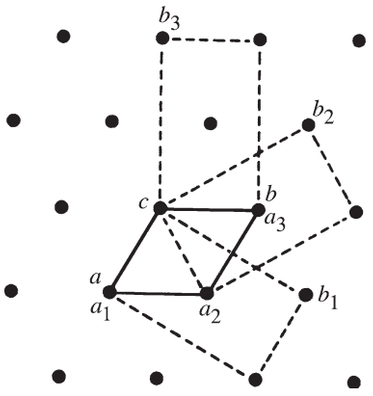


Figure 1.5.1.7
Hexagonal lattice projected along $[00\bar{1}]$. Primitive hexagonal cell P with a, b, c and the three C-centred (orthohexagonal) cells a_1, b_1, c; a_2, b_2, c; a_3, b_3, c. The origin for all cells is the same.

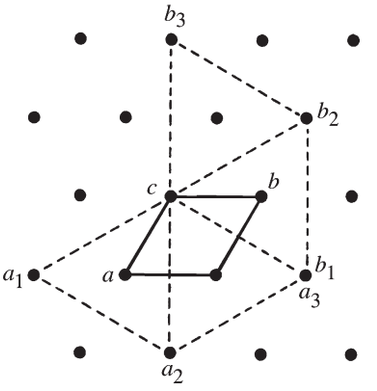
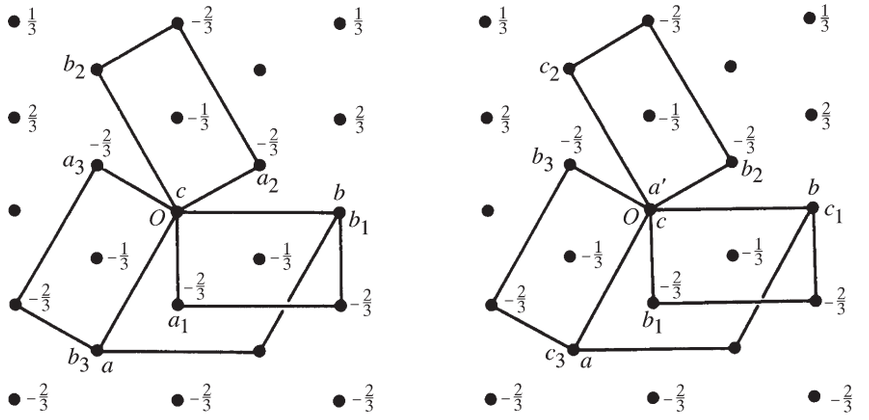
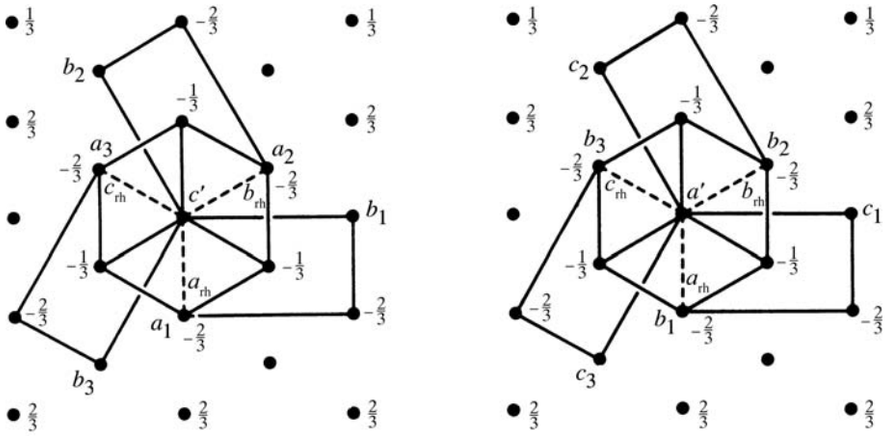


Figure 1.5.1.8
Hexagonal lattice projected along $[00\bar{1}]$. Primitive hexagonal cell P with a, b, c and the three triple hexagonal cells H with a_1, b_1, c; a_2, b_2, c; a_3, b_3, c. The origin for all cells is the same.



(*a*) (*b*)

Figure 1.5.1.9
Rhombohedral lattice with a triple hexagonal unit cell a, b, c in obverse setting (*i.e.* unit cell a_1, b_1, c in Fig. 1.5.1.6*c*) and the three centred monoclinic cells. (*a*) C-centred cells C_1 with a_1, b_1, c; C_2 with a_2, b_2, c; and C_3 with a_3, b_3, c. The unique monoclinic axes are b_1, b_2 and b_3, respectively. The origin for all four cells is the same. (*b*) A-centred cells A_1 with a', b_1, c_1; A_2 with a', b_2, c_2; and A_3 with a', b_3, c_3. The unique monoclinic axes are c_1, c_2 and c_3, respectively. The origin for all four cells is the same. The fractions indicate the height of the lattice points along the axis of projection.



(*a*) (*b*)

Figure 1.5.1.10
Rhombohedral lattice with primitive rhombohedral cell a_{rh}, b_{rh}, c_{rh} and the three centred monoclinic cells. (*a*) C-centred cells C_1 with a_1, b_1, c'; C_2 with a_2, b_2, c'; and C_3 with a_3, b_3, c'. The unique monoclinic axes are b_1, b_2 and b_3, respectively. The origin for all four cells is the same. (*b*) A-centred cells A_1 with a', b_1, c_1; A_2 with a', b_2, c_2; and A_3 with a', b_3, c_3. The unique monoclinic axes are c_1, c_2 and c_3, respectively. The origin for all four cells is the same. The fractions indicate the height of the lattice points along the axis of projection.