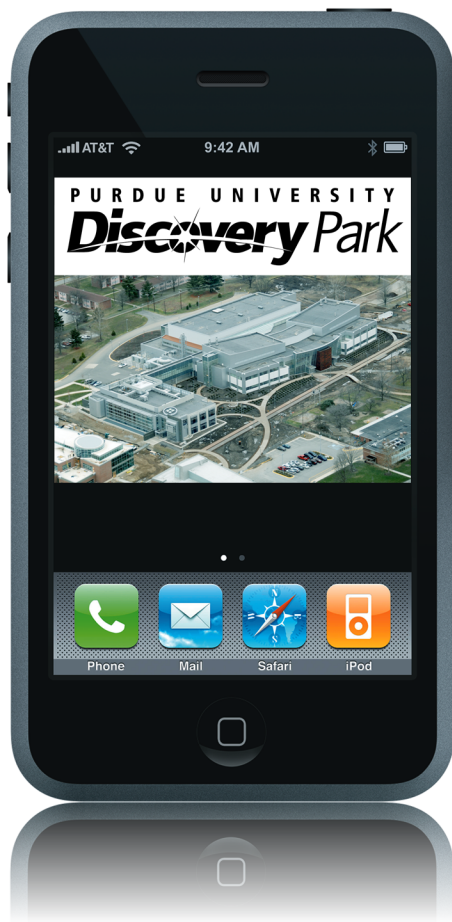


The Discovery Park Ubitour

A mobile experience guided by your cell phone

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DISCOVERY PARK UBITOUR MAP AND DIRECTIONS

Walk from stop 1 to stop 11, scanning at each location the 2d code you find at each location. You can scan the code on the wall, or the code on this map. When the clip is displayed on your device, tap once to play it. Each clip will provide directions to the next stop. Stops 1-3 are inside Burton, on the first floor. Stops 4-5 on the first floor of MANN, stop 6 on the first floor of BINDLEY, 7 on the second floor of BINDLEY, then you cross the skywalk, to BIRCK and around the clean room in the corridor behind it, to stop 8, then go down to stop 9, also in BIRCK, then back up to the skywalk, for stop 10, in the middle of the skywalk, and then return in front of Burton, at stop 11.

8. Second floor back corridor, look at first orange windows to the clean room

10. At the middle of the skywalk, look outside, toward DIC ← (not on this map)

7. On second floor face door to the lab, next to elevators

9. Look at the Lego sculpture, under the stairs

6. In small entrance lobby, face the wall

1. Inside, face the café

2. Inside, look outside through corner windows

3. Look down the hallway

11. Just inside the Burton Morgan portico looking out at Discovery Park.

4. Inside, under round staircase, look at the Mann painting.

5. Inside hall, look out the window toward Burton Morgan

1. Work on smoothing micro-roads on the surface of the substance.
 → Test whether it will work with the patient.
 2. Corn, table sugar products.
 → really biodegradable? Impact? (Check with B.)
 → will these versions dissolve?
 3. Is it scaleable? Check with E.
 4. Work toward pub. GK12 protocols

Contents of Last Document

Learn

about the Discovery Park by taking our mystery video Ubitour

Visit

11 locations on the Discovery Park campus to find 2d codes

Scan the 2d codes

to watch video clips that will help you solve the mystery

THE UBITOUR is a scavenger hunt guided by a mobile phone. You will visit 11 locations on campus (see tour map on back cover) and at each location you will watch a video clip on your cell phone. The 11 clips that you will watch are part of a story. They will help you solve the mystery of a lost document and will teach you about the interdisciplinary, life-changing research hosted by Discovery Park.

To take the Discovery Park Ubitour, you need a smartphone. You can use any iPhone, Android or Blackberry. At each of the 11 eleven locations that you will visit you need to find a 2d code posted on a wall. Scan it and tap the image to play the video clip associated with that place. Each clip will tell you a part of the story and will provide directions to the next stop.

2d codes look like the sign at the top of the page. You will see them on walls or on posters, labeled with a number and UBITOUR. You can also scan the codes found on the map at each stop, they do the same thing.

How do the codes work?

Each code acts like a product barcode. It encodes a web address, which your phone can scan. Once scanned, the codes will automatically trigger a video clip that will start playing on your phone with the help of a few taps. In essence, the codes save you the trouble of typing URL to see the clip.



Scan me!

This is an example of a 2d code. It works like a barcode for cell phones. You need a phone application to be able to read information enclosed in it. Read this section for details.

