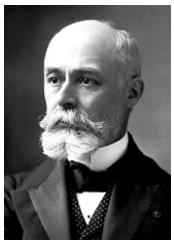

Antoine Henri Becquerel

CONVERTER CHART
For Your Convenience

Pierre Curie

The Nobel Prize in Physics 1903 was divided, one half awarded to Antoine Henri Becquerel ***"in recognition of the extraordinary services he has rendered by his discovery of spontaneous radioactivity"*.**

The other half awarded jointly to Pierre Curie and Marie Curie, née Sklodowska ***"in recognition of the extraordinary services they have rendered by their joint researches on the radiation phenomena discovered by Professor Henri Becquerel".***

Marie Curie

The **microcurie** pronounced (mī′krō-kyur′ē) (symbol is **µCi).** It is a (non SI) unit quantity of radiation equivalent to one-millionth of a curie, or 3.70 × 104 disintegrations per second.

The **becquerel** (pronounced: 'be-kə-rel) (symbol is **Bq**) is the International System or (SI)-derived unit of radioactivity. One Bq is defined as the activity of a quantity of radioactive material in which one (1) nucleus decays per second.

The Bq unit is therefore equivalent to an inverse second, s−1. The becquerel is named after Henri Becquerel, who shared a Nobel Prize with Pierre and Marie Curie in 1903 for their work in discovering radioactivity.

RADIOACTIVITY CONVERSION FORMULAS

Microcurie to *becquerel* (µCi to Bq):
37 000 × µCi = Bq
Example:
If µCi = 12 then Bq = 37 000 × 12 = 444 000Bq

Becquerel to *microcurie* (Bq to µCi):
$2.7 \times 10^{-5} \times Bq = \mu Ci$

Click here for more detailed information courtesy of Oak Ridge Institute of Science & Education