

Figure 1.

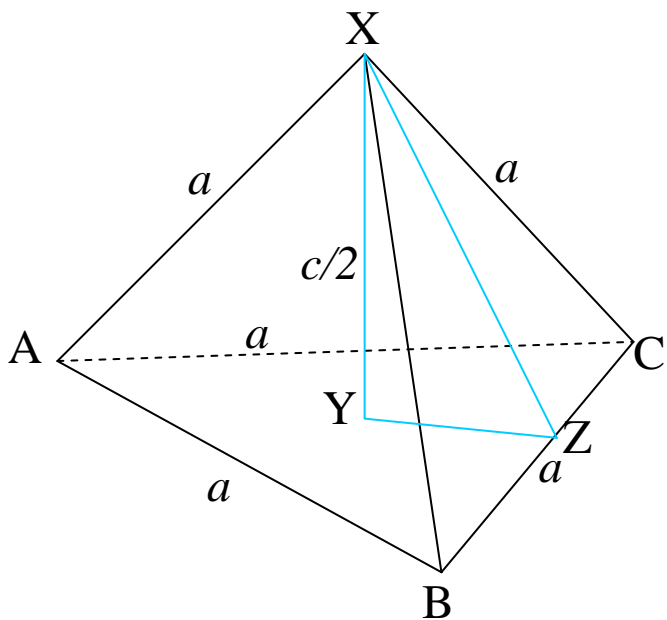


Figure 2.

The top two layers of hcp are shown in figure 1. Center of the spheres locating at sites A,

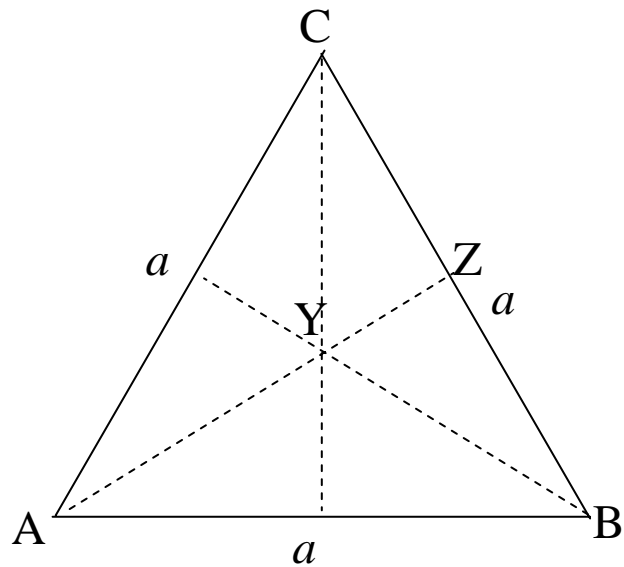


Figure 3.

B, C, and X are shown in figure 2. For a perfect hcp, the spheres are in contact with each other, hence the tetrahedron in figure 2 is regular with each side equal to the lattice parameter a , which is two times the radius of the sphere. Figure 3 show the base of a tetrahedron.

Look at triangle XYZ in figure 2,

$$(XZ)^2 = (XY)^2 + (YZ)^2 \quad \text{-----(1)}$$

$$XY = \frac{c}{2} \quad \text{-----(2)}$$

$$XZ = a \cos 30^\circ = \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \text{-----(3)}$$

From figure 3,

$$YZ = \frac{a}{2} \tan 30^\circ = \frac{a}{2\sqrt{3}} \quad \text{-----(4)}$$

Substitute (2), (3), and (4) into (1) :

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{a\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 &= \left(\frac{c}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{a}{2\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 \Rightarrow \frac{3a^2}{4} = \frac{c^2}{4} + \frac{a^2}{12} \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{c^2}{4} = \frac{3a^2}{4} - \frac{a^2}{12} \\ &\Rightarrow 3c^2 = 9a^2 - a^2 \\ &\Rightarrow 3c^2 = 8a^2 \\ &\Rightarrow c^2 = \frac{8}{3}a^2 \\ &\Rightarrow c = \underline{\underline{\sqrt{\frac{8}{3}}a}} \end{aligned}$$