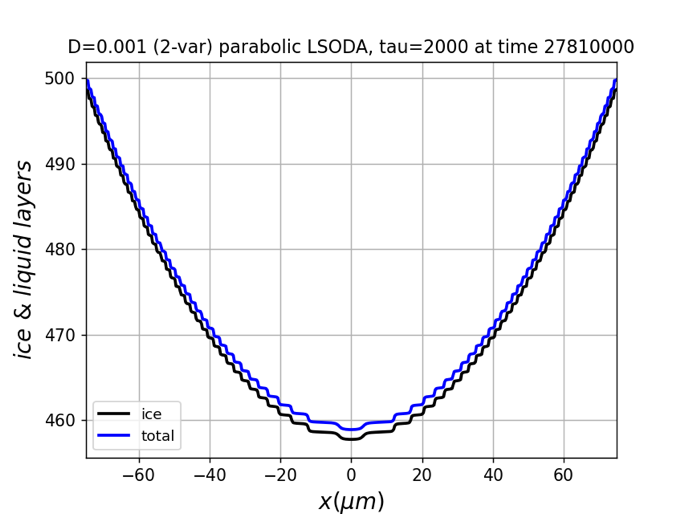
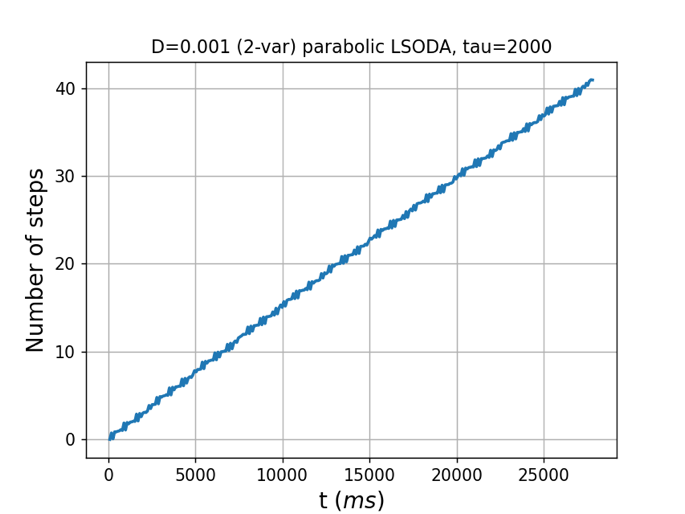


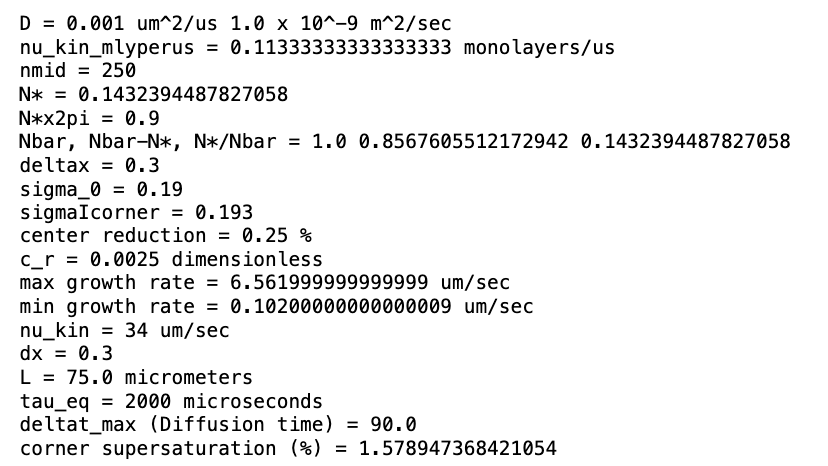
**Run 2**. Can **higher supersaturation** avoid the instability shown in Run 1? The answer is Yes, when (as shown below) the corner supersaturation is increased to .

