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How many uF in 1 millifarad? The answer is 1000. We assume you are converting between microfarad and millifarad. You can view more details on each measurement unit: uF or millifarad The SI derived unit for capacitance is the farad. 1 farad is equal to 1000000 uF, or 1000 millifarad. Note that rounding errors may occur, so always check the results. Use this page to learn how to convert between microfarads and millifarads. Type in your own numbers in the form to convert the units! 1 uF to millifarad = 0.001 millifarad 10 uF to millifarad = 0.01 millifarad 50 uF to millifarad = 0.05 millifarad 100 uF to millifarad = 0.1 millifarad 200 uF to millifarad = 0.2 millifarad 500 uF to millifarad = 0.5 millifarad 1000 uF to millifarad = 1 millifarad You can do the reverse unit conversion from millifarad to uF, or enter any two units below: The SI prefix "micro" represents a factor of 10-6, or in exponential notation, 1E-6. So 1 microfarad = 10-6 farads. The definition of a farad is as follows: The farad (symbol F) is the SI unit of capacitance (named after Michael Faraday). A capacitor has a value of one farad when one coulomb of charge causes a potential difference of one volt across it. Its equivalent expressions in other SI units are: Since the farad is a very large unit, values of capacitors are usually expressed in microfarads (?F), nanofarads (nF), or picofarads (pF). The picofarad is comically called a "puff" in laboratory usage. Definition: Millifarad The SI prefix "milli" represents a factor of 10-3, or in exponential notation, 1E-3. So 1 millifarad = 10-3 farads. The definition of a farad is as follows: The farad (symbol F) is the SI unit of capacitance (named after Michael Faraday). A capacitor has a value of one farad when one coulomb of charge causes a potential difference of one volt across it. Its equivalent expressions in other SI units are: Since the farad is a very large unit, values of capacitors are usually expressed in microfarads (?F), nanofarads (nF), or picofarads (pF). The picofarad is comically called a "puff" in laboratory usage. Metric conversions and more ConvertUnits.com provides an online conversion calculator for all types of measurement units. You can find metric conversion tables for SI units, as well as English units, currency, and other data. Type in unit symbols, abbreviations, or full names for units of length, area, mass, pressure, and other types. Examples include mm, inch, 70 kg, 150 lbs, US fluid ounce, 6'3", 10 stone 4, cubic cm, metres squared, grams, moles, feet per second, and many more! Home » Electrostatic Capacitance 1 uF = 0.001 mF; 1 mF = 1000 uF Microfarad (uF) ↔ Millifarad (mF) Conversion in Batch Enter the capacitance in microfarads below to convert it to millifarads. Cite As: Sexton, J. (n.d.). Microfarads to Millifarads Converter. Inch Calculator. Retrieved May 24, 2025, from To convert a measurement in microfarads to a measurement in millifarads, divide the capacitance by the following conversion ratio: 1,000 microfarads/millifarad. Since one millifarad is equal to 1,000 microfarads, you can use this simple formula to convert: millifarads = microfarads ÷ 1,000 The capacitance in millifarads is equal to the capacitance in microfarads divided by 1,000. For example, here's how to convert 5,000 microfarads to millifarads using the formula above. millifarads = (5,000 µF ÷ 1,000) = 5 mF Microfarads and millifarads are both units used to measure capacitance. Keep reading to learn more about each unit of measure. The microfarad is 1/1,000,000 of a farad, which is the capacitance of a capacitor with a potential difference of one volt when it is charged by one coulomb of electricity. The microfarad is a multiple of the farad, which is the SI derived unit for capacitance. In the metric system, "micro" is the prefix for millionths, or 10-6. Microfarads can be abbreviated as µF; for example, 1 microfarad can be written as 1 µF. Learn more about microfarads. The millifarad is a multiple of the farad, which is the SI derived unit for capacitance. In the metric system, "milli" is the prefix for thousandths, or 10-3. Millifarads can be abbreviated as mF; for example, 1 millifarad can be written as 1 mF. Learn more about millifarads. Microfarad to Millifarad Conversion Table More Microfarad & Millifarad Conversions A system of two conducting bodies located in an electrostatic field with equal charges of opposite signs +Q and −Q can be called a capacitor. The capacitance C of this system is equal to the ratio of the charge Q to the voltage V (both in absolute values) between the bodies, which can be expressed by the formula C = Q/V. The capacitance C depends on the size and shape of the bodies and on how they get positioned relative to each other. It is proportional to the dielectric permittivity ε of the medium in which the bodies are located. The