A Theory of Immersion Freezing

Donifan Barahona

Global Modelling and Assimilation office
NASA Goddard Space Flight Center
Greenbelt, MD, USA.
Immersion Ice Nucleation

- Soluble and Insoluble Aerosol Ice Nuclei (INP)
  Mostly dust, soot, and biological material

- Immersion Freezing

- Ice crystal population
  - INP completely immersed
  - Thermodynamic equilibrium
  - Could happen at RH<100%

- Determines phase partitioning in mixed-phase stratus and convective clouds

- Plays a very important role in the evolution of Arctic clouds

- May affect climate sensitivity (Tan et al. 2016).
Active site = adsorption site

Water has uniform properties up to the dividing line

Ice germ is implicitly considered denser than the liquid
Vicinal Water Differs from Bulk Water

• Vicinal water may exist in a ordered state (Ice-Like) near the solid-liquid interface and that such ordered structures may propagate over hundreds to thousands of molecular diameters (Drost-Hansen, 1969, Zheng et al., 2006).

• Presence of ordered found in water near interfaces in biological (Snyder et al., 2014), metallic (Michot et al., 2002) and clay (Yu et al., 2001). Also supported by MD simulations (Cox et al., 2015).

• Strong evidence of ice formation several molecular diameters away from the clay-water interface: “ice formation does not require an ice germ attached to the substrate” (Anderson, 1967).

• The viscosity of interfacial water regulates the ice nucleation activity (Li et al., 2014). Increased viscosity may be a necessary condition for ice nucleation since structural ordering is not possible in a fluid with low viscosity (Anderson, 1967).

• The work of nucleation and the enhancement of the viscosity of the vicinal water are tightly linked.
Nucleation within a Dense Liquid

1. Description of the properties of vicinal water

2. Relate vicinal water thermodynamics to the work of ice nucleation

3. Description of the effect of the particle on the interfacial flux, hence on the nucleation rate
# 1-Thermodynamics of Vicinal Water

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bulk Liquid</th>
<th>Bulk Liquid</th>
<th>LL</th>
<th>IL, $\mu_{IL}$</th>
<th>LL</th>
<th>LL</th>
<th>IL</th>
<th>$\mu_{LL}$, $a_w$, eff</th>
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$\zeta = \text{Fraction of Ice-Like regions in the vicinal water (i.e., Templating Factor).}$

For homogeneous nucleation $\zeta = 0$

Two state model: Regular solution of Liquid Like (LL) and Ice Like (IL) regions, in equilibrium with the bulk liquid

$$\mu_{vc} = \mu_w = \mu_{LL} + \zeta \Delta \mu_s - \frac{2k_B T_c}{N} \zeta (1 - \zeta).$$

$\Delta \mu_s$: Free energy of fusion
$T_c, N = \text{Critical parameters}$
Nucleation modeled as occurring *Homogeneously* in the LL regions

\[ \Delta G_{\text{het}}(a_w) = \Delta G_{\text{hom}}(a_{w,\text{eff}}). \]
Homogeneous Ice Nucleation

Neg-entropic Nucleation Framework, NNF:
- Emphasizes entropic changes across the interface.
- Obviates the explicit parameterization of the interfacial energy and the activation energy.
- Accounts for dissipation effects during ice germ formation

\[
\Delta G_{\text{nuc}} = \frac{4}{27} \left[ \Gamma_w s (\Delta h_f - \Gamma_w k_B T \ln a_w) \right]^3 \frac{1}{k_B T \ln \left( \frac{a_w^2}{a_{w,eq}} \right)^2}.
\]

\[
\Delta G_{\text{act}} = k_B T \left[ \frac{E}{(T - T_0)} + n_t \ln \left( \frac{a_w}{a_{w,eq}} \right) \right].
\]

- \( \Delta h_f \): Enthalpy of fusion
- \( a_w \): Water activity
- \( \Gamma_w \): Interface thickness (1.46)
- \( s \): Lattice geometry (1.105)
Work of nucleation: Spinodal Regime

\[ \Delta G_{\text{het}} \times 10^{-20} \]

- Work dissipation dominates
- Formation of the ice–liquid interface dominates
- Low \( \Delta G \)
- \( \Delta G \) increases rapidly
- \( \zeta = 0 \), Homogeneous nucleation
- \( T_{\text{hom}} \)
- Spinodal Point

120 140 160 180 200 220 240 260

T (K)
Particles with $\zeta > 0.7$ may display spinodal behavior for immersion freezing $T$.
The presence of the particle decreases the diffusivity of interfacial water by reducing the configurational entropy:

Only water in LL regions can diffuse

**INP** that efficiently reduce the work of nucleation ($\zeta > 0.7$) also tend to decrease the molecular flux to the ice germ.

\[
D \propto \exp \left( -\frac{A}{T S_c} \right)
\]

Adam and Gibbs, 1965
Nucleation rate: Dynamic and Thermodynamic Factors

Classical regime ($\zeta<0.6$): High $\Delta G$, and high $J_0$. Limited effect of the particle on vicinal water. Steep $dJ/dT$. 

$J_{het}$ (cm$^{-2}$ s$^{-1}$) vs. $T$ (K)

Increasing $\zeta$
Nucleation rate: Dynamic and Thermodynamic Factors

Classical regime: Overlap with CNT predictions
Two very different INP can display the same freezing temperature with very different sensitivities to cooling rate and surface area.

Spinodal regime ($\zeta<0.7$): Negligible $\Delta G$, and low $J_0$. Strong kinetic limitations.

Shallow $dJ/dT$
**Application: Immersion Freezing by Humic INP**

Markers: Data from Rigg et al (2013). $\Delta a_{w,het} = 0.2466 \pm 0.025$

Shaded area: Model predictions for $a_w = 0.86, 0.91,$ and $1.0$.

$\zeta \sim 0.05$. Classical germ forming regime.

Reasonable agreement in $J_{het}$ but $dJ_{het}/dT$ seems off.

$\zeta^2 - \zeta \left(1 - \frac{\Delta a_{w, hom}}{\Lambda_E}\right) - \left(\frac{\Delta a_{w, hom} - \Delta a_{w, het}}{\Lambda_E}\right) = 0.$

Thermodynamic correspondence between $\zeta$ and $\Delta a_{w,het}$
Spinodal Ice Nucleation

Markers: Data from Rigg et al (2013). $\Delta a_{w,het} = 0.2466 \pm 0.025$

Shaded area: Model predictions for $a_w = 0.86, 0.91, \text{ and } 1.0$.

Better agreement in $dJ_{het}/dT$.

Dynamical effects may play a significant role in this case.

Find $\zeta$ fitted in a region corresponding to spinodal ice nucleation to ($\zeta \sim 0.955$).
Spinodal Ice Nucleation may be Common

Blue Lines: Classical regime
Red Lines: Spinodal regime
Markers: Derived and measured ice nucleation rates
Conclusions

• Current immersion freezing theory relies on a view that mimics ice formation from the vapor, neglecting several interactions unique to the liquid. A comprehensive approach is developed to account for such interactions.

• Instead of being purely driven by thermodynamics, heterogeneous ice nucleation in the liquid phase is a process determined by the competition between thermodynamic and kinetic constraints to the formation and propagation of ice.

• Accounting for the effect on the particle of the vicinal water suggests the existence of a spinodal regime where dynamics controls the ice nucleation rate. Preliminary data suggest that it may be common in nature.

• Paper under discussion: “On the Thermodynamic and Dynamic Aspects of Immersion Ice Nucleation”. ACPD.
THANKS!
Direct correspondence between $\zeta$ and $\Delta a_{w,\text{het}}$