

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A TEMPERATURE MONITORING SYSTEM IN INDUSTRIAL ENVIRONMENTS

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Abstract. *The proposed paper presents the development of a temperature monitoring system designed for industrial environments, based on a Raspberry Pi 3 microcomputer equipped with a touchscreen and a K-type thermocouple connected via the MAX6675 module. The system enables temperature monitoring and recording through an intuitive interface, providing users with real-time visualization and data logging functionalities. The touchscreen interface allows for easy and efficient interaction, enabling operators to quickly access essential information. The system was implemented and tested on an industrial oven capable of reaching temperatures up to 800°C, demonstrating stability and reliability in extreme environmental conditions. Experimental results show that the system provides precise monitoring and enhanced control over high-temperature industrial processes.*

Keywords: Industrial temperature monitoring, Raspberry Pi 3, data logging

1. INTRODUCTION

In various industrial processes, precise temperature control is fundamental to achieving high-quality outcomes, safety, and efficient resource management. Whether in manufacturing, material processing, or thermal treatment, temperature variations can greatly impact product integrity, energy use, and overall process stability. However, existing temperature monitoring systems can lack flexibility and accessibility, making it difficult to manage and record temperatures effectively in high-demand settings [1-4].

To address these challenges, this project focuses on the design and implementation of a dedicated temperature monitoring system specifically tailored for industrial use. Built on a Raspberry Pi 3 microcomputer, the system includes a K-type thermocouple and a MAX6675 module for accurate high-temperature measurements, along with a touchscreen interface that enhances ease of use. This combination enables operators to interact directly with the system, view real-time temperature data, and record measurements through a streamlined interface [5-9].

The system was tested on an industrial oven that reaches up to 800°C, demonstrating its resilience and reliability in extreme temperature environments. By offering real-time data visualization and the ability to log data conveniently, the system empowers operators to maintain consistent temperature control and respond promptly to fluctuations. This introduction to the system's purpose, design, and functionality sets the foundation for further details on its

architecture, practical deployment, and performance results in an industrial context.

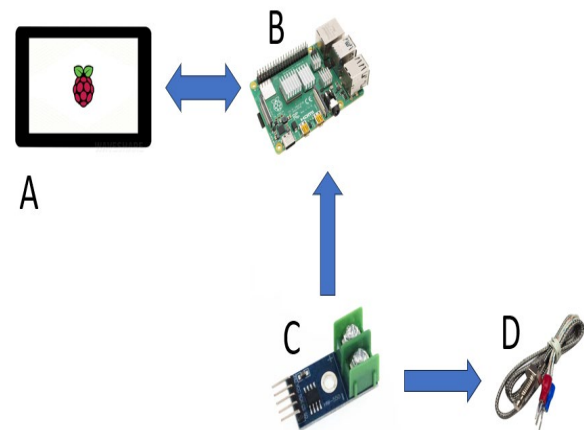


Figure 1. System diagram.

Figure 1 illustrates the architecture of an industrial temperature monitoring system. This system consists of four main components:

- Touchscreen Display** – A touchscreen interface that allows the user to interact with the system directly, view real-time temperature data, and record measurements as needed. This display is connected to the Raspberry Pi 3, serving as the user interface for the system.
- Raspberry Pi 3** – A microcomputer that serves as the system's core processor, handling data acquisition, processing, and communication between the components. It receives temperature data from the MAX6675 module and displays it on the touchscreen. The Raspberry Pi 3 is programmed to log temperature readings and provide an intuitive interface for data visualization.
- MAX6675 Module** – A thermocouple amplifier and digital converter module that interfaces between the K-type thermocouple and the Raspberry Pi 3. This module reads the analog temperature signal from the thermocouple and converts it into a digital format that the Raspberry Pi can process.
- K-Type Thermocouple** – A temperature sensor capable of measuring high temperatures, suitable for industrial applications. The thermocouple

detects the temperature in an industrial oven and sends an analog signal to the MAX6675 module.

