

2nd Place Solution for ICDAR 2021 Competition on Scientific Literature Parsing, Task B: Table Recognition to HTML

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Ping An Property and Casualty Insurance Company¹

July 20, 2021



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Outline

- ▶ Introduction to Table Recognition to HTML
- ▶ Our Solution²
 - ▶ Text Line Detection (TLD)
 - ▶ Table Structure Reconstruction (TSR)
 - ▶ Text Line Recognition (TLR)
 - ▶ Association Assignment
- ▶ Experiments

²Ye, Jiaquan, et al. "PingAn-VCGroup's Solution for ICDAR 2021 Competition on Scientific Literature Parsing Task B: Table Recognition to HTML." arXiv preprint arXiv:2105.01848 (2021).

Table2HTML

Company	2019-2020		2021
Microsoft	11	12	13
Apple	13	12	11
Google	11	13	12

```

<thead>
  <tr>
    <th class="tg-01ax">Company</th>
    <th class="tg-01ax" colspan="2">2019-2020</th>
    <th class="tg-01ax">2021</th>
  </tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
  <tr>
    <td class="tg-01ax">Microsoft</td>
    <td class="tg-01ax">11</td>
    <td class="tg-01ax">12</td>
    <td class="tg-01ax">13</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td class="tg-01ax">Apple</td>
    <td class="tg-01ax">13</td>
    <td class="tg-01ax">12</td>
    <td class="tg-01ax">11</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td class="tg-01ax">Google</td>
    <td class="tg-01ax">11</td>
    <td class="tg-01ax">13</td>
    <td class="tg-01ax">12</td>
  </tr>
</tbody>

```

Table2HTML

1	2	3
	5	6
7	8	9

```

<thead>
  <tr>
    <th class="tg-cl1" rowspan="2">1</th>
    <th class="tg-01ax">2</th>
    <th class="tg-01ax">3</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td class="tg-01ax">5</td>
    <td class="tg-01ax">6</td>
  </tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
  <tr>
    <td class="tg-01ax">7</td>
    <td class="tg-01ax">8</td>
    <td class="tg-01ax">9</td>
  </tr>
</tbody>

```

PSENet³

► Label Correction

Original Box Annotations

name	description
Jack	Information in tabular format is prevalent in all sorts of documents. Compared to natural language, tables provide a way to summarize large quantities of data in a more compact and structured format.



name	description
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Rectified Box Annotations

³Wang, Wenhai, et al. "Shape robust text detection with progressive scale expansion network." CVPR. 2019.

Table Structure Reconstruction

Two key problems:

- ▶ Can we predict the item sequence?
- ▶ where is each item?

name	description
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Table Structure Reconstruction

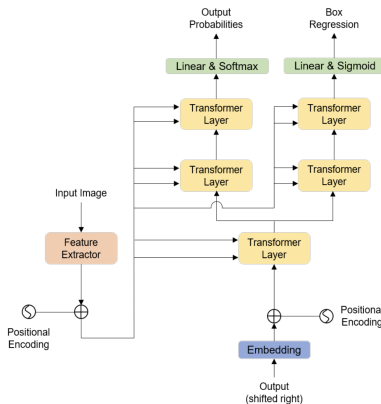
Table Structure Reconstruction

39 classes used for TSR

1. <u><thead></u>	11. <u>rowspan="3"</u>	21. <u>colspan="4"</u>	31. <u><td> </td></u>
2. <u></thead></u>	12. <u>rowspan="4"</u>	22. <u>colspan="5"</u>	32. <u><td><sep></sep><td></u>
3. <u><tbody></u>	13. <u>rowspan="5"</u>	23. <u>colspan="6"</u>	33. <u><td><sup> </sup></td></u>
4. <u></tbody></u>	14. <u>rowspan="6"</u>	24. <u>colspan="7"</u>	34. <u><td><i></i></td></u>
5. <u><tr></u>	15. <u>rowspan="7"</u>	25. <u>colspan="8"</u>	35. <u><td><i> </i></td></u>
6. <u></tr></u>	16. <u>rowspan="8"</u>	26. <u>colspan="9"</u>	36. <u><td><i></i></td></u>
7. <u><td></td></u>	17. <u>rowspan="9"</u>	27. <u>colspan="10"</u>	37. <u><td><i> </i></td></u>
8. <u><td></u>	18. <u>rowspan="10"</u>	28. <u><td></td></u>	38. <u><td><sep></sep></td></u>
9. <u>></u>	19. <u>colspan="2"</u>	29. <u><td> </td></u>	39. <u></td></u>
10. <u>rowspan="2"</u>	20. <u>colspan="3"</u>	30. <u><td></td></u>	

Table Structure Reconstruction

Our model structure, a customized Master⁴ model



⁴Lu, N., Yu, W., Qi, X., Chen, Y., Gong, P., Xiao, R., and Bai, X. (2021). Master: Multi-aspect non-local network for scene text recognition. PR 2021.

Table Structure Reconstruction

How to encode the table structure into a sequence?