To scan 2d codes, your mobile phone should have:

- A code scanning application
- A camera
- A connection to the Internet (some call it a "data plan")
- A Web browser
- A media player

iPhone

The iPhone is the best tool to take our tour. It has all of the above, except for the application. To get the app, do the following. Press the App Store button. Search for "i-nigma" (use the dash and make sure you type an "i" at the beginning). Load the free version of the i-nigma reader. When done, tap on the i-nigma icon. Point the camera at the 2d code on the previous page. See what happens. If you do not like i-nigma, you can also try neoreader, quickmark, scanlife or any other 2d code scanning app. To find alternative readers, type in the App search box "2d" code or "qr code".

Windows Mobile/Pocket PC Phone

If your phone is a smartphone running on a Windows-based operating system, to install a scanning app you should first open up your Web browser. In most cases, that would be Internet Explorer. Type <http://i-nigma.mobi> in the address bar. Your phone will be immediately recognized, and you will be provided a link and information for downloading the application. If the trick does not work, your OS might be very, very, old. How about you indulge yourself by getting a new phone?

Blackberry Phone

Try the same trick as above. The phone should be automatically recognized. If this does not work, try any of the other links listed for "all other phones" below.

Android Phone

Take your Android in your hand. Go to Android Market. Search for "barcode scanner." Choose i-nigma, Barcode Scanner, or another 2d code scanning app. Open the application and scan the first 2d code to begin the tour.

All other phones

Go to <http://i-nigma.mobi>

Stop 1 - In Which a Lost List is Found

Stand to the left of the flags in the Burton Morgan café lobby, looking toward the coffee shop. You should have the sign with the number 1 on it right in front of you. Tour guide should appear to stand in front of the pillar.

Stop

1



3

Stop 1 - In Which a Lost List is Found

Here's what happened: Back in the second week of my job as a holographic tour guide, I was floating by one of these tables here at the Burton Morgan coffee shop, trying to brainstorm ideas for a memorable tour, when out of the corner of my eye I saw a piece of paper glide under my table. I picked it up, and immediately asked around to find out who might have dropped it. This person was apparently moving fast, because no one around me could tell me much. I hadn't been at Discovery Park long, but I knew enough to realize this insignificant-seeming paper could be a vital link in the chain toward solving an important social problem, such as finding a cure for cancer. So I put the tour brainstorming on hold for the day and decided I needed to play Sherlock Holmes instead. I hadn't been at Discovery Park long, but I knew that important projects went on here. What if this person was working on things that were confidential? So I decided to keep my real mission on the down-low, which meant going undercover. Thankfully my role as a tour guide gave me the perfect excuse to ask lots of questions about projects happening here at Discovery Park. I knew it would be a challenge to come up with the right questions that wouldn't give away my real goal, but I figured I could handle it.

It was only later I realized that what happened that day was the perfect story to give you a sense of the amazing interdisciplinary research that goes on here at Discovery Park. You may even want to test your deductive skills as we follow that day's path.

So the paper I'm talking about is replicated on the back cover of the booklet that you got at the beginning of the tour. If you forgot to pick one up, you'll want to go back and get one after this stop: it's got important maps and directions in it that will help you get around during the tour. Anyway, if you took a moment to study the paper, I'm sure you would infer, as I did, that it was someone's task list. That was good, because I knew that even with all my skills, tracking down the owner of the paper could be really hard. In fact, it was a bit like sifting through a haystack to find a tiny nanoparticle, as our friends over at Birck Nanotechnology Center [building to the right] might say. See, about 2000 Purdue faculty, not to mention masses of students and post doctoral researchers, work with the Discovery Park centers housed in these buildings. I just hoped it didn't belong to someone collaborating from some other university or from some partner organization or corporation, either local or international. I knew the possibilities were endless, and without a name, this was definitely a job for a pavement-pounding gumshoe rather than for Google.