2. MEASURING SYSTEM HARDWARE DESCRIPTION

The industrial temperature monitoring system is constructed using a combination of reliable hardware components chosen for their suitability in high-temperature industrial environments. The primary hardware elements of the system are:

- Touchscreen Display
- Raspberry Pi 3 Microcomputer
- MAX6675 Thermocouple-to-Digital Converter Module
- K-Type Thermocouple Sensor
- Touchscreen Display

The system incorporates a 7-inch capacitive touchscreen display with a resolution of 800×480 pixels. This high-resolution screen provides clear and detailed visuals, which are crucial for real-time monitoring and interaction. The touchscreen supports multi-touch inputs, allowing for an intuitive and responsive user interface. Its integration ensures that operators can easily access temperature data and control system functions directly, enhancing usability in fast-paced industrial settings [10].

a) Raspberry Pi 3 Microcomputer

At the core of the system is the Raspberry Pi 3 Model B, a versatile microcomputer equipped with a 1.2 GHz 64-bit quad-core ARM Cortex-A53 processor and 1 GB of RAM. This processing power is sufficient for handling real-time data acquisition, processing, and display tasks required by the temperature monitoring system. The Raspberry Pi 3 also features built-in Wi-Fi (802.11n) and Bluetooth 4.1 connectivity, providing potential for future enhancements such as remote monitoring or data transmission to central servers [11].

b) MAX6675 Thermocouple-to-Digital Converter Module

The MAX6675 module serves as an interface between the K-type thermocouple and the Raspberry Pi. It functions by reading the analog voltage signal generated by the thermocouple and converting it into a 12-bit digital value using the Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI) protocol. The module includes cold-junction compensation, which corrects for temperature variations at the connection point between the thermocouple and the converter, ensuring accurate measurements across a wide temperature range from 0°C to 1024°C [12].

c) K-Type Thermocouple Sensor

The temperature sensing element of the system is a K-type thermocouple, composed of chromel and alumel conductors. Renowned for its wide temperature range (-200°C to 1250°C) and durability, the K-type thermocouple is well-suited for high-temperature industrial applications. In this system, it is used to measure temperatures within an industrial oven,

providing critical data for monitoring processes that operate at elevated temperatures, up to 800°C in our testing scenarios [13].

d) Integration and Functionality

The integration of these hardware components creates a robust temperature monitoring system capable of withstanding harsh industrial conditions while delivering precise and reliable measurements. The touchscreen display and Raspberry Pi 3 facilitate an interactive user interface, allowing operators to view real-time temperature data and control system operations efficiently. The MAX6675 module and K-type thermocouple work in tandem to provide accurate temperature readings, which are essential for maintaining process integrity in high-temperature environments.

By carefully selecting and combining these components, the system achieves a balance of performance, reliability, and user-friendliness. This hardware configuration forms the foundation of the temperature monitoring solution, addressing the specific needs of industrial applications that demand precise thermal management and real-time data accessibility.

Compliance with IEC 60584-2021 Standard

The IEC 60584-2021 standard specifies the reference tables for thermocouples and outlines the tolerances for thermocouple types used in industrial settings. Our system utilizes a K-type thermocouple, and adherence to this standard ensures that the temperature measurements are accurate and consistent with international benchmarks.

By calibrating the K-type thermocouple according to the IEC 60584-2021 standard, we ensure that the voltage-to-temperature conversion is precise, which is critical for high-temperature measurements. The MAX6675 module's design aligns with the standard's specifications, providing cold-junction compensation and linearization based on the standard's reference tables.

Compliance with IEC 60584-2021 enhances the reliability of our temperature monitoring system, making it suitable for industrial applications where adherence to international standards is required for safety and quality control [14-17].

