International Tables for Crystallography (2006). Vol. A, Table 9.1.7.2, pp. 746–747.

Table 9.1.7.2. *Three-dimensional Bravais lattices*

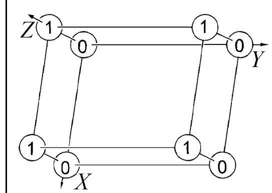
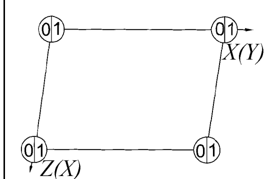
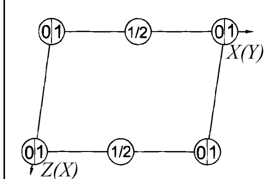
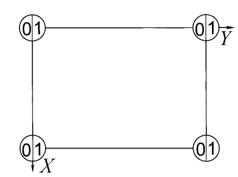
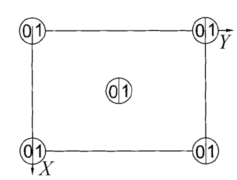
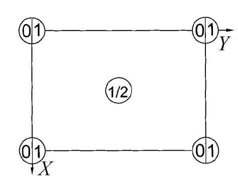
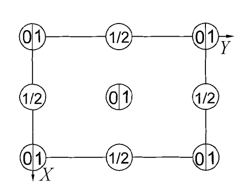
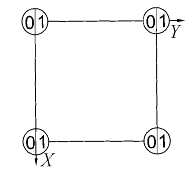
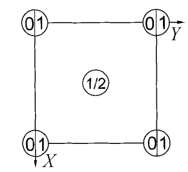
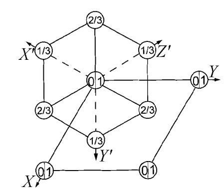
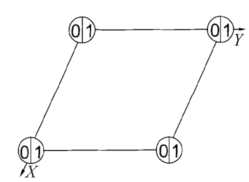
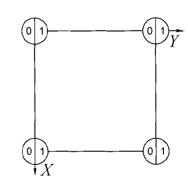
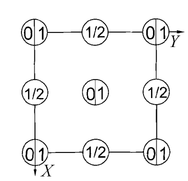
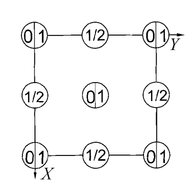
Bravais lattice*	Lattice parameters: Conventional	Lattice parameters: Primitive	Metric tensor: Conventional	Metric tensor: Primitive/transf.†	Metric tensor: Relations of the components	Projections
aP	a, b, c α, β, γ	a, b, c α, β, γ	$\begin{matrix} g_{11} & g_{12} & g_{13} \\ & g_{22} & g_{23} \\ & & g_{33} \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} g_{11} & g_{12} & g_{13} \\ & g_{22} & g_{23} \\ & & g_{33} \end{matrix}$		
mP	a, b, c $\beta, \alpha = \gamma = 90°$	a, b, c $\beta, \alpha = \gamma = 90°$	$\begin{matrix} g_{11} & 0 & g_{13} \\ & g_{22} & 0 \\ & & g_{33} \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} g_{11} & 0 & g_{13} \\ & g_{22} & 0 \\ & & g_{33} \end{matrix}$		
mC (mS)		$a_1 = a_2, c$ $\gamma, \alpha = \beta$		$\boldsymbol{P}(C)$ $\begin{matrix} g'_{11} & g'_{12} & g'_{13} \\ & g'_{11} & g'_{13} \\ & & g_{33} \end{matrix}$	$g'_{11} = \frac{1}{4}(g_{11} + g_{22})$ $g'_{12} = \frac{1}{4}(g_{11} - g_{22})$ $g'_{13} = \frac{1}{2}g_{13}$ $g_{11} = 2(g'_{11} + g'_{12})$ $g_{22} = 2(g'_{11} - g'_{12})$ $g_{13} = 2g'_{13}$	
oP	a, b, c $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90°$	a, b, c $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90°$	$\begin{matrix} g_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ & g_{22} & 0 \\ & & g_{33} \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} g_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ & g_{22} & 0 \\ & & g_{33} \end{matrix}$		
oC (oS)		$a_1 = a_2, c$ $\gamma, \alpha = \beta = 90°$		$\boldsymbol{P}(C)$ $\begin{matrix} g'_{11} & g'_{12} & 0 \\ & g'_{11} & 0 \\ & & g_{33} \end{matrix}$	$g'_{11} = \frac{1}{4}(g_{11} + g_{22})$ $g'_{12} = \frac{1}{4}(g_{11} - g_{22})$ $g_{11} = 2(g'_{11} + g'_{12})$ $g_{22} = 2(g'_{11} - g'_{12})$	
oI		$a_1 = a_2 = a_3$ α, β, γ $\cos\alpha + \cos\beta$ $+\cos\gamma = -1$		$\boldsymbol{P}(I)$ $\begin{matrix} -\tilde{g} & g'_{12} & g'_{13} \\ & -\tilde{g} & g'_{23} \\ & & -\tilde{g} \end{matrix}$ $\tilde{g} = g'_{12} + g'_{13} + g'_{23}$	$g'_{12} = \frac{1}{4}(-g_{11} - g_{22} + g_{33})$ $g'_{13} = \frac{1}{4}(-g_{11} + g_{22} - g_{33})$ $g'_{23} = \frac{1}{4}(g_{11} - g_{22} - g_{33})$ $g_{11} = -2(g'_{12} + g'_{13})$ $g_{22} = -2(g'_{12} + g'_{23})$ $g_{33} = -2(g'_{13} + g'_{23})$	
oF		a, b, c α, β, γ $\cos\alpha = \frac{-a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{2bc}$ $\cos\beta = \frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{2ac}$ $\cos\gamma = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}$		$\boldsymbol{P}(F)$ $\begin{matrix} \tilde{g}_1 & g'_{12} & g'_{13} \\ & \tilde{g}_2 & g'_{23} \\ & & \tilde{g}_3 \end{matrix}$ $\tilde{g}_1 = g'_{12} + g'_{13}$ $\tilde{g}_2 = g'_{12} + g'_{23}$ $\tilde{g}_3 = g'_{13} + g'_{23}$	$g'_{12} = \frac{1}{4}g_{33}$ $g'_{13} = \frac{1}{4}g_{22}$ $g'_{23} = \frac{1}{4}g_{11}$ $g_{11} = 4g'_{23}$ $g_{22} = 4g'_{13}$ $g_{33} = 4g'_{12}$	