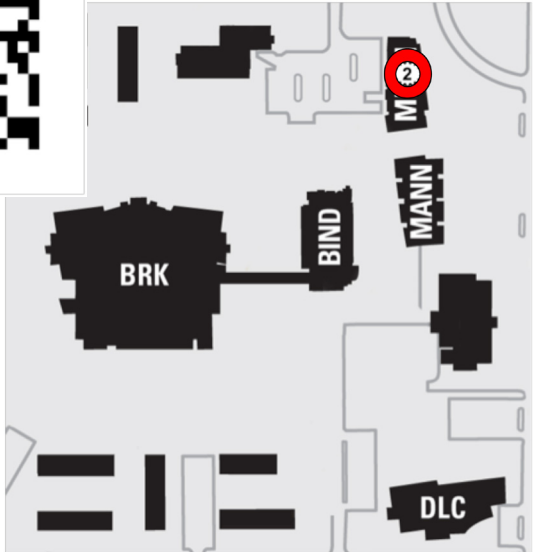
Before I started, I had to get the lay of the land, so I got into a better position to see most of the buildings of Discovery Park to remember what went on in each of them. Go toward the coffee shop entrance and take a few moments to study the task list. When you're ready for the next episode, step around to the other side of the pillar, right behind me. Face a bit to the right so you can get a good view out the windows.

Stop 2 - The Search Begins

Stand inside Burton Morgan, in front of the coffee shop, facing out toward the fountain. Tour guide will be in the corner of the room facing the person.

Stop

2



Stop 2 - The Search Begins

Welcome back! I hadn't been at my tour guide job that long, so before I asked anyone anything, I needed to stand out here, looking out at the center of Discovery Park, to get a sense of what my options were. I already knew I was in the Burton Morgan Center for Entrepreneurship, whose main mission is to help people start new businesses based on scientific innovations. Burton Morgan staff and researchers often work with another part of campus, several miles away from here [to the left]. That's the Purdue Research Park, where seedling companies get their start—I sincerely hoped I wouldn't have to trudge over there. Over to your left, in the Mann building, researchers try to imagine new ways of living and doing business that don't damage the environment. That's called global sustainability. In the same building, researchers from across campus come together to solve health-care problems in a common space.

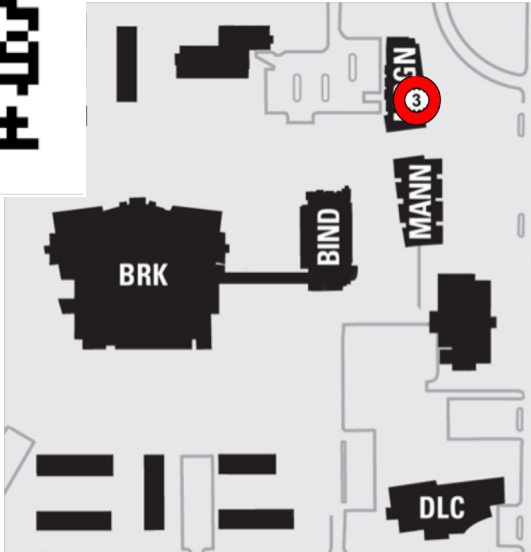
Back in the distance, [behind me and to my left] is the Discovery Learning Research Center. Its researchers work on new math and science teaching methods that are effective and fun. Finally, the connected buildings to your right [my left] are the Bindley Bioscience Center and the Birck Nanotechnology Center. They are full of Michael Crichton-esque intrigue. Researchers work there with molecules and cells to create tiny medical devices and microscopic treatments with mighty effects. Some of them are so small hundreds of them can fit on a pinhead. Other devices, equally small, create ways of making objects invisible, very much like Harry Potter's invisibility cloak. But these last buildings were not my first destination. If you look at task #3 on the back of your booklet—see where it says "Is it saleable? Check with E."?—you might be able to guess that I wasn't done with the Burton Morgan center yet. Turn around and head over toward the hallway to your left [my right] for marker #3. But first, you never know where you'll find clues to solving the paper's mystery, so feel free to study any posters you see around as well as the lobby's original painting of Garfield the cat, [to my right] which was done by the cartoonist, Jim Davis, himself. (Did you know he's from Indiana?)

Stop 3 - In Which Possibilities are Considered

Stand facing the posters at the entrance to the hallway that the Office of Engagement's offices are in. The tour guide would appear to be standing in the hallway on a specific poster.

Stop

3



Stop 3 - In Which Possibilities are Considered

Okay, so of course my first thought when I saw “Is it saleable?” on the paper, was to ask about the Life Sciences Business Competition that I knew had been organized right here in the entrepreneurship center. These are, after all, the people that help scientists turn their theoretical innovations into saleable commercial products, and the other tasks on the list made me think it was definitely a life sciences thing. So I got some of the staff to tell me some info about recent winners of the contest. I found, to my surprise, that Purdue helps many scientists at other universities to turn their innovations into products through these competitions. I could only hope it wasn't one of them, as that would be a royal pain to track down.

