**Curie:** (Ci) is the unit of measurement of the amount of radioactivity of a substance, named after Marie and Pierre Curie. 1 Ci = 3.7×1010 disintegrations per second (rate of decay)

**Fluoroscope** - an imaging technique that uses X-rays to obtain real-time images of the inside of an object. This technology was abused in the 1950’s by shoe companies to “fit” an individual’s foot to a specific shoe.

**Marie Curie:** Curie was the first woman awarded the Nobel Prize for her discovery of the radioactive elements Polonium and Radon. Curie is the only person – male or female – to win the Nobel Prize twice.

**Pierre Curie:** husband, research partner and co-Nobel Prize recipient of Marie Curie.

**Becquerel (Bq)** – Si unit for measuring radioactivity.

**Henri Becquerel** – French physicist that shared the 1903 Nobel Prize with Marie and Pierre Curie for his discovery of “spontaneous radioactivity”

**Radiation:** Energy in transit. Either as particles or electromagnetic waves.

**RSO – Radiation Safety Officer** – required for any company, education, medical or research facility that uses any form of Gamma or X-ray radiation.

**Radioactivity:** The characteristic of various materials to emit ionizing radiation.

**Roentgen (R) –** is a unit of measurement to the exposure of ionizing radiation, specifically Gamma radiation and X-rays, named after the German physicist.

**Roentgen** – Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen discovered the X-ray while doing research in Germany on November 8th, 1895

**X-ray** – a type of ionizing radiation formed in a Cathode Ray Tube (CRT) when high velocity electrons flow from the cathode to the anode.