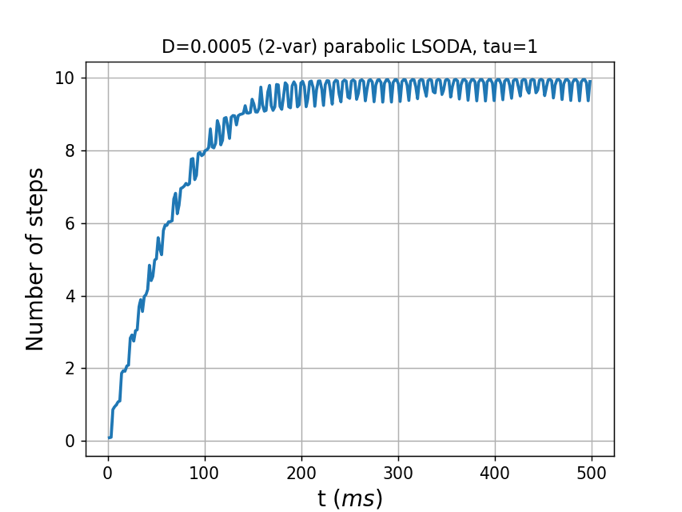
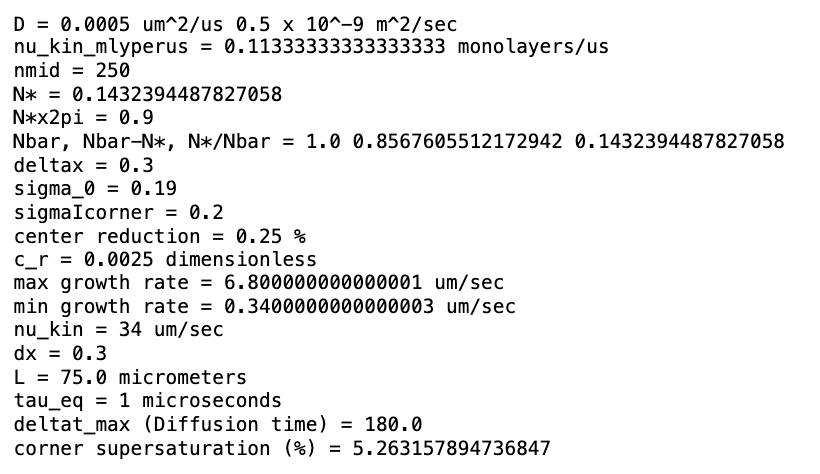
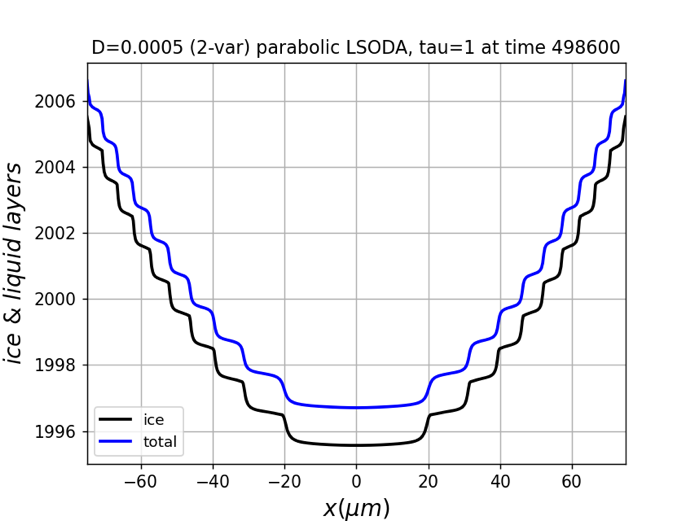


**Run 3**. Can a **slower ice/liquid equilibration** avoid the instability shown in Run 1? The answer appears to be Yes, when (as below) we increase the equilibration time constant to . However, there’s no steady state.