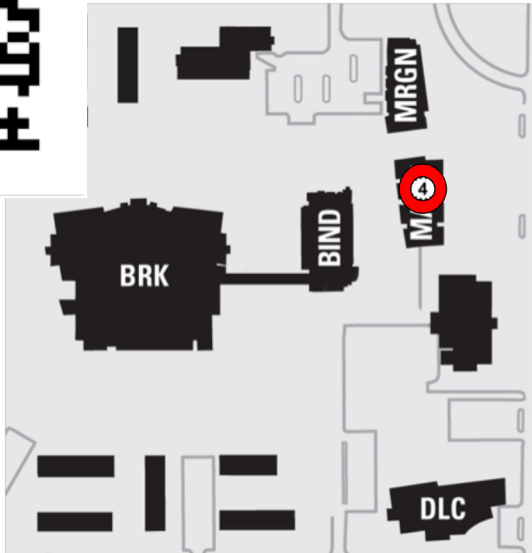
Thankfully, some of the winners were housed right here at Purdue Research Park (which suddenly didn't seem so far to travel). For instance, the lab of Dr. Daniel Rafferty here at Purdue had developed and patented a process for detecting cancer early on using several tiny metabolite biomarkers. These markers work like a highlighter to show the way a patient's levels of metabolism change. They attach to the diseased cells and pinpoint exactly if and where the cancer took root. There is no surgery involved and no harmful X ray exposure, just a little bit of chemical magic and a blood test. I got the name of the company and researcher and decided to go over only if I actually had to find the company's offices. But first I visited the folks working on the cancer problem over at the Mann building who had collaborated on the project. Head out the doors behind you and to your right [my left] and take the first sidewalk right to the MANN building. There, you'll find marker #4 in front of the paintings of the building's sponsors, and I'll tell you if my investigations bore fruit.

Stop 4 - Of Masks and Nanostars

Stand facing the paintings of the Mann's, the tour guide appearing in front of them.

Stop

4



Stop 4 - Of Masks and Nanostars

I'm glad to see you made it! So, before I asked anyone here at Mann any questions, I looked closer at the paper, thought through the clues, and realized using my Holmesian logic that an already-formed company was unlikely to be the answer. After all, the question "is it saleable?" seemed to come from someone who wasn't quite at that point yet. All the same, the second part of task #1, which read "Test whether it would work with the patient," made me think I was at least headed in the right direction.

So I ran into some cancer researcher in the lobby of Mann Hall, put on my tour guide mask and asked away. One of the projects they mentioned, having to do with biomedical imaging conducted in Bindley, seemed to jive well with both parts of task #1 on the paper, so I listened intently as they told me more about it. They had figured out a way to track molecules—that is, some of the tiniest particles—making their way around our cells in our bodies. Researchers inject tiny gold nanostars into those molecules, which twinkle as they made their progress around the cell. My mind was whirling as I listened—after all, this was evidence that my quarry could be working in Birk Nanotechnology Center [to my right] or Bindley Bioscience Center that very moment. I headed that way, but I knew that a detective must be thorough, so I made sure to linger a little longer at Mann building. So, I took a short detour upstairs to the Regenstrief Center for Healthcare Engineering, or RCHE (archee), as they affectionately call it around here. This is the other major research unit housed in Mann and is involved in research on safer and more efficient methods of healthcare delivery. You can go up there if you want to, but you can also hang around down here in the outer lobby and try to detect clues down here. While you're at it, make sure to check the painting of the Manns', for whom this building was named, and see if you can find anything off about the angles in this building. When done, go to the next marker, #5, right around the glass wall behind you to the corner of the outer lobby of MANN, facing the fountain. Take a look at the map in your booklet if you need further directions.

Stop 5 - In which the Straightest Line is not the Shortest Path

Stand in the outer lobby of Mann, facing out toward the fountain.

Stop

5



Stop 5 - In which the Straightest Line is not the Shortest Path

At RCHE, what seemed to be an initially promising track turned cold pretty soon. Two really interesting projects dealt with patient care, but none really fit the bill. One made it easier to see the doctor at the right time. The other helps doctors know sooner when patients aren't feeling well in the hospital. I kept thinking about them while walking down the Mann hallways. At the same time, I was admiring the many angles of the building that are just a little few degrees off what you'd expect. Like the building, these projects, or even the intriguing one about nanostars that swum around cells we encountered earlier, didn't quite seem to come to right angles with the clues, particularly those related to task #2, which talk about corn and sugar. After a moment's thought, I decided I should be more specific in my questions. The line about biodegradability of corn and sugar products in the dropped paper set me back on the right track through the maze of fascinating Discovery Park projects this paper had led me to.

