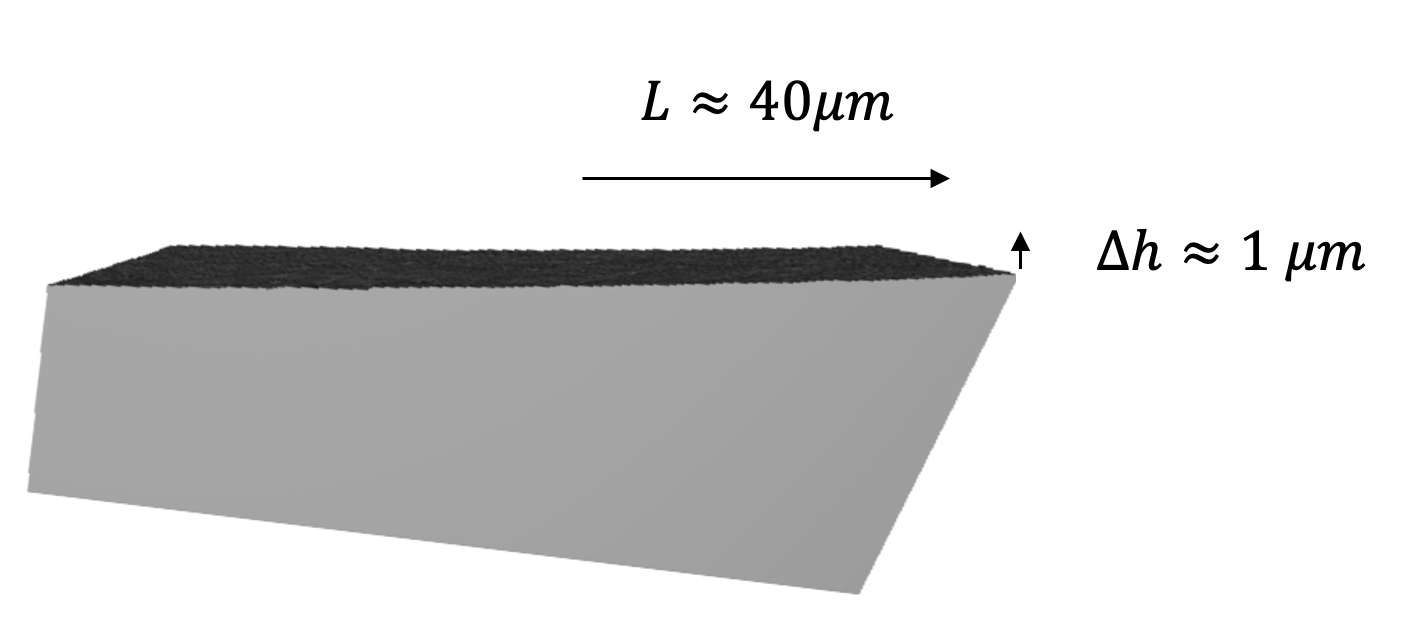
So, I think it would be good to make predictions about something that is more experimentally accessible. For example, can we predict, in addition to , the observed curvature of a facet shown in Fig. 6? A parabolic fit to the steady states shown in Fig. 4 would have the form

So when , . We get and from SEM/GNBF, so we know .

But when , it’s also true that where is the height of a single layer of ice ( typically). So we have

and therefore



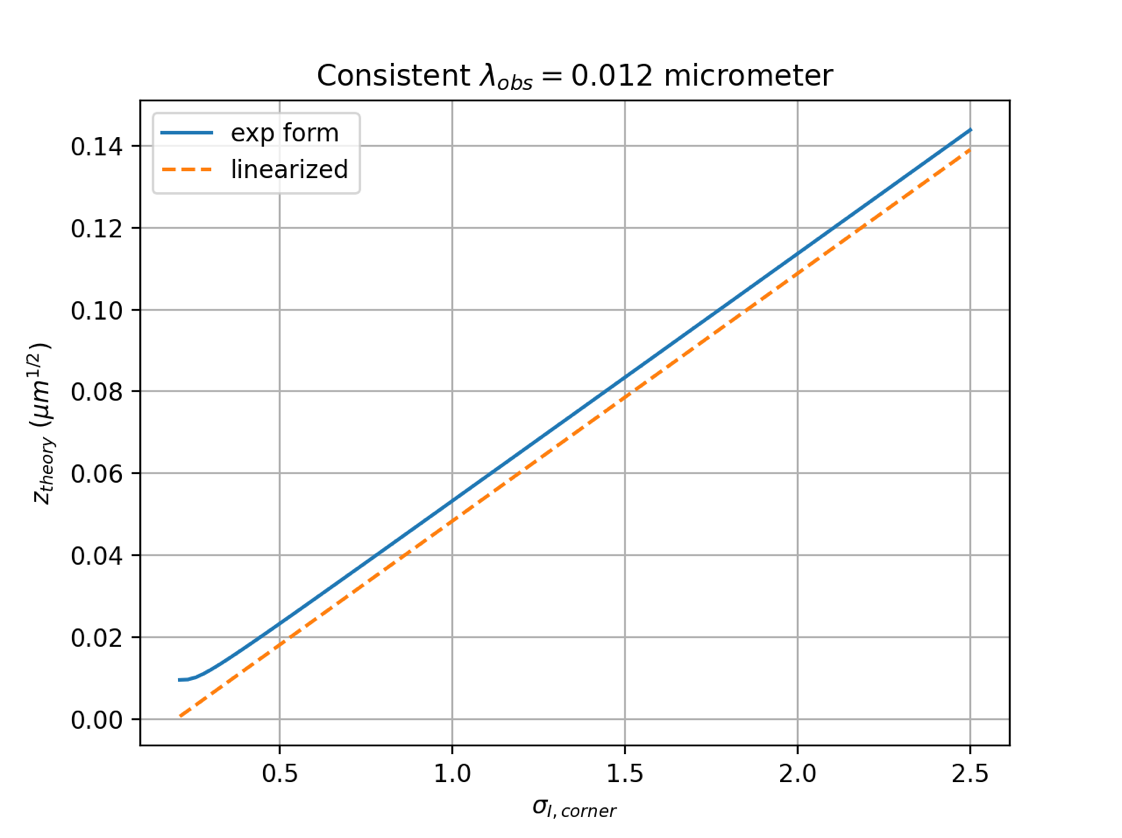
In other words, . How do we get such a small value of ?

QLC-2 theory (Eq. 14a of Draft 4) says

with parameters , , and obtained from the theory. If we solve this for ,

When is sufficiently big, this can be approximated as the linear form

Here is the result:



This tells us the combinations of and that are consistent with the observed curvature of the facet. In the mid-range, for example, a surface supersaturation of () implies .

However, the curvatures we’re seeing