3. SYSTEM USER INTERFACE

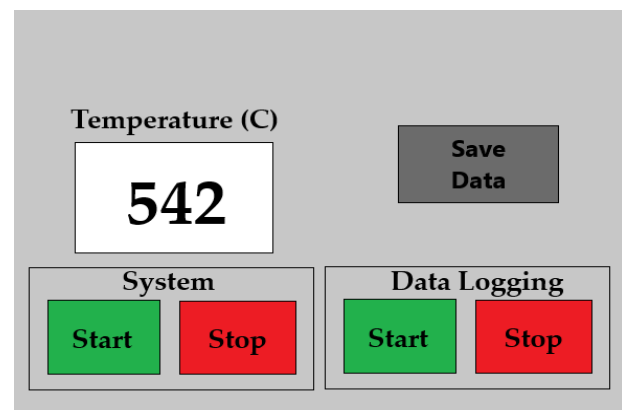


Figure 2. System user interface.

The industrial temperature monitoring system's user interface, developed using Tkinter, is designed to be straightforward and user-friendly, enabling operators to monitor and manage the system efficiently.

While IoT and remote-monitoring integration can enhance flexibility, the decision to design the system for on-site interaction was deliberate. Industrial environments often present challenges such as limited network connectivity, strict security protocols, and the need for immediate response times. By utilizing a touchscreen interface directly connected to the Raspberry Pi 3, the system ensures real-time data access without reliance on external networks, reducing potential points of failure. This approach enhances system reliability and security, making it suitable for industries where on-site monitoring is crucial. Future developments may explore remote-monitoring capabilities as network infrastructures in industrial settings improve [18-20].

- a) **Temperature Display** – Positioned prominently at the top of the interface, the temperature display shows the current reading in degrees Celsius (°C) in a large, bold font. This allows the operator to easily track the real-time temperature, ensuring constant awareness of the monitored environment.
- b) **System Controls** – Underneath the temperature display, a "System" panel provides two essential controls: a green Start button to activate temperature monitoring and a red Stop button to halt the process. These color-coded buttons offer a clear visual distinction, making it easy for users to start and stop the monitoring system as needed.
- c) **Data Logging Controls** – Next to the system controls, the "Data Logging" panel contains a similar pair of buttons: Start (green) to begin recording temperature data and Stop (red) to end data logging. This separation of controls allows operators to monitor and log data independently, providing flexibility in managing when data should be captured.
- d) **Save Data Button** – To the right of the interface, a Save Data button enables users to save recorded temperature data at any point. This feature is particularly useful for maintaining historical data, enabling operators to review temperature trends and maintain documentation of environmental conditions.

The layout of the interface is intuitive and visually clear, with distinct buttons for each function and consistent color coding. This setup provides operators with a user-friendly experience, allowing them to interact with the system efficiently in industrial environments where quick decision-making is crucial.

4. SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

The system was implemented on an industrial electric furnace Henan Sante STD-288-12 (Figure 3), designed for high-temperature applications, capable of reaching continuous operation temperatures up to 1100°C.

Although the furnace can reach 1100°C, testing was stopped at 800°C due to the limitations of the MAX6675 module and considerations for sensor longevity. The MAX6675 thermocouple-to-digital converter has an effective temperature measurement range up to 1024°C, but its accuracy diminishes near the upper limit. Additionally, prolonged exposure of the K-type thermocouple to temperatures above 800°C can accelerate sensor degradation, affecting reliability and lifespan. Furthermore, many industrial processes operate within the 0 to 800°C range, making this the most relevant range for our system's intended applications.



Figure 3. Industrial furnace Henan Sante STD-288-12.

The furnace features a robust, insulated chamber with heating elements mounted on the inner walls, which ensure uniform heat distribution across the chamber. It has a durable, heat-resistant door with secure locking mechanisms to contain the heat safely during operation. The control panel on the side includes temperature and time controls, along with safety switches to maintain stable and accurate temperature settings. This setup is ideal for the temperature monitoring system, as it allows precise measurement and control of high temperatures. By implementing the monitoring system on this furnace, real-time temperature data can be captured, providing critical insights for operators and enhancing process control. The combination of the furnace's high-performance heating capabilities and the system's real-time monitoring adds value to industries requiring meticulous temperature management in extreme conditions.

