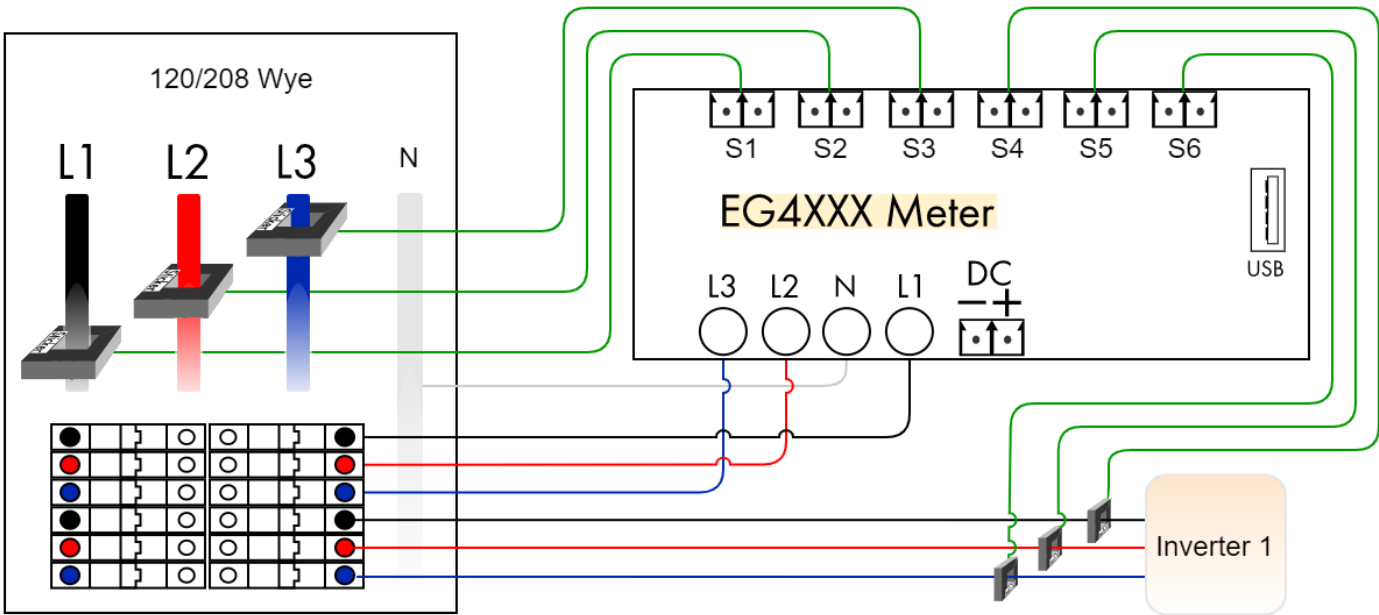


3-Phase Inverter

Standard three-phase installation measuring power coming from a power utility (grid) and from a three phase solar-system inverter. The color coding shows 120/208V, but applies to 277/480V as well. This diagram is for a Wye system with a neutral. Refer to delta diagrams for systems without neutral.



Registers

Registers (3 of 16 in use):

Name:	Recorded value/formula:	
Grid	$\times = P \downarrow =$ S1 \times L1 $\downarrow \times +$ S2 \times L2 $\downarrow \times +$ S3 \times L3 $\downarrow \times$	Add Component
Solar	$\times = P \downarrow = +$ S4 \times L1 $\downarrow \times +$ S5 \times L2 $\downarrow \times +$ S6 \times L3 $\downarrow \times$	Add Component
Add Register		

Totals and Virtual Registers

Totals and Virtual Registers:

Usage	$= + \downarrow$ Grid $\downarrow \times + \downarrow$ Solar $+ \downarrow \times$	Add Register
Generation	$= + \downarrow$ Solar $\downarrow \times$	Add Register
Battery	$=$	Add Register
Battery left	$=$	Add Register
Add Virtual Register		

Notes

- Three-phase installations are set up the same as split-phase systems, except that a third voltage-tap (L3) and a third Grid CT is required to measure power flow on phase 3.
- Three-phase inverters **require** a CT on each phase. Sometimes during low production they will not output evenly on all 3 legs, and during standby they do not often draw the same amount of current on each leg. Further, in standby, they may output power on certain legs and draw power on others, which can lead to seeing erroneous overnight generation if a single CT is used.
- If the solar is a line-side tap rather than back-fed, the Usage register should use Solar- rather than Solar+. See configuration example 3.2, Direct-Feed Solar, for more information.

Please visit kb.egauge.net for the most up-to-date documentation.