Table 9.1.7.2. *Three-dimensional Bravais lattices* (*cont.*)

Bravais lattice*	Lattice parameters: Conventional	Lattice parameters: Primitive	Metric tensor: Conventional	Metric tensor: Primitive/transf.†	Metric tensor: Relations of the components	Projections
tP	$a_1 = a_2, c$ $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90°$	$a_1 = a_2, c$ $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90°$	$\begin{matrix} g_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ & g_{11} & 0 \\ & & g_{33} \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} g_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ & g_{11} & 0 \\ & & g_{33} \end{matrix}$		
tI		$a_1 = a_2 = a_3$ $\gamma, \alpha = \beta$ $2\cos\alpha + \cos\gamma = -1$		$\boldsymbol{P}(I)$ $\begin{matrix} \bar{g} & g'_{12} & g'_{13} \\ & \bar{g} & g'_{13} \\ & & \bar{g} \end{matrix}$ $\bar{g} = -(g'_{12} + 2g'_{13})$	$g'_{12} = \frac{1}{4}(-2g_{11} + g_{33})$ $g'_{13} = -\frac{1}{4}g_{33}$ $g_{11} = 2(g'_{12} + g'_{13})$ $g_{33} = -4g'_{13}$	
hR	$a_1 = a_2, c$ $\alpha = \beta = 90°$ $\gamma = 120°$	$a_1 = a_2 = a_3$ $\alpha = \beta = \gamma$	$\begin{matrix} g_{11} & -\frac{1}{2}g_{11} & 0 \\ & g_{11} & 0 \\ & & g_{33} \end{matrix}$	$\boldsymbol{P}(R)$ $\begin{matrix} g'_{11} & g'_{12} & g'_{12} \\ & g'_{11} & g'_{12} \\ & & g'_{11} \end{matrix}$	$g'_{11} = \frac{1}{9}(3g_{11} + g_{33})$ $g'_{12} = \frac{1}{9}(-\frac{3}{2}g_{11} + g_{33})$ $g_{11} = 2(g'_{11} - g'_{12})$ $g_{33} = 3(g'_{11} + 2g'_{12})$	
hP		$a_1 = a_2, c$ $\alpha = \beta = 90°$ $\gamma = 120°$		$\begin{matrix} g_{11} & -\frac{1}{2}g_{11} & 0 \\ & g_{11} & 0 \\ & & g_{33} \end{matrix}$		
cP	$a_1 = a_2 = a_3$ $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90°$	$a_1 = a_2 = a_3$ $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90°$	$\begin{matrix} g_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ & g_{11} & 0 \\ & & g_{11} \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} g_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ & g_{11} & 0 \\ & & g_{11} \end{matrix}$		
cI		$a_1 = a_2 = a_3$ $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 109.5°$ $\cos\alpha = -\frac{1}{3}$		$\boldsymbol{P}(I)$ $\begin{matrix} g'_{11} & -\frac{1}{3}g'_{11} & -\frac{1}{3}g'_{11} \\ & g'_{11} & -\frac{1}{3}g'_{11} \\ & & g'_{11} \end{matrix}$	$g'_{11} = \frac{3}{4}g_{11}$ $g_{11} = \frac{4}{3}g'_{11}$	
cF		$a_1 = a_2 = a_3$ $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 60°$		$\boldsymbol{P}(F)$ $\begin{matrix} g'_{11} & \frac{1}{2}g'_{11} & \frac{1}{2}g'_{11} \\ & g'_{11} & \frac{1}{2}g'_{11} \\ & & g'_{11} \end{matrix}$	$g'_{11} = \frac{1}{2}g_{11}$ $g_{11} = 2g'_{11}$	

* See footnote to Table 9.1.7.1. Symbols in parentheses are standard symbols, see Table 2.1.2.1.

† $\boldsymbol{P}(C) = \frac{1}{2}(110/\bar{1}10/002), \boldsymbol{P}(I) = \frac{1}{2}(\bar{1}11/1\bar{1}1/11\bar{1}), \boldsymbol{P}(F) = \frac{1}{2}(011/101/110), \boldsymbol{P}(R) = \frac{1}{3}(\bar{1}2\bar{1}/\bar{2}11/111)$.