For evaluating the temperature monitoring system, four testing scenarios were established to assess its performance across different high-temperature ranges.

The furnace used in testing is capable of reaching continuous operation temperatures of up to 1100°C, providing a robust environment for system validation.

- a) **Scenario 1: 0 to 500°C** – In this initial test, the system was examined within a moderate temperature range up to 500°C. This range is commonly suitable for medium-heat industrial processes, allowing for the assessment of accuracy and response time under standard

conditions. Figure 4 illustrates the temperature progression over time for the scenario ranging from 0 to 500°C. Initially, there is a steady increase in temperature, reaching the target range. Once stabilized at 500°C, the temperature fluctuates slightly, showing the system's response in maintaining the set level and demonstrates the system's ability to monitor and log temperature changes accurately within the specified range.

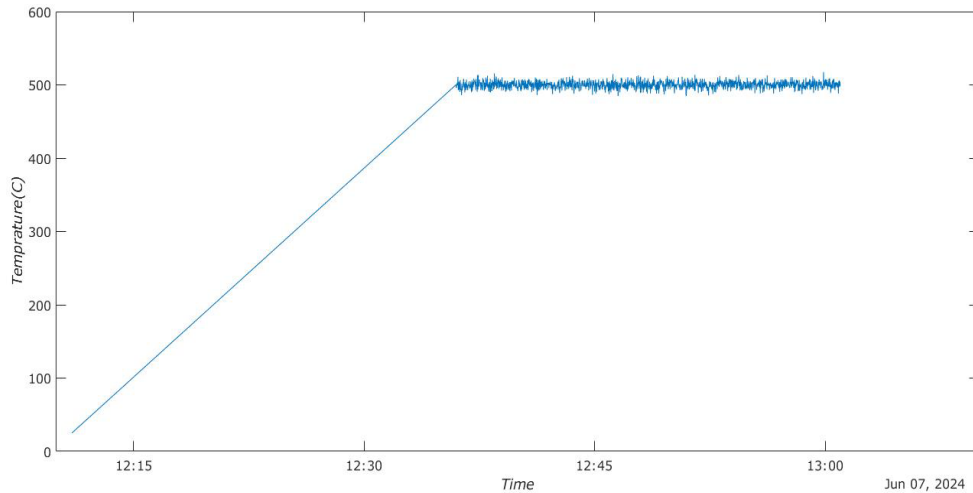


Figure 4. Test scenario 1 (0 to 500°C)

- b) **Scenario 2: 0 to 600°C** – In the second scenario, temperatures were raised to 600°C. This step up allowed for further validation of the system's stability and precision as it approached higher operational demands. Figure 5 shows the temperature progression over time for the scenario ranging from 0 to 600°C. The temperature steadily increases until reaching the

600°C target, after which it stabilizes, with minor fluctuations around the set temperature. This visual representation demonstrates the system's ability to monitor and log temperature changes accurately, as well as its stability in maintaining high temperatures within the specified range.

