Data logging is the process of automatic capture of data in an experiment. Data loggers are simply electronics devices that capture data (analogue signals) and convert them into digital signals to be fed to the computer for live or later analysis. Using the appropriate software, data can be displayed in various forms, including graphics for visual interpretation.

Students need not spend much time to consult various textbooks in order to revisit their prior knowledge; they can conceptually formulate logical ideas of the processes when they link theory with the actual data obtained from data logging. The teaching associated with data logging will enable students to participate in the construction knowledge.

The Pilot Project
10 secondary schools have embarked on a pilot project, namely: Droopnath Ramphul SSS, Calebasses, Islamic Cultural College, Port Louis, M Sungeelee SSS, Surinam,Hindu Girls College, Curepipe, Swami Sivananda SSS, Bambous,Modern College, Flacq,St Andrews College, Rose Hill,Shrimati Indira Gandhi SSS, Quartier Militaire,Le Chou College, Lady Sushil Ramgoolam SSS, Triolet, Rajcoomar Gajadhur SSS, Flacq and Rodrigues College .The Research Team is helping teachers to successfully embed ICT and data logging in their normal lessons.

What is data logging?
Data logging is the process of automatic capture of data in an experiment. Data loggers will bring cognitive acceleration to learning, as the teacher can support his/her teaching with undeniable facts, thus enabling students to revisit any misconception they hold on the spot.

How can students benefit from data logging?

- Measuring changes accurately.
  The pH or concentration of a solution can be accurately measured within a short time interval. The amount of oxygen given off during photosynthesis or breathing by insects can also be determined with high degree of accuracy.

- Measuring changes that are difficult to measure.
  For example, the temperature of a small quantity of liquid, infra red radiation, ultraviolet radiation or the signal emitted from a mobile phone.

- Measuring several physical quantities at a time.
  It is difficult to measure changes in physical quantities with commonly-used apparatuses with more than one student is required to handle. These drawbacks are overcome with data logging.

- Remote monitoring of data.
  Changes in temperature, pressure, concentration or heart beat can be monitored by remote control through data logging over the internet.

- Monitoring slow changes in a physical quantity such as the temperature of an insulated container or gradual change in concentration of a solution as a result of diffusion.
  The variation of temperature inside a green house over a period of 24 hours can be measured to find out at which time the temperature is maximum/minimum without actually being present in the greenhouse.