capacitance is measured in farads (F), milli- (mF, or 10^-3 F), micro- (µF, or 10^-6 F), nano- (nF, or 10^-9 F), and picofarads (pF, or 10^-12 F). Capacitance can also be defined as the ability of a device to store electrical energy in an electrostatic field. Dimensional formula of capacitance Dimensional analysis is the practice of examining relationships between physical quantities through the identification of the dimensions of the physical quantities. The dimensional formula of the capacitance is given by the formula M-1L-2T4I2, where: M represents mass I represents current L represents length T represents time What is the SI unit of capacitance? The basic SI unit of capacitance is the farad.What is a capacitor? A capacitor is a device that has a specified amount of capacitance. Two conductive surfaces separated by an insulator make up a typical capacitor. The conductors are called plates, and the insulator (an insulating material) is called a dielectric. Capacitance formula C = Q / V Where: C = absolute value of the charge stored in one plate V = the voltage between the two plates Types of capacitors There are many different types of capacitors, each with its own applications, characteristics, and construction. The following are examples of capacitor types. Air Capacitor Air capacitors use air as the dielectric. Air capacitors can be made in a variable or fixed capacitance form. Fixed air capacitors are rarely used because there are many other types with superior characteristics. Ceramic Capacitor A ceramic capacitor uses a ceramic material as the dielectric. Typical capacitance values range from 1nF to 1µF, although values as high as 100µF are possible. Electrolytic Capacitor This is the type of capacitor that uses an electrolyte to achieve a larger capacitance than other types of capacitors. An electrolyte is a liquid/gel containing a high concentration of ions. Electrolytic capacitors can be "wet-electrolyte" or solid "polymer". Supercapacitor Supercapacitors are electronic devices that can store extremely large amounts of electrical charge. MOS Capacitor A MOS capacitor is made of a semiconductor body or substrate, an insulator film, such as SiO2, and a metal electrode called a gate. The oxide film can be as thin as 1.5 nm. Capacitors can also be classified as polarized and non-polarized. What is milli, micro, nano and pico 1 millifarad (or any other unit) is 1/1,000th or .001 times the unit (10-3) 1 micro = 1/1,000,000 or 0.000 001 times the unit (10-6) 1 nano = 1/1,000,000,000 or 0.000 000 001 times the unit (10-9) 1 pico = 1/1,000,000,000,000 or 0.000 000 000 001 times the unit (10-12) How and where do capacitors have applications? Here are some examples of "how" capacitors are used in electrical circuits. Capacitors are used to: store energy in the form of an electrostatic field decouple two circuits couple two circuits together filter out unwanted signals Examples of "where" capacitors are used: At radio frequencies (RF), values on the order of picofarads (pF) are often used. In RF-tuned circuits, capacitances range from about 1 pF to 1,000 pF. For blocking and bypassing RF signals, from about 0.001 µF to 0.1 µF. At audio frequencies (AF), from about 0.1 µF to 100 µF. In power supply filters, capacitance may exceed 10,000 µF. Capacitor or condenser In the 1920 decade the scientific term "capacitor" was replaced with the term "condenser". Since then the term condenser is not frenquently used. Capacitor symbol There are a variety of capacitor symbols depending on whether the capacitor is polarized, non-polarized, fixed or variable, trimmer, and so on. Here are some examples of capacitor symbols: Symbol for a polarized capacitor Symbol for a non-polarized capacitor Symbol for a variable capacitor A system of two conducting bodies located in an electrostatic field with equal charges of opposite signs +Q and −Q can be called a capacitor. The capacitance C of this system is equal to the ratio of the charge Q to the voltage V (both in absolute values) between the bodies, which can be expressed by the formula C = Q/V. The capacitance C depends on the size and shape of the bodies and on how they get positioned relative to each other. It is proportional to the dielectric permittivity ε of the medium in which the bodies are located. The capacitance is measured in farads (F), milli- (mF, or 10^-3 F), micro- (µF, or 10^-6 F), nano- (nF, or 10^-9 F), and picofarads (pF, or 10^-12 F). Capacitance can also be defined as the ability of a device to store electrical energy in an electrostatic field. Dimensional formula of capacitance Dimensional analysis is the practice of examining relationships between physical quantities through the identification of the dimensions of the physical quantities. The dimensional formula of the capacitance is given by the formula M-1L-2T4I2, where: M represents mass I represents current L represents length T represents time What is the SI unit of capacitance? The basic SI unit of capacitance is the farad.What is a capacitor? A capacitor is a device that has a specified amount of capacitance. Two conductive surfaces separated by an insulator make up a typical capacitor. The conductors are called plates, and the insulator (an insulating material) is called a dielectric. Capacitance formula C = Q / V Where: C = absolute value of the charge stored in one plate V = the voltage between the two plates Types of capacitors There are many different types of capacitors, each with its own applications, characteristics, and construction. 