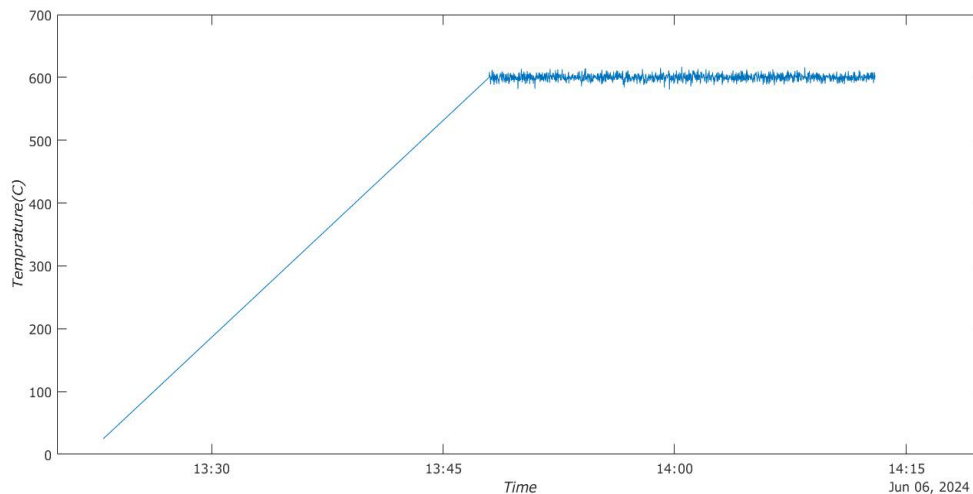


Figure 5. Test scenario 2 (0 to 600°C)

- c) **Scenario 3: 0 to 700°C** – Extending the range to 700°C, this test replicated conditions encountered in high-heat processes like ceramics and metal treatment. The test helped verify the system's durability and performance reliability in sustained high-temperature environments. Figure 6 illustrates the temperature progression over time for the scenario ranging from 0 to

700°C. The temperature rises steadily to reach the 700°C target and then stabilizes, showing minor fluctuations around the set point. This test confirms the system's capacity for consistent monitoring and data logging in high-temperature conditions, demonstrating reliability and accuracy at an elevated temperature range suitable for various industrial processes

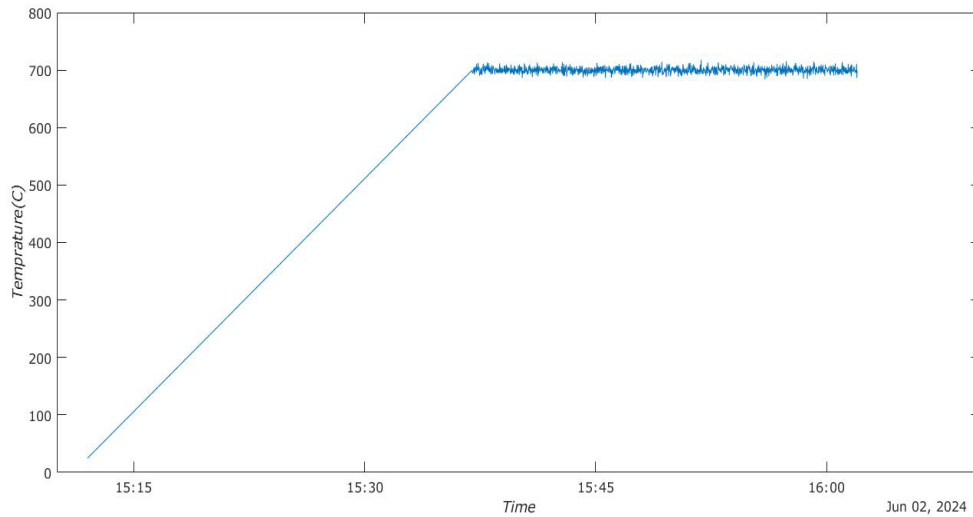


Figure 6. Test scenario 3 (0 to 700°C)

- d) **Scenario 4: 0 to 800°C** – The final scenario tested the system at 800°C, a level requiring strict thermal management in industrial applications. This scenario confirmed the system's capacity to handle continuous high temperatures, ensuring that the monitoring setup is dependable for prolonged use in extreme conditions.

Figure 7 shows the temperature progression over time for the scenario ranging from 0 to 800°C. The temperature rises steadily to reach the 800°C target, then stabilizes with minimal fluctuations around this point. This test confirms the system's capability for accurate and stable monitoring at an even higher temperature range, demonstrating its reliability for applications requiring precise thermal management at elevated levels.