So that's what I did. The folks here in Mann also told me about the C3Bio project, which is trying to squeeze car fuel out of corn stalks. You probably heard about ethanol, a fuel made from corn. To make ethanol, which is a type of alcohol, you need to ferment corn kernels, which turns their starch and sugars into spirit. This way of producing biofuel leaves out the rest of the plant, including the stalks, which are usually fed to the cows. Stalks and leaves, however, contain a lot of fuel-convertible substances, it's just difficult to get at them cheaply. This is what the C3Bio project is aiming to do. It uses chemical catalysts to break down the fortress-like cell walls that protect fuel making substances without expensive fermentation processes. C3Bio hopes not only to make a residual product into biofuel, but also to double the amount of fuel obtained from biomass. It's refineries will also be smaller, so small that you can load them on a trailer and move them from farm to farm. This project certainly fit with task #2, which specifically mentions corn products. So I got the names of those working on it. Here was the catch, though—while it was technically housed in Bindley [to my right], people from all over campus and Discovery Park were bound to be working on it. While I knew that even if my quarry were on the project, they could be anywhere, I fairly ran over to Bindley [to my right]. After all, that was the first place to start. Meet me in the front lobby over there by marker #6, and I'll tell you what I learned next. Take a minute to read the posters in the lobby before catching up with me—after all, they tell you about some of the research going on over there, and as I was to discover, there's certainly a lot of it.

Stop 6 - In Which a Tour Around the World is Considered and Quickly Abandoned

Stand the corner of the lobby next to the conference room, facing the corner. The tour guide stands in the corner.

Stop

6



Stop 6 - In Which a Tour Around the World is Considered and Quickly Abandoned

I was still pondering what my mystery project had to do with breaking up cells and squeezing out fuel from them as I arrived here, at the Bindley Bioscience building. It contains 6 state of the art labs where scientists work with the building blocks of life—cells and molecules. There is a project, for example, in which researchers track how drugs affect our cells using little tracking devices that light up what's going on for the camera. Live, on the screen! It's like those detective and spy shows where they track someone using GPS. But my focus was our cornstalks. Creating useful products or treatment from manipulating and visualizing intra cell processes would surely be common research fare at Bindley. As I stood there listening to the web of projects related to cell manipulation and imaging and the lists of those involved with them, I found out that projects can span many universities or even continents. Again, I realized how much Discovery Park is part of an international network of research institutions that constantly support each other, exchange ideas and work on projects together. (Gesture as appropriate).

At the same time, a thought kept nagging at me. The number of projects that could fit the things on the list has become greater. My toe began to tap in impatience as I stood listening and glancing down at the sheet of paper. Several of them could be ruled out, but a whole bunch of them could be the appropriate project—and even worse, the awful idea occurred to me that the list could be that of a single faculty member or staff person involved with several different projects, either ones that were connected to Discovery Park or others that were done at some other university. How then would I ever find the right person, or the right project?

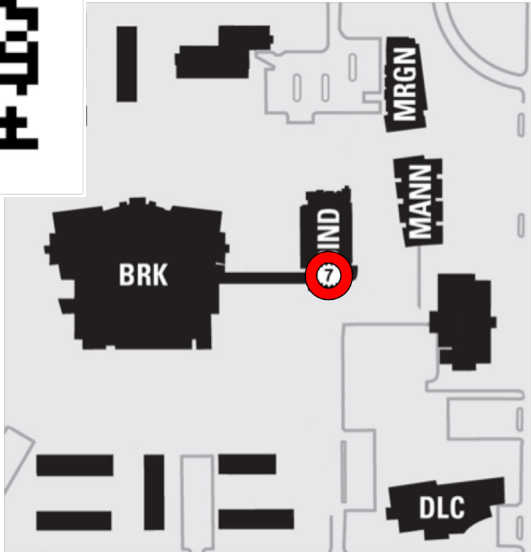
This was frustrating, but good detectives following in the footsteps of Sherlock Holmes didn't give up, they found scientific ways to narrow in on the solution. So I knew it was time to pull my ace from my sleeve, which meant heading upstairs to talk to those working on the fingerprinting spray that had been featured on CSI: Miami. Did you see that episode? I mean the one in which someone got caught by the residue of a substance they weren't supposed to be touching being on their fingerprints? Right, the technology to identify substances on fingerprints was invented here at Discovery Park. Turn around and go down the hallway behind you straight ahead to the far end of Bindley, take a right, and then another one to get to the elevators. Go up in the elevator to the second floor, and marker #7 will be right there. If you get lost, check your booklet, and feel free to stop along the way to read the fascinating posters you'll come across in the Bindley hallways—you never know whether you might find a clue that I missed.

