

General EV information

The most important facts about this Nissan Leaf 62 kWh

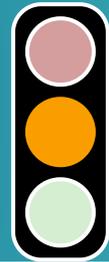
Creation date and time: September 26th, 2024, 02:34

Location: Castiglione del Lago, PG, Umbria, Italy

State of Charge (when tested): 22 %

Outside temperature (when tested): 29 °C / 84 °F

Battery temperature (when tested): 25 °C / 77 °F



Potential
issue, check
details

89 %

%SOH

Battery State-of-Health is the
most important factor

75850

Odometer
(Miles)

Total distance driven
shown by the odometer

Not provided by manufacturer

Wh/mi

Average energy consumption
of this battery

Is a product
proudly made by

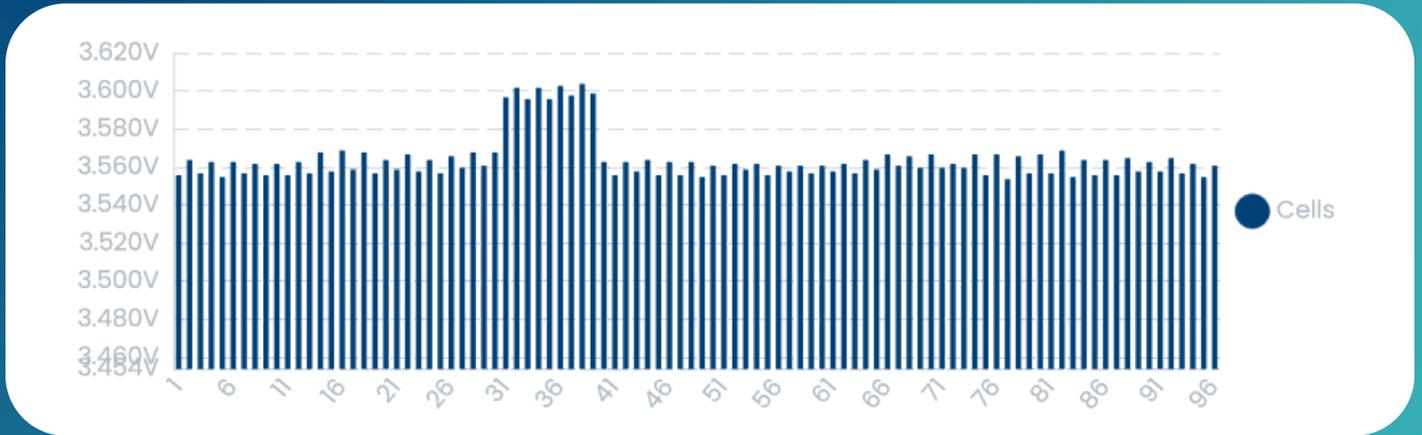


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Battery Pack – cells condition

Cell condition has the biggest influence on battery health. Check for imbalances and overall voltage levels



3.604

Cell V Max

Highest voltage value of cell pack

50 mV

Cell Imbalance

Cell imbalance affects the overall performance of the battery the most

3.554

Cell V Min

Lowest voltage value of cell pack

Imbalance Health rating



Charging history

14 %

Fast charges

Number of fast DC charges.
These have higher impact on
battery health

86 %

Slow charges

Number of slow AC charges.
These have low impact on
battery health

FAQ

State-of-Health (SOH): This indicates the overall health of the battery. It's calculated by comparing the battery's current capacity to its original capacity when new. A higher percentage means the battery is closer to its original state.

Cell Imbalance:

A high cell imbalance (over 40 mV) often indicates battery degradation. Here's what it could mean:

- **Module Replacement:** If a block of columns shows consistently higher values, it may suggest one or more modules were replaced. This causes some imbalance, but it's less severe than faulty cells.
- **Faulty Cell:** If one or more columns are much lower than the average, it likely indicates faulty cells. These significantly affect battery performance and reliability. It's best to avoid cars with this issue.

Wh/Mile: This reflects the total energy used by the battery, including energy consumed by the air conditioning, auxiliary services, sentry mode (for Teslas), and other systems—not just driving. A higher value indicates more overall usage and stress on the battery.

Number of Fast Charges: This tracks how often the battery has been charged using fast-charging stations. Frequent fast charging can put more stress on the battery, leading to faster wear over time.

Number of Slow Charges: This tracks how often the battery has been charged at slower rates (e.g., home charging). Slow charging is gentler on the battery and helps preserve its health over the long term.