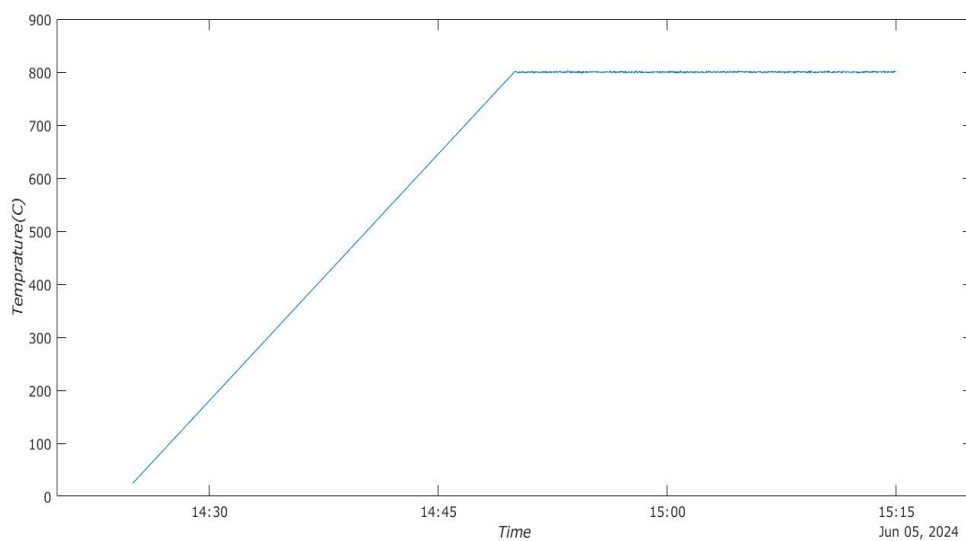


Figure 7. Test scenario 4 (0 to 800°C)

These scenarios demonstrated the system's accuracy, stability, and reliability across a wide temperature range, with the oven's 1100°C capability providing a controlled high-temperature environment. The results confirmed the system's effectiveness, making it a valuable tool for high-precision temperature monitoring in demanding industrial applications.

To evaluate the accuracy of the temperature monitoring system, an error analysis was conducted by comparing the measured temperatures from our system with the oven's set temperatures. The absolute error (ΔT) was calculated as:

$$\Delta T = |T_{\text{measured}} - T_{\text{set}}| \quad (1)$$

The relative error (%) was calculated as:

$$\text{Relative Error (\%)} = \left(\frac{\Delta T}{T_{\text{set}}} \right) \times 100\% \quad (2)$$

Table 1. Absolute and Relative Errors at Different Temperatures

Test Scenario	T_{set} (°C)	T_{measured} (°C)	Absolute Error (°C)	Relative Error (%)
Scenario 1	500	498	2	0.40%
Scenario 2	600	597	3	0.50%
Scenario 3	700	696	4	0.57%
Scenario 4	800	795	5	0.63%

The results indicate that the absolute error remained within $\pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ across all tested temperatures, and the relative error was less than 1%. These errors are within acceptable limits for industrial applications, demonstrating the system's high accuracy and reliability.

5. CONCLUSIONS

The industrial temperature monitoring system developed and tested in this project demonstrates significant reliability, accuracy, and stability across a wide range of high-temperature conditions. By adhering to the IEC 60584-2021 standard, the system ensures internationally recognized accuracy in temperature measurements using the K-type thermocouple.

Through the four testing scenarios—from 0 to 500°C up to 0 to 800°C—the system consistently maintained real-time monitoring, showing stable temperature readings with minimal absolute and relative errors. The decision to limit testing to 800°C was based on the limitations of the MAX6675 module and the desire to ensure sensor longevity, aligning with the operational temperatures of most industrial processes.

The focus on on-site interaction through a user-friendly touchscreen interface was deliberate, prioritizing reliability and security in industrial environments where

network connectivity may be limited or pose risks. This design choice enhances immediate access to data and reduces potential points of failure.

In conclusion, the developed system meets the demands of industrial temperature monitoring with an effective combination of durability, precision, and compliance with international standards. It provides a solid foundation for future enhancements, such as IoT integration, as industrial network infrastructures evolve.

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