Stop 7 - Fingerprints Can Be Deceiving

Stand with your back to the bank of windows, facing the doors leading to the labs. The tour guide would be facing you in front of the doors.

Stop

7



Stop 7 - Fingerprints Can Be Deceiving

Congratulations on making it here! I hope you didn't get lost. I'm sure you want to find out what made me think of this fingerprinting technology that I mentioned at the previous stop. Well, it struck me that whoever lost the paper held it in her or his hands. Hands have fingers. And fingers leave fingerprints. So, I casually got the guys working on the project to test the paper for fingerprints to demonstrate—just to show me, I said, how it had been done on CSI: Miami. Heh, heh, heh. They fell for it! I first had them take my fingerprints, and run the paper through their nifty portable fingerprint identification machine, called a mass spectrometer, to find the fingerprints I'd made and therefore eliminate me. Then they sprayed the sheet of paper to identify what the fingerprints other than mine had been touching. I really hoped they'd tell me these other fingers had been touching some other biofuel ingredients, or biomarkers, or the materials used for the nanostars project. But sadly, all their nifty spray could tell me was that most of the fingerprints that had been touching the paper, other than mine, had previously been touching fructose and sucrose, which were common derivatives from corn and sugar. This got me no further forward, since I could have guessed already this from task #2 on the paper. I waited until I was out in this hall to pound my head against the elevator. Like Holmes, though, I was far from defeated. After all, I hadn't yet followed up on the clue from task #1, where it talks about the micro-roads. It sounded like tiny paths dug into some small device or substance, to me. Micro, tiny, hm... This should be related to the Birck building, the nanotechnology superlaboratory. You see, nano means...

You know, what? Let's go there first, and then I'll explain what nanotechnology means on site... To get there you need to head that way, through the skywalk to your left [my right]. As you walk through the skywalk, take a look to your left out at the Discovery Learning Research Center. Once you get through the skywalk, keep walking straight through the double doors, around the mesh metal walls of the clean room entrance, all the way down to the end of the building where you'll find the double doors on your left to the "Cleanroom Viewing Aisle." Head straight down to the end of the viewing aisle and take a left. I will be in front of the first poster on your left. There are lots of possibilities for getting misrouted, so make sure to look closely at the Birck map in the booklet as you find your way there. There are also many interesting informative posters along the way, so take your time and read more about the cleanroom if you have time. On your way, make sure to take some time to look at the cleanroom, its entrance, the posters scattered along the way, and the many views of its interior provided by the viewing corridor. It's one of the most amazing places on campus—possibly in the world—and no matter how urgent my errand, I can't help but linger to learn more about it and marvel at the science-fiction-looking garb the scientists wear in it every time I go over to the nanotechnology center.

Stop 8 - In Which Cleanliness Has Never Been Closer to Godliness

Stand at an angle across from the first orange window just past the first bend of the viewing corridor, facing the tour guide, who would appear just to the right of the poster talking about flexible screens.

