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**RESEARCH METHODS FOR POSTGRADUATES, SECOND EDITION**, by Tony Greenfield, Arnold, London, 2002, xiv + 370 pp., ISBN 0-340-80656-7 (Pbk., £19.99)

The front cover of this book carries a quotation from a review of the first edition by John Gribben in the *New Scientist*, calling this “the most useful book any new postgraduate could ever buy” and this accolade seems to be fully warranted. The book has been produced under auspices that ought to ensure high quality. It is explained in the preface written for the first edition that in 1994 the British government, in a white paper called *Realising our Potential*, recommended that all graduates wishing to study for doctorates should first take a one-year master’s course in research methods. Several universities have introduced such courses and more are planned. This book has been written as a response to that development, and is meant to serve as a textbook, though without rigidly dictating course content.

The total of contributors is no less than twenty-eight, and the 42 chapters, most of them the work of a single author, are grouped into ten Parts. The first Part, headed Introduction, has six chapters that give useful initial orientation, and the next with three chapters discusses ways of obtaining support. The final Part, headed Future, has a chapter on Protecting and Exploiting Technology and one on Career Opportunities. In between there is an enormous amount of information about the conduct of research, including tools and methods of collecting and analysing data and of presenting the results. There are hints about making the best use of library facilities, and of course the Internet, and about using word processors and spreadsheets and computer packages for statistical analysis and modelling and some less obvious purposes such as guiding Innovation.

One use of the book will be simply as a source of recommendations for such things as statistical packages and addresses of websites, but it offers very much more. The contributors have not been afraid to depart from the strictly factual and to give general advice based on their own experience. There is consequently some material that may not be directly applicable to all types of research or research situations, or personalities of researcher, or even known idiosyncrasies of examiners, but all of it is well worth reading and pondering.

Part Four has the title “Creativity” and consists of four chapters whose authors give their views on how creativity can be encouraged. The first discusses the life of Charles Darwin as a supreme innovator and suggests ways of profiting from his example. The last of the chapters brings even this elusive topic down to earth by reviewing websites that provide systematic aids to creativity.

The book certainly merits its acceptance as essential reading for postgraduates and will be valuable to anyone associated in any way with research or with presentation of technical or scientific information of any kind.

Alex M. Andrew  
95 Finch Road  
Earley  
Reading RG6 7JX  
(UK)

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**BEYOND WEBCAMS: AN INTRODUCTION TO ONLINE ROBOTS**, by Ken Goldberg and Roland Siegwart, MIT Press, Cambridge, Mass., 2002, xxi + 331 pp., ISBN 0-262-07225-4 (Hbk, £30.95)

It was remarked in an early paper on machine pattern recognition, recalled by Andrew,<sup>1</sup> that the intelligence of computers had an elusive, unnatural quality. The usual inputs and outputs, as bit streams representing numbers or character strings, correspond to

only a part of the sensory inputs and motor outputs of humans. At a later stage the Internet was initially a means of transmitting mainly text and numbers but took on a different character when webcams were introduced, especially when commands to direct the webcam were also transmitted. Now, in the same way as robotics altered the character of computing and AI, it also alters that of the Internet by letting it interact with the real 3D world.

As the editors recall in their Introduction to the present book, remote-controlled robots were first imagined in science fiction, then were put into practice in the 1940s for the remote handling of radioactive material. Since then they have come to be used to explore the depths of the ocean and surfaces of planets, as well as to defuse bombs and clean up hazardous waste. In these applications the robots were usually accessible only to specialists, but now there is the possibility of having robots freely accessible through the Internet. The book contains detailed descriptions of eighteen systems allowing this.

A distinction is made between remote-controlled robots (tele-robots) and simpler devices for remote operation, though it may be difficult to say just where the line should be drawn. A degree of autonomy and hence intelligence built into the robot can allow effective operation despite transmission delays and limited bandwidth of the two-way communication channels linking the robot to its controller. Transmission delays are inevitable in planetary exploration, and the Internet brings the added complication that delays are variable and unpredictable. One of the schemes described in the book is said to operate satisfactorily at times of the day when Internet traffic is light but to be unworkable at other times.

The situation can also be helped by incorporating “intelligence” or sophistication at the controlling end of the link. A facility allowing prediction can help to give effective control despite transmission delays. It can also be useful to have the controller operate on a simulation of the robot environment rather than having all information about the environment continuously signalled back. The operator’s viewpoint can also be adjusted automatically. These measures not only overcome limitations imposed by the links between controller and robot but also those due to the operator’s own processing capacity. It is of course expected that as the Internet develops the problems will become less because transmission delays will reduce and bandwidths will increase.

Towards the end of the Introduction by the editors, it is mentioned that as their work went to press there was an announcement that an American company had marketed an off-the-shelf online robot along with all necessary software. The website *www.irobot.com* is quoted, and it gives the information that the company is called the iRobot Corporation and has as its cofounder and chairman Rodney A. Brooks who is also director of the MIT AI Laboratory. A recent book<sup>2</sup> is associated with the project.

The eighteen chapters following the Introduction all describe particular implementations, and are grouped into four Parts according to the aspect that they mainly illustrate. The four papers in the first Part are concerned mainly with problems of manipulation. The first of them describes an underwater robot that was used in exploring the Titanic, and the next refers to two robots that are essentially toys, but nevertheless are instructive as demonstrations, one of them being the robot-tended garden described in an earlier publication by Goldberg.<sup>3</sup> In another chapter a true domestic robot is described that can be instructed remotely to do such things as loading laundry, and checking that doors are locked.

The five papers in Part Two describe applications where robot mobility is a feature. One is about Xavier, a mobile robot that has been in operation at Carnegie Mellon University since 1995, and accepts commands to visit classrooms and offices to deliver messages and jokes. Its link to the Internet is by radio. Another chapter describes the use of helium balloons driven by fans and fully equipped with cameras and microphones so as to constitute Personal Roving Presences that can visit laboratories or listen-in on conferences.