lm_sensors – смотрим температуру CPU

```
$ sudo yum install lm_sensors
```

Запускаем обнаружение

```
$ sudo sensors-detect
```

```
# sensors-detect revision 3.4.0-4 (2016-06-01)
# System: Gigabyte Technology Co., Ltd. G41M-Combo
# Kernel: 3.10.0-862.11.6.el7.x86_64 x86_64
# Processor: Intel(R) Celeron(R) CPU E1400 @ 2.00GHz (6/15/13)

This program will help you determine which kernel modules you need
to load to use lm_sensors most effectively. It is generally safe
and recommended to accept the default answers to all questions,
unless you know what you're doing.

Some south bridges, CPUs or memory controllers contain embedded sensors.
Do you want to scan for them? This is totally safe. (YES/no): yes
Silicon Integrated Systems SIS5595... No
VIA VT82C686 Integrated Sensors... No
VIA VT8231 Integrated Sensors... No
AMD K8 thermal sensors... No
AMD Family 10h thermal sensors... No
AMD Family 11h thermal sensors... No
AMD Family 12h and 14h thermal sensors... No
AMD Family 15h thermal sensors... No
AMD Family 16h thermal sensors... No
AMD Family 15h power sensors... No
AMD Family 16h power sensors... No
Intel digital thermal sensor... Success!
(driver `coretemp')
Intel AMB FB-DIMM thermal sensor... No
```

```
Intel 5500/5520/X58 thermal sensor... No
VIA C7 thermal sensor... No
VIA Nano thermal sensor... No


Some Super I/O chips contain embedded sensors. We have to
write to
standard I/O ports to probe them. This is usually safe.
Do you want to scan for Super I/O sensors? (YES/no):
Probing for Super-I/O at 0x2e/0x2f
Trying family `National Semiconductor/ITE'... No
Trying family `SMSC'... No
Trying family `VIA/Winbond/Nuvoton/Fintek'... No
Trying family `ITE'... Yes
Found `ITE IT8720F Super IO Sensors' Success!
(address 0x290, driver `it87')
Probing for Super-I/O at 0x4e/0x4f
Trying family `National Semiconductor/ITE'... No
Trying family `SMSC'... No
Trying family `VIA/Winbond/Nuvoton/Fintek'... No
Trying family `ITE'... No

Some systems (mainly servers) implement IPMI, a set of common
interfaces
through which system health data may be retrieved, amongst
other things.
We first try to get the information from SMBIOS. If we don't
find it
there, we have to read from arbitrary I/O ports to probe for
such
interfaces. This is normally safe. Do you want to scan for
IPMI
interfaces? (YES/no): yes
Probing for `IPMI BMC KCS' at 0xca0... No
Probing for `IPMI BMC SMIC' at 0xca8... No

Some hardware monitoring chips are accessible through the ISA
I/O ports.
We have to write to arbitrary I/O ports to probe them. This is
usually
safe though. Yes, you do have ISA I/O ports even if you do not
```

```
have any
ISA slots! Do you want to scan the ISA I/O ports? (yes/NO):

Lastly, we can probe the I2C/SMBus adapters for connected hardware
monitoring devices. This is the most risky part, and while it works
reasonably well on most systems, it has been reported to cause trouble
on some systems.
Do you want to probe the I2C/SMBus adapters now? (YES/no):
Using driver `i2c-i801' for device 0000:00:1f.3: Intel 82801G ICH7
Module i2c-dev loaded successfully.

Next adapter: i915 gmbus ssc (i2c-0)
Do you want to scan it? (yes/NO/selectively):

Next adapter: i915 gmbus vga (i2c-1)
Do you want to scan it? (yes/NO/selectively):

Next adapter: i915 gmbus panel (i2c-2)
Do you want to scan it? (yes/NO/selectively):

Next adapter: i915 gmbus dpc (i2c-3)
Do you want to scan it? (yes/NO/selectively):

Next adapter: i915 gmbus dpb (i2c-4)
Do you want to scan it? (yes/NO/selectively):

Next adapter: i915 gmbus dpd (i2c-5)
Do you want to scan it? (yes/NO/selectively):

Next adapter: SMBus I801 adapter at 0500 (i2c-6)
Do you want to scan it? (yes/NO/selectively):

Now follows a summary of the probes I have just done.
Just press ENTER to continue:

Driver `it87':
* ISA bus, address 0x290
```

```
Chip `ITE IT8720F Super IO Sensors' (confidence: 9)

Driver `coretemp':
* Chip `Intel digital thermal sensor' (confidence: 9)

Do you want to overwrite /etc/sysconfig/lm_sensors? (YES/no):
yes
Unloading i2c-dev... OK
```

Смотрим показания:

```
# sensors
coretemp-isa-0000
Adapter: ISA adapter
Core 0: +40.0°C (high = +86.0°C, crit = +100.0°C)
Core 1: +43.0°C (high = +86.0°C, crit = +100.0°C)

it8720-isa-0290
Adapter: ISA adapter
in0: +1.17 V (min = +0.00 V, max = +4.08 V)
in1: +1.95 V (min = +0.00 V, max = +4.08 V)
in2: +3.34 V (min = +0.00 V, max = +4.08 V)
+5V: +2.91 V (min = +0.00 V, max = +4.08 V)
in4: +0.40 V (min = +0.00 V, max = +2.10 V)
in5: +3.04 V (min = +0.00 V, max = +4.08 V)
in6: +2.11 V (min = +0.00 V, max = +4.08 V)
5VSB: +2.96 V (min = +0.00 V, max = +4.08 V)
Vbat: +3.25 V
fan1: 2303 RPM (min = 0 RPM)
fan2: 2824 RPM (min = 0 RPM)
temp1: -55.0°C (low = +127.0°C, high = +127.0°C) sensor =
thermistor
temp2: -2.0°C (low = +127.0°C, high = +127.0°C) sensor =
thermistor
temp3: +27.0°C (low = +127.0°C, high = +127.0°C) sensor =
thermal diode
cpu0_vid: +1.325 V
intrusion0: ALARM
```

Для наблюдения в режиме реального времени запускаем:

```
# watch sensors
```

```
Every 2,0s: sensors Sat Aug 18 07:43:29 2018

coretemp-isa-0000
Adapter: ISA adapter
Core 0: +40.0°C (high = +86.0°C, crit = +100.0°C)
Core 1: +43.0°C (high = +86.0°C, crit = +100.0°C)

it8720-isa-0290
Adapter: ISA adapter
in0: +1.17 V (min = +0.00 V, max = +4.08 V)
in1: +1.95 V (min = +0.00 V, max = +4.08 V)
in2: +3.34 V (min = +0.00 V, max = +4.08 V)
+5V: +2.91 V (min = +0.00 V, max = +4.08 V)
in4: +0.40 V (min = +0.00 V, max = +2.10 V)
in5: +3.04 V (min = +0.00 V, max = +4.08 V)
in6: +2.11 V (min = +0.00 V, max = +4.08 V)
5VSB: +2.96 V (min = +0.00 V, max = +4.08 V)
Vbat: +3.25 V
fan1: 2311 RPM (min = 0 RPM)
fan2: 2824 RPM (min = 0 RPM)
temp1: -55.0°C (low = +127.0°C, high = +127.0°C) sensor =
thermistor
temp2: -2.0°C (low = +127.0°C, high = +127.0°C) sensor =
thermistor
temp3: +27.0°C (low = +127.0°C, high = +127.0°C) sensor =
thermal diode
cpu0_vid: +1.325 V
intrusion0: ALARM
```