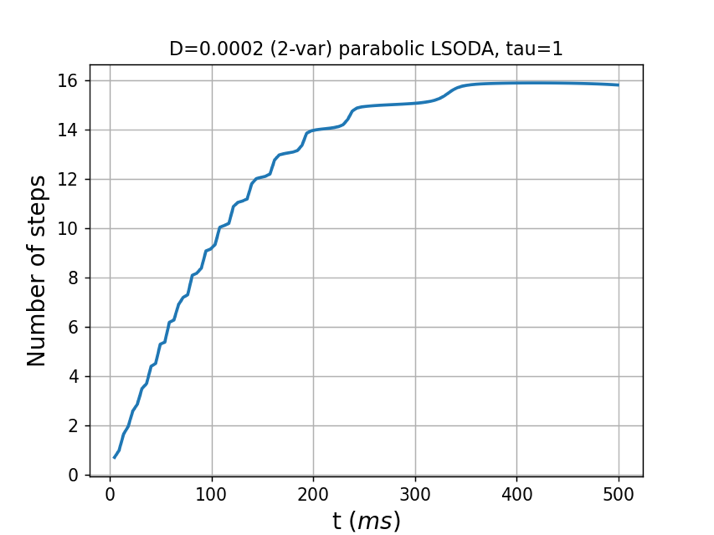
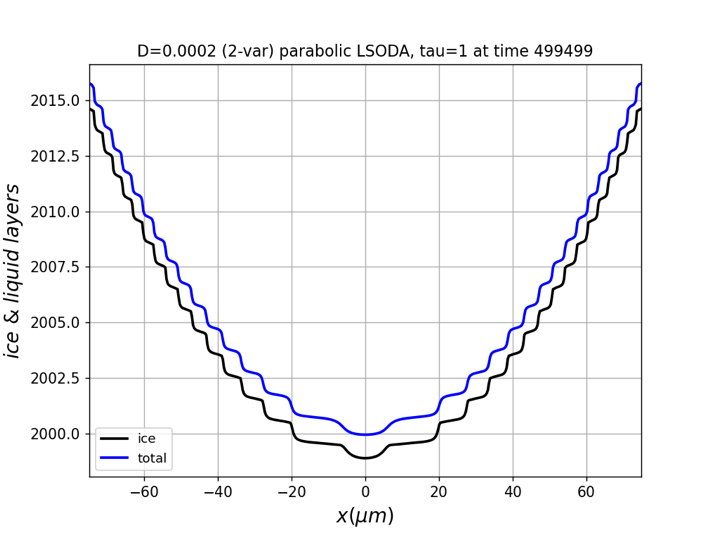


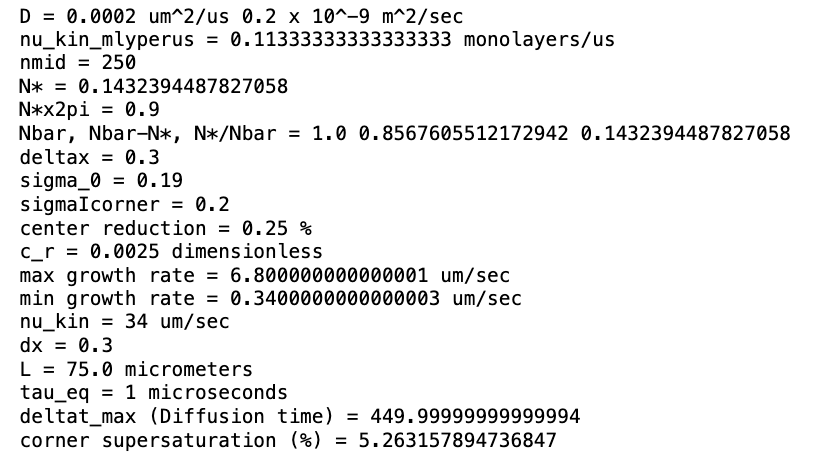


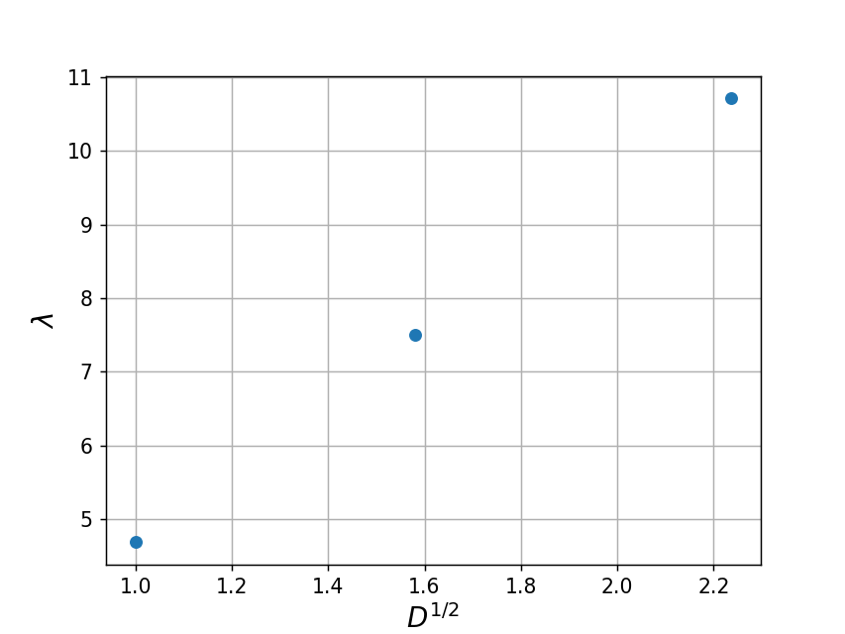
**Run 4**. Does **slower diffusion** increase the number of layers (equivalently, reduce ) seen in Run 2? The answer is Yes, as shown below.

