Indicate the state of the world currently as it relates to text entry on freehand systems like Kinect.

The big BUT: what’s the problem with today’s current way of doing things? What problem are you solving?

THEREFORE, you did what? Say what you did. Give the key ideas that make the Bubble Keyboard interesting.

Your key findings are?

The contributions of this work are? (I see two contributions: (1) the Bubble Keyboard artifact and the techniques it embodies for movement-minimized mid-air text entry, and (2) empirical results showing that the Bubble Keyboard produces text faster with a lower error rate than the conventional on-screen QWERTY keyboard.)

Recent progression of Mid-Air Platforms such as Microsoft Kinect and Leap 3D has brought forth a need for text entry systems that function along with these platforms. Currently these Text Entry programs are utilized for typing small phrases or keywords for search in applications from social media networking such as Twitter to Entertainment such as XBOX Live or Netflix as these applications are commonly used in a living room setting without an actual controller. Text Entry on these platforms currently employs basic gesture techniques for character selection. The general text entry structure used in the industry is best described by that of Evoluce, whose keyboard includes a display QWERTY keyboard and a pointer which is controlled by the position of your hand and a forward gesture to select letters. However, other non-standard keyboards have been created by members of the public, many of which can be seen on YouTube.

However, the systems currently used in the industry do not use the greater potential of gesture based analysis. Little research has been done on the potential of more gesture dependent text entry systems in contrast with more position dependent text entry systems. Also, a combination of prediction algorithms when used in conjunction with these more gesture dependent systems can further improve their potential. This research demonstrates the possible improvements that could be made for mid-air text entry systems if we utilized more gesture dependent text entry systems. The potential of more gesture dependent text entry systems could yield inputs with minimalized, faster, and simpler motion. Furthermore, current methods offer difficulty for users with fine motor control impairments as locating and maintaining a hand position is exceedingly difficult.

This paper presents the Bubble Keyboard, a new keyboard designed by us with the specific intention of using these gesture based systems and prediction algorithms to minimalize speed and increase motion, in contrast to a model of the industry standard. The Bubble Keyboard consists of two concentric rings of letters equidistant from a center point where the outer ring is a static representation of the entire alphabet and the inner is a variable representation of the most probable letters. Selection of letters is done by passing the cursor, which is controlled by the user’s hand, over the desired bubble in a wave rather than placing the cursor over the letter and making a selection gesture as done in the industry model. Other functions, such as Backspace and Shift, are done through gestures rather than button selection. The letters displayed in the inner ring are calculated through a trigram algorithm composed with a Trie (or prefix tree) auto-completion algorithm. The end result being a fluid system that feels natural to the user and minimalizes motion and increases speed.

Our research demonstrates empirical results showing that the Bubble Keyboard produces text faster with a lower error rate than the conventional on-screen QWERTY keyboard. Furthermore, we can also see that … [INSERT RESEARCH RESULTS HERE].