

De Broglie Waves

$$p = \frac{h}{\lambda} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \lambda = \frac{h}{p}$$

So far only photons have wavelength, but De Broglie postulated that it holds for **any** object with momentum- an electron, a nucleus, an atom, a baseball,.....



Explains why we can see interference and diffraction for material particles like electrons!!