Stop

8



Stop 8 - In Which Cleanliness Has Never Been Closer to Godliness

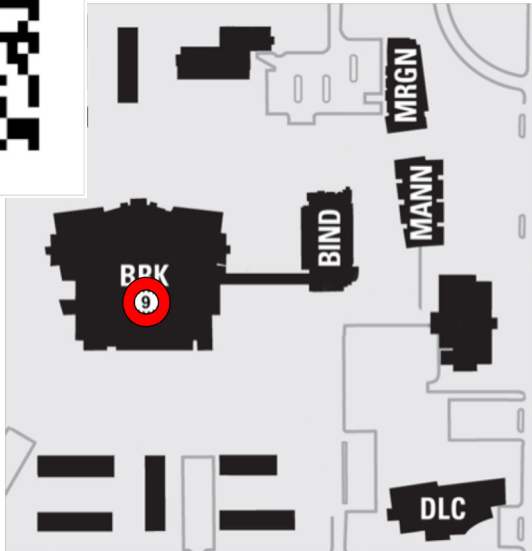
Hi again! Congrats on making it to the Clean Room! This is one of the most amazing locations at Discovery Park. It is where most Birck Nanotechnology center research takes place and as I said at the last stop, could be related to the micro-roads mentioned in the lost paper. Why could micro roads be connected to nanotechnology? Because micro and nano, both Greek origin words, mean tiny, small. Nano is in fact unfathomably small, invisibly tiny, and nanotechnology is incredibly tiny technology. We are talking things and devices the size of a molecule. For example, and a project we mentioned before, at Mann center a team of scientists use what they call "nanostars" to diagnose diseases. Nanostars are tiny devices that show how molecules make their way around our bodies by sparkling in the darkness of our cell protoplasm. To design such tools you need a super clean environment where nothing can interfere with the nano tools, not even dust specs. Nano tools are so small that one bit of dust hitting on the wrong spot would be the equivalent of a boulder falling on Wile E. Coyote. Thus, all nanotechnology research takes place in the incredibly Clean Room. In very clean homes, there are millions of dust particles per square foot. In this lab you will find only one dust speck per square foot! This is millions of times cleaner than your cleanest home. I figured if people were able to even imagine creating a space like this, surely I could figure out who owned some piece of paper. And once again I thought of those micro-roads. Could they be some sort of nano-technology? Running various word combinations through my mind that include micro and roads I saw this poster right behind me. Did my heart leap with joy? Look carefully at the poster and at the sheet of paper in the booklet to see if you can detect why one of the images on the poster gave me hope. If you have time, read the poster to find out about the fascinating project I went to investigate. Then make sure to take your time continuing down the corridor, glancing at other posters and other parts of the cleanroom, before carefully using your Birck map in the booklet to get out to the downstairs lobby. I'll meet you down there in front of the big Lego thing.

Stop 9 - In Which Invisibility is Briefly Considered

Stand in the downstairs Birck lobby, a few feet back from the Lego sculpture, so that the tour guide would appear to be standing immediately in front of it.

Stop

9



Stop 9 - In Which Invisibility is Briefly Considered

So, the part of the poster that got me all excited was the image that showed little grooves made at the nano level within a flexible screen project going on here. Once I saw that, I knew I had to talk to one of the researchers working on the flexible materials project here at Birck. They're moving materials around at the molecule level using tiny manipulators, which are like teeny-tiny robots. The person I spoke with had some fascinating things to say about the bendable screens these robots could create. It's amazing what can be done with wires much too small to see: implanting into flexible plastics transparent nanowires so small a thousand of them would be the width of a human hair could produce a screen whose picture rivals some of the best TVs and computer monitors, but could be bent backward like the page of a book. Interesting as this might sound, I didn't think anyone who worked on the project had produced the paper—they weren't working with a whole lot of biomedical applications, which I knew was necessary from task #1. Once again, it sounded like there were lots of other biomedical projects going on in the building working with little roads on the surface of atoms, which didn't exactly narrow things down for me.

I came down here and leaned over the glass around the Lego sculpture directly behind me, head in hands, wondering how in the world I was going to find the author of the paper. Looking for a distraction, I began to be fascinated by the sculpture and the other posters near it, when I had a thought. There was one angle I had not yet looked into. After you've looked around at the stuff in the lobby and studied your sheet to guess what I saw, follow the next map in your booklet, and head back up the stairs to the skywalk between Bindley and Birck. I'll meet you there at marker #10.

Stop 10 - In Which the Learned Will Inherit the World

Stand in the center of the skywalk between Birck and Bindley, looking out toward the Discovery Learning Research center.

Stop

10



Stop 10 - In Which the Learned Will Inherit the World

Thanks for sticking with me through all these twists and turns! I couldn't believe it had taken me this long to realize I'd overlooked the Hall for Discovery and Learning Research. This facility houses a laboratory to develop new tools to measure micro and nano particles. It also houses Purdue researchers working on utilizing earthquake data for safer structures and other researchers focused on web accessible nanotechnology simulations. Also in this building is where scientists and educators are working on new ways to teach science and math. My footsteps quickened as I schlepped over there (I'll save you the trip) and asked about the programs they had going on regarding education, particularly focusing on science. Once they told me about their GK-12 fellowships, I looked down immediately at the sheet and couldn't believe I'd overlooked the fact that task #4 might refer to a program working with kindergarten through 12th-graders. I'd just been assuming that was some sort of atomic designation rather than the name of a program sending graduate students to teach middle schoolers about science for a year. I knew this was the solution, the only possible link that could tie all these disparate tasks together. After all, most scientists wouldn't have used the simplified language like that used on the task list unless they were thinking about explaining things to people without scientist vocabulary—scientists were known for their precision. So it was highly likely that it was one of the people who had won a GK12 fellowship, and was now looking to publish, probably in some education journal, the teaching practices they'd followed during their time with the program. My heart was pounding as I waited for them to email me the list of fellows for the final piece of the puzzle—the name of the most likely fellow.