**Run 5**. Is proportional to ? The answer is Yes, as shown below.

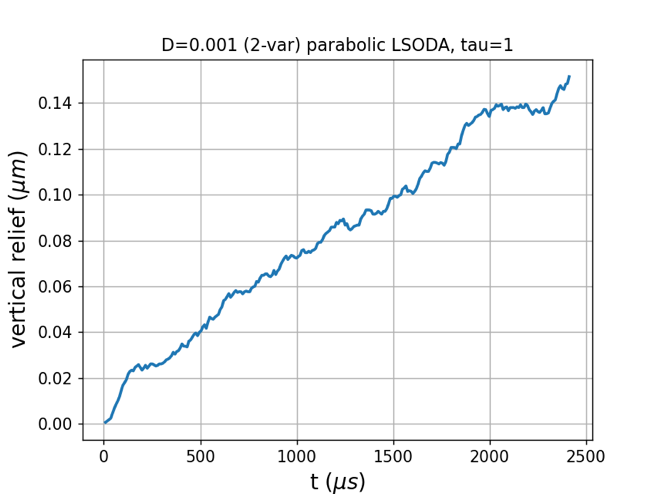
 

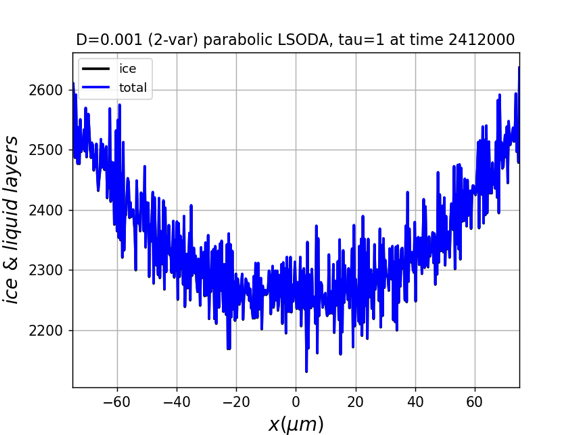
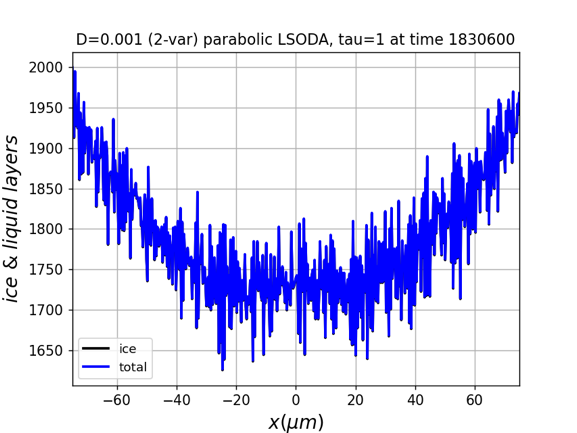


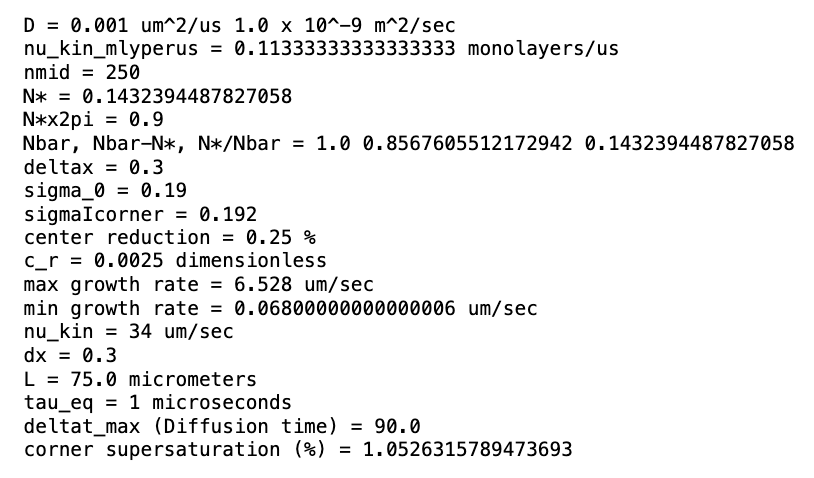


(Here, the x-axis is relative to )

