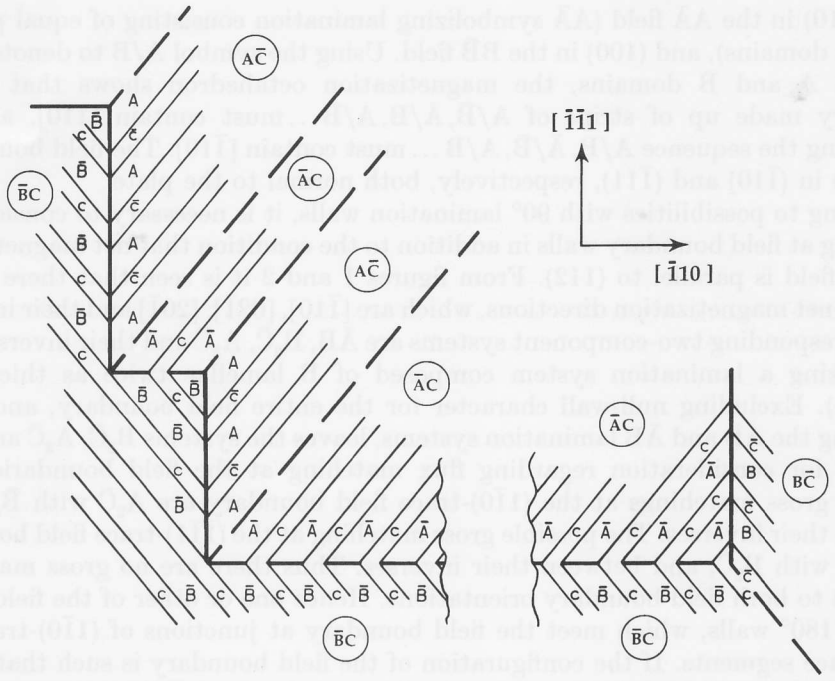

Figure 5. Interpretation of principal features of figure 4, with magnetization directions in the basic lamination structure identified according to the lettering on the octahedron, figure 1. Orientation same as stereographic projection, figure 2. 180° domain walls identified by heavy interrupted lines.

possible. Along the field boundary segment in the [$\bar{1}$10] direction, the $\bar{A}/\bar{B}$ facet lies in the zone of [$\bar{1}$10], and C meets C in a null-wall. The appearance of this field boundary in figure 4*a*, *c* is consistent with the presence of alternate lengths of null wall.

The relatively large number of 180° walls in the upper right field in figure 4 ties the stripe orientation fairly closely to the [20$\bar{1}$] direction. Excluding the top right corner of figure 4*b* where the stripe pattern has a high density of stripe dislocations, the angle between stripes in this field and [$\bar{1}\bar{1}$1] is between 38° and 39°. In the large area of the lower left field that does not contain 180° walls the stripe orientation is free to vary, and it is seen that these stripes are more wavy than those in the upper field, the average angle with [$\bar{1}\bar{1}$1] being about 30°. If the lamination walls keep strictly in the [011] zone this angle implies an inclination on average about 10° off (100), making 64° with the specimen surface.

5. Closure domains

The uniformity of the diffraction contrast pattern along the stripes (apart from some variation of stripe period and the occasional insertion of new stripes by edge dislocations of the stripe pattern) argues for a simple closure domain structure whose cross-section, like that of the underlying two-component lamination, is independent of position along the stripe direction. The structure proposed, in its ideal geometric realisation, is shown in figure 6. Planes and directions in figure 6 are indexed appropriately for the upper right, $A_2\bar{C}$ plus $\bar{A}_2C$ field in the X-ray topographs and in figure 5. The plane of the section is (20$\bar{1}$). There is just a single generation of closure