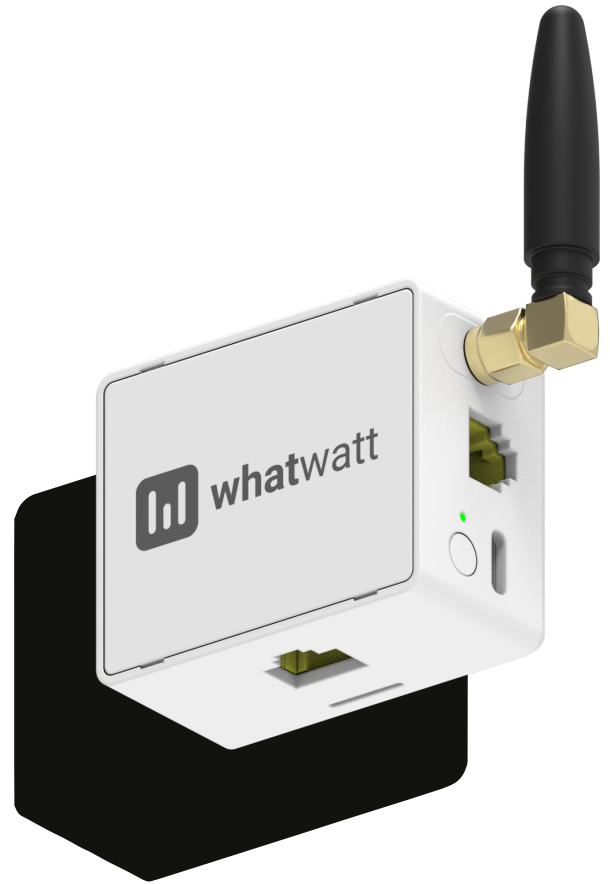


# HOW-TO

## Integration into Home Assistant



### Important Note

Services like REST API and MQTT require a license.  
Please visit [www.whatwatt.ch/pricing](http://www.whatwatt.ch/pricing) for more information.

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## 1. Introduction

This guide explains step-by-step how to integrate the WhatWatt GO device, which uses the MQTT protocol, with the Home Assistant system. The device publishes measurement data in JSON format on a single topic, allowing easy monitoring of parameters such as power, energy, and voltage.

## 2. Requirements

- whatwatt Go connected to local network
- Working Home Assistant system – Version 14 or newer
- MQTT broker (e.g., Mosquitto) installed and running

## 3. Configure mqtt on whatwatt Go

### Step 1 · Access WebUI of whatwatt Go

Open your browser and enter the IP address of the WhatWatt GO device, e.g. **http://192.168.1.100** into the address field

### Step 2 · Add MQTT Settings

Navigate to **MQTT** Settings in the WebUI

Enter the following details and activate mqtt

- **Broker URL** · **mqtt://<broker\_address>** (e.g. **mqtt://192.168.1.101**); please use **mqtt://** to indicate that the connection to the broker is encrypted
- **Username** and **Password** · Provide your MQTT broker credentials
- **Client ID** · **whatwattGO** (or any other unique identifier)
- **Topic** · **energy/whatwatt/go** (or any other topic structure)
- **Template** (this is an example. Add/remove OBIS codes according to your needs. OBIS values delivered by your meter can be identified here **WebUI > Live**)

```
{
  "sys_id": "${sys.id}",
  "meter_id": "${meter.id}",
  "time": "${timestamp}",
  "power_in": ${1_7_0},
  "power_out": ${2_7_0},
  "energy_in": ${1_8_0},
  "energy_out": ${2_8_0},
  "voltage_l1": ${32_7_0},
  "voltage_l2": ${52_7_0},
  "voltage_l3": ${72_7_0}
}
```

It is possible that the MQTT server requires that the JSON is formatted as

```
{
  "sys_id": "${sys.id}",
  "meter_id": "${meter.id}",
  "time": "${timestamp}",
  "power_in": "${1_7_0}",
  "power_out": "${2_7_0}",
  "energy_in": "${1_8_0}",
  "energy_out": "${2_8_0}",
  "voltage_l1": "${32_7_0}",
  "voltage_l2": "${52_7_0}",
  "voltage_l3": "${72_7_0}"
}
```

### Step 3 · Set Publish Interval

Navigate back to **WebUI > System** and set the „**Interval to Systems**“ to 30 seconds; Note that in newer firmware versions this parameter is available as “**Publish Interval (seconds)**” directly in the MQTT settings page.