As it turned out, the paper didn't belong to someone who even had an office in Discovery Park, though he had lots of ties with it and was blessedly quite nearby. He was a postdoctoral researcher residing in the biomedical sciences building that you can see to my left, right across from Discovery Park but not in it. He was thrilled to get his task list back, and was kind enough to explain a bit more about his connections to Discovery Park. While he was working on collaborations with researchers in both Bindley and Birck, using, yes, fructose and sucrose. His primary connection had been in the previous two years, when he'd been funded through the Discovery Learning Research Center's fellowships, first to work with local middle-schoolers and then to take a three-week trip to China the next year. In China, they had worked with rural Chinese students before doing research at one of the universities there.

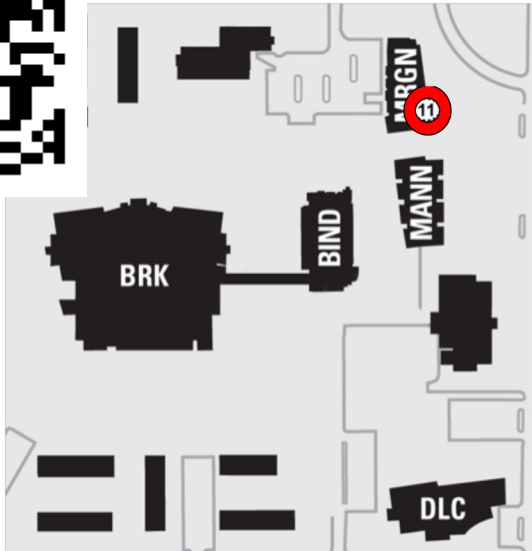
Relieved to have solved the problem within such a short period of time without having to go to China to do it, I handed over the sheet of paper and emerged from the building, dazed but pleased as punch with my detective prowess in having returned the sheet of paper so promptly. But what did it all mean? Meet me back in front of the Burton Morgan building, near the front entrance—that's where we'll finish up.

Stop 11 - In Which the Ubitour proves to be more than an infotrip

Stand just inside the Burton Morgan portico looking out at Discovery Park at the best angle possible, if the outside sign angle isn't possible.

Stop

11



Stop 11 - In Which the Ubitour proves to be more than an infotrip

Like Holmes, I felt rather aimless after such an important discovery, but after a minute of recovery and reflection on my adventures of the day I started to get incredibly energized about the opportunity of telling folks like you the stories of Discovery Park. As I walked dazedly back across the road, bereft of the paper that had driven my movements, I wandered over to the Discovery Park sign and realized that I was looking at it, and the buildings behind it, with much more respect than I had before. After all, I knew this impressive but nonetheless unassuming-looking group of office buildings was profoundly important. Professors, students, and lab technicians from all over campus converged here to transform their ideas into workable solutions to big challenges, working together in ways they never would be able to without these buildings housing interdisciplinary centers. The projects I'd been hearing about all day had fingers that reached out into important societal challenges both here and throughout the world. They highlighted both global and local connections that were bound not only to advance the economy, but also to touch many lives in very real and practical ways. And that was just a few projects. I knew that there were many more projects than the ones I'd learned about in my quest to find the owner of the paper. And at that point I knew that my adventures of the day hadn't been a distraction from my job as tour guide, but the perfect basis for a story that could introduce you to what goes on here at Discovery Park.

Anyway, I hope that this story has helped you see that this place is pretty incredible. Thanks for allowing me to retrace my journey again—I always enjoy retelling the story. Have a great day, and enjoy your visit to Discovery Park!

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Thank you for your participation in the tour of Discovery Park!

For more information, please visit us at:

<http://www.purdue.edu/discoverypark/>

To view the clips or to explore the tour online go to:

<http://ubimark.com/in/dp-ubitour/>

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