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In the abbreviations for 'square' and 'cubic', the '^' character can be omitted from '^2' and '^3'. Square centimetres can therefore be written cm2 instead of cm^2. Instead of the Greek letter 'µ' (= micro), a simple 'u' can be used, for example uPa instead of µPa. Instead of 1.23 x 10^5, 1.23e5 can be written. The 'e' stands for 'exponent'. The basic operations of arithmetic: addition (+), subtraction (-), multiplication (x, *), division (:, /, ÷), exponent (^), square root (sqrt, √), brackets and π (pi) are all permitted at this point Using the calculator with the selection lists Choose the right category from the selection list, in this case 'Capacitance'. Next enter the value you want to convert. The basic operations of arithmetic: addition (+), subtraction (-), multiplication (*, x), division (/, :, ÷), exponent (^), square root (√, sqrt), brackets and π (pi) are all permitted at this point. From the selection list, choose the unit that corresponds to the value you want to convert, in this case 'Microfarad [µF]'. Finally choose the unit you want the value to be converted to, in this case 'Millifarad [mF]'. Then, when the result appears, there is still the possibility of rounding it to a specific number of decimal places, whenever it makes sense to do so. Utilize the full range of performance for this units calculator With this calculator, it is possible to enter the value to be converted together with the original measurement unit; for example, '492 Microfarad'. In so doing, either the full name of the unit or its abbreviation can be usedas an example, either 'Microfarad' or 'µF'. Then, the calculator determines the category of the measurement unit of measure that is to be converted, in this case 'Capacitance'. After that, it converts the entered value into all of the appropriate units known to it. In the resulting list, you will be sure also to find the conversion you originally sought. Alternatively, the value to be converted can be entered as follows: '33 µF to mF' or '14 µF into mF' or '49 Microfarad -> Millifarad' or '65 µF = mF' or '81 Microfarad to mF' or '97 µF to Millifarad' or '30 Microfarad into Millifarad'. For this alternative, the calculator also figures out immediately into which unit the original value is specifically to be converted. Regardless which of these possibilities one uses, it saves one the cumbersome search for the appropriate listing in long selection lists with myriad categories and countless supported units. All of that is taken over for us by the calculator and it gets the job done in a fraction of a second. Mathematical expressions Furthermore, the calculator makes it possible to use mathematical expressions. As a result, not only can numbers be reckoned with one another, such as, for example, '(11 * 27) µF'. But different units of measurement can also be coupled with one another directly in the conversion. That could, for example, look like this: '78 Microfarad + 94 Millifarad' or '43mm x 59cm x 75dm = ? cm^3'. The units of measure combined in this way naturally have to fit together and make sense in the combination in question. Mathematical functions The mathematical functions sin, cos, tan and sqrt can also be used. Example: sin(π/2), cos(pi/2), tan(90°), sin(90) or sqrt(4). Numbers in scientific notation If a check mark has been placed next to 'Numbers in scientific notation', the answer will appear as an exponential. For example, 6.456 474 015 320 2×1021. For this form of presentation, the number will be segmented into an exponent, here 21, and the actual number, here 6.456 474 015 320 2. For devices on which the possibilities for displaying numbers are limited, such as for example, pocket calculators, one also finds the way of writing numbers as 6.456 474 015 320 2E+21. In particular, this makes very large and very small numbers easier to read. If a check mark has not been placed at this spot, then the result is given in the customary way of writing numbers. For the above example, it would then look like this: 6 456 474 015 320 200 000 000. Independent of the presentation of the results, the maximum precision of this calculator is 14 places. That should be precise enough for most applications.