



NucNet uses **metric units according to recommendations published by the International Standards Organisation (ISO)**. NucNet recalculates non-metric units to bring them in line with the ISO recommendations. Multiplication factors can be found in the table below.

Using scientific notation (for example,  $3 \cdot 10^{-3}$ ) often results in misunderstanding when communicating with a general audience. NucNet therefore uses **named prefixes and named factors for fractions and multiples of ISO units**. See the list of commonly used factors below.

### Multiplication Factors for Conversion of US and British to Metric Units

Measured phenomenon	US/British/Legacy Unit	Multiply by this	to get this ISO unit
Amount of uranium (U)	pound U-oxide (lb U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> )	0.384 64	kilogram U-metal (kg U)
Amount of uranium (U)	short ton U-oxide (tn.)	0.769 28	tonne U-metal (t U)
Energy dose	rad (rd)	0.01	gray (Gy) = joule/kg
Energy dose equivalent	R equivalent men (rem)	0.01	sievert (Sv)
Ionic dose equivalent	roentgen (R)	0.000 258	coulomb/kg (C/kg)
Radioactivity	curie (Ci)	37,000,000,000	becquerel (Bq)

### Named Prefixes and Named Factors for ISO Units

Number	Scientific Notation	Named Prefix	Named Factor
0.000 000 000 001	$10^{-12}$	pico	trillionth
0.000 000 001	$10^{-9}$	nano	billionth
0.000 001	$10^{-6}$	micro	millionth
0.001	$10^{-3}$	milli	thousandth
0.01	$10^{-2}$	centi	hundredth
0.1	$10^{-1}$	deci	tenth
1	$10^0$	[the unit]	[the unit]
10	$10^1$	deca	ten
100	$10^2$	hecto	hundred
1,000	$10^3$	kilo	thousand
1,000,000	$10^6$	mega	million
1,000,000,000	$10^9$	giga	billion
1,000,000,000,000	$10^{12}$	tera	trillion
1,000,000,000,000,000	$10^{15}$	peta	quadrillion
1,000,000,000,000,000,000	$10^{18}$	exa	quintillion