3,5,7,11]	g b d, f g b d, f	 Dominant seventh with diminished fifth. \$\begin{aligned} \$\pi\$ (\$d\$\$\$) heightens discharge to \$\heta\$ (\$c\$). "French sixth" configuration; identical pc content to D\$\$\$\$D\$\$\$\$\$^{755}\$, implying resolution to either C or G\$\$.
8,5,7,11]	αhd#f	
	ξ υ u#J	 Dominant seventh with augmented fifth. #2 (d#) drives chromatically to 3 (e).
2,5,7,11]	gbdf	Dominant seventhCould alternatively resolve as "German sixth" in B major.
,5,7,10]	g b⊧ d⊧f	 Half-diminished seventh ("Tristan" Chord) ▶2̂ (d♭) might descend to 1̂ (c), while ♭7̂ (b♭) rises modally.
2,5,8,11]	g# b d f	 Full diminished seventh Could act as V⁷ in four different keys. If C major is established, it acts as "dominant minor ninth" on (missing) g¹.
.,4,7,10)	g b _b d _b f _b	 <i>Common tone full diminished seventh chord</i> Can behave as chord V, moving direct to I, though the modal 7 and chromatic 2 are relatively weak as prime drivers, because 5 and 3 are common tones.
3,7,11]	g b d#	 Augmented Triad #2 discharges to 3 (d#-e) Could also imply b or d# roots, potentially →discharging to E or G#. Only charted if contextually significant.
2,6,7,11]	g b d f#	 <i>"Major seventh"</i> See chapter 1; this drive contains the leading-note of itself (i.e. <i>f</i>[#] as 7 in G).
.,7,10]	g b♭ d♭	 <i>Diminished triad</i> More likely to be heard as vii or ii in A♭ or F minor. Only charted if contextually significant.
	,5,8,11] ,4,7,10) ,7,11]	,4,7,10) g b, d, f, ,7,11] g b d#

\bigwedge	[2,7,11]	g b d	Pure triad
	[2, 7, 10]	g bh d	Minor triad
	[2,6,7,10]	g b _b d f#	Minor triad with "major seventh"
	[2,5,7,10]	gb,df	Minor seventh chord
•	[1]	G	 Bass Pitch Where relevant this is included inside other drive shapes.