## 4. Configure Home Assistant

### Step 1 · Add MQTT Broker to Home Assistant and verify that data is received by the broker

Please check the internet for the step

Enter topic **energy/whatwatt/go** into test field of you mqtt broker and hit **Subscribe**

### Step 2 · Configure Sensors

Add the sensors in **configuration.yaml** file to receive data from the whatwatt Go topic

```
mqtt:
  sensor:
    - name: "Power In"
      icon: "mdi:transmission-tower-import"
      state_topic: "energy/whatwatt/go"
      value_template: "{{ value_json.power_in }}"
      device_class: "power"
      unit_of_measurement: "kW"

    - name: "Power Out"
      icon: "mdi:transmission-tower-export"
      state_topic: "energy/whatwatt/go"
      value_template: "{{ value_json.power_out }}"
      device_class: "power"
      unit_of_measurement: "kW"

    - name: "Energy In"
      icon: "mdi:lightning-bolt"
      state_topic: "energy/whatwatt/go"
      value_template: "{{ value_json.energy_in }}"
      device_class: energy
      state_class: total_increasing
      unit_of_measurement: "kWh"

    - name: "Energy Out"
      icon: "mdi:lightning-bolt"
      state_topic: "energy/whatwatt/go"
      value_template: "{{ value_json.energy_out }}"
      device_class: energy
      state_class: total_increasing
      unit_of_measurement: "kWh"

    - name: "Voltage L1"
      icon: "mdi:sine-wave"
      state_topic: "energy/whatwatt/go"
      value_template: "{{ value_json.voltage_l1 }}"
      unit_of_measurement: "V"

    - name: "Voltage L2"
      icon: "mdi:sine-wave"
      state_topic: "energy/whatwatt/go"
      value_template: "{{ value_json.voltage_l2 }}"
      unit_of_measurement: "V"

    - name: "Voltage L3"
      icon: "mdi:sine-wave"
      state_topic: "energy/whatwatt/go"
      value_template: "{{ value_json.voltage_l3 }}"
      unit_of_measurement: "V"
```

### Step 3 · Restart Home Assistant

Save changes made in **configuration.yaml** and restart Home Assistant

## 5. Add Visualization

### Step 1 · Check the Sensors

Go to **Developer Tools** > **States** in Home Assistant.

Verify that sensors like `sensor.power_in`, `sensor.energy_in`, or `sensor.voltage_11` display values

### Step 2 · Add Sensors to the Dashboard

Navigate to **Overview** in Home Assistant and click **Edit Dashboard**

Add an **Entity Card** widget for the desired sensors.

Save the changes to view the data on the dashboard.

After completing these steps, the WhatWatt GO device will be fully integrated with Home Assistant.

The measurement data published by the device in JSON format will be correctly received and displayed in the system. This integration allows real-time monitoring of key parameters such as power, energy, and voltage.

## 6. Tips & Tricks

### Recommendations and Notes to Facilitate Integration

- **MQTT Broker** – Ensure that you have a working MQTT broker and that Home Assistant is properly connected to it (e.g., using the Mosquitto add-on and configuring the MQTT integration in HA with the correct login credentials).
- **Correct Formatting When Copying Configuration** – If copying the configuration from the PDF, pay close attention to indentation and formatting. It is best to edit the configuration.yaml file using a text editor and ensure that the YAML structure follows the provided example exactly (2 spaces before sensor:, and another 2 spaces before each - name: entry, etc.). Incorrect indentation is one of the most common reasons why Home Assistant fails to read the configuration. Ensuring the correct structure, as in the example, will guarantee error-free loading of the settings.
- **Verifying Operation** – After saving the configuration and restarting Home Assistant, check in Developer Tools > States whether the sensor entities (e.g., sensor.power\_in) appear and receive values. If there isn't display data, check the Home Assistant logs for any warnings (e.g. connection issues with the MQTT broker) and confirm that WhatWatt GO is publishing data (for instance, by using an MQTT client to subscribe to the topic).
- **Additional Improvements (Optional)** – The provided configuration will work as expected right away. However, you may consider minor enhancements, such as adding unique IDs (unique\_id) for each MQTT sensor. While not mandatory, this allows for better management of these entities in HA's UI (e.g., renaming them or assigning them to areas). For example, you could add a line like unique\_id: "whatwatt\_power\_in" to the sensor definition (each ID must be unique within the HA installation). Another possible improvement is specifying appropriate device\_class and state\_class attributes for energy-related entities if you plan to use HA's Energy Dashboard-although these attributes are not required for basic value readings.