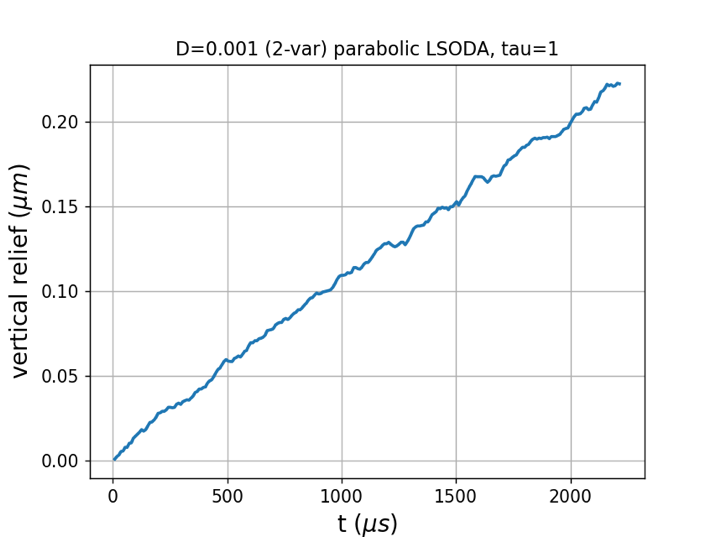
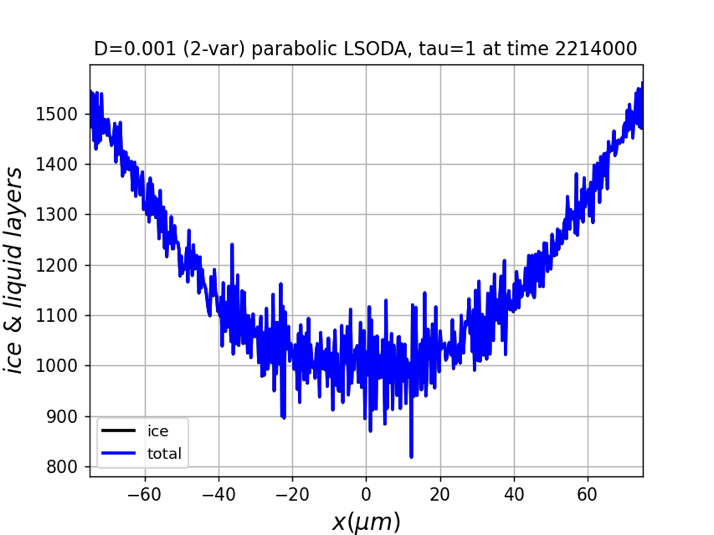
**Run 6**. Exploring more instability. If we duplicate Run 1, but with a slightly smaller supersaturation of , we should get instability and no steady-state. But what is the vertical relief? The answer below shows that we can get hundreds of monolayers, corresponding to and growing. This would appear as a slight indentation in the middle of the facet – not distinguishable at the SEM scale from the stable V-shaped profiles in Run 2 – Run 5.

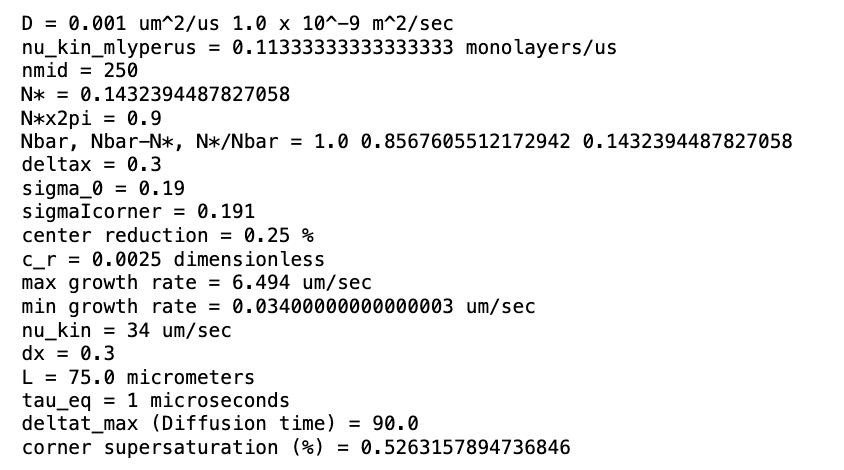






**Run 7**. Exploring more instability. If we duplicate Run 1, but with a yet slightly smaller supersaturation of , we reach a dip of (and growing).



**Run 8**. Exploring more instability. This is the same as Run 1, just longer. We reach a dip of (and growing).