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Apple	13	12	11
Google	11	13	12

```
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<tr>
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10. rowspan="2"	20. colspan="3"	30. <td></td>	

Structure Sequence:

SOS->1->5->7->19->7->6->2->3->5->7->7->7->7->6->5->7->7->7->6->5->7->7->
7->7->6->4->EOS

Text Line Recognition

Master OCR

- ▶ Training stage: text images with multiple lines
- ▶ Testing stage: text image with single line (output by PSENet)

Comparator	0.18 (7/40)	n = 70 (control n = 35, intervention n = 35)	% of patients with FT between 0.30–0.70
Favretta et al. (2013)	Group I	Fermented milk without probiotics	
n = 17 (cross-over design)	Specificity	Beneficial effects on self-reported severity of constipation and stool consistency	Negative Predictive Value

Association Assignment

Three steps consists of:

- ▶ Center Point Rule
- ▶ IOU
- ▶ Distance Rule

References	Population	Intervention	Comparator	Author's conclusion
Tabbers et al. (2011)	n = 159 (control n = 80, intervention n = 79)	8 lactis DNV-173 010	Acidified milk without probiotics	Increased stool frequency, but not statistically significant compared with control group
Coccorullo et al. (2010)	n = 44 (control n = 22, intervention n = 22)	L. reuter DSM 17938	Identical placebo	Increased bowel frequency
Favetta et al. (2013)	n = 30 (control n = 15, intervention n = 15)	8 lactis B-67	Fresh cheese without probiotics	Beneficial effects
Yang et al. (2008)	n = 126 (control n = 63, intervention n = 63)	8 lactis DNV-173010	Acidified milk without probiotics	Beneficial effects on stool frequency, defecation condition and stool consistency
Ishizuka et al. (2012)	n = 17 (cross-over design)	8 lactis GCL2585	Milk-like drink	Beneficial effects
Waller et al. (2011)	n = 100 (control n = 34, intervention: high-dose n = 33, low-dose n = 33)	8 lactis HN019	Capsules with rice maltodextrin	Decreased whole gut transit time in a dose-dependent manner
Madlyn et al. (2013)	n = 90 (control n = 45, intervention n = 45)	L. casei Shirota	Fermented milk without probiotics	Improvement in constipation severity
Rizzo et al. (2012)	n = 20 (cross-over design)	L. paracasei IMPC 2.1	Artichokes without probiotics	Beneficial effects
Koebnick et al. (2008)	n = 70 (control n = 35, intervention n = 35)	L. casei shirota	Beverage without probiotics	Beneficial effects on self-reported severity of constipation and stool consistency

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Ablation Study

TSR

- TSR: Adam vs Ranger
- Evaluation of SyncBN and Feature Concatenation for TSR and TLR

Optimizer	Structure prediction Acc.
Adam	0.7784
Ranger	0.7826

(a) Comparison of optimizer.

Feature Concatenation	Text line recognition Acc.
No	0.9313
Yes	0.9347

(b) Comparison of with or without feature concatenation.

SyncBN	FC	Structure prediction Acc.
		0.7734
✓		0.7750
✓	✓	0.7785

(c) Evaluation of label encoding, SyncBN and feature concatenation.

Ablation Study

TEDS

- ▶ Text Line Detection (TLD)
- ▶ Table Structure Recognition (TSR)
- ▶ Text Line Recognition (TLR)
- ▶ Model Ensemble (ME)
- ▶ Empty Space Box (ESB)
- ▶ Synchronized BN (SyncBN)
- ▶ Feature Concatenate (FeaC)
- ▶ Format Correction (ForC)

TLD	TSR			TLR	BA	ME	ForC	TEDS
PSE	ESB	SyncBN	FeaC	FeaC	Extra Insert			
✓								0.9385
✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			0.9621
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			0.9626
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		0.9635
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.9684

Final Result

Team Name	TEDS Simple	TEDS Complex	TEDS all
Davar-Lab-OCR	97.88	94.78	96.36
VCGGroup	97.90	94.68	96.32
XM	97.60	94.89	96.27
YG	97.38	94.79	96.11
DBJ	97.39	93.87	95.66
TAL	97.30	93.93	95.65
PaodingAI	97.35	93.79	95.61
anyone	96.95	93.43	95.23
LTIAYN	97.18	92.40	94.84

Table 4. Task B top TEDS results. The overall result (TEDS all) is decompose into simple and complex tables [16]

Error Analysis

Root canal part	Section	RaCe	M-two	K-Flexofile
Coronal	Irregular	1	5	5
	Acceptable	19	15	15
Medial	Irregular	3	4	7
	Acceptable	17	16	13
Apical	Irregular	2	1	3
	Acceptable	18	19	17

(a) input image

Root canal part	Section	RaCe	M-two	K-Flexofile
Coronal	Irregular/Acceptable	1 19	5 15	5 15
Medial	Irregular/Acceptable	3 17	4 16	7 13
Apical	Irregular/Acceptable	2 18	1 19	3 17

(b) visualization of structure prediction

<td></td>	<td></td>	<td></td>	<td></td>	<td></td>
<rsp=2></td>	<td></td>	<td></td>	<td></td>	<td></td>
<rsp=2></td>	<td></td>	<td></td>	<td></td>	<td></td>
<rsp=2></td>	<td></td>	<td></td>	<td></td>	<td></td>

(c) structure GT

<td></td>	<td></td>	<td></td>	<td></td>	<td></td>
<td></td>	<td></td>	<td></td>	<td></td>	<td></td>
<td></td>	<td></td>	<td></td>	<td></td>	<td></td>
<td></td>	<td></td>	<td></td>	<td></td>	<td></td>

(d) structure prediction

<thead><tr><td>Root canal part</td><td>Section</td><td>RaCe</td><td>M-two</td><td>K-Flexofile</td></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td rowspan="2">Coronal</td><td>Irregular</td><td>1</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>Acceptable</td><td>19</td><td>15</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Medial</td><td>Irregular</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>Acceptable</td><td>17</td><td>16</td><td>13</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Apical</td><td>Irregular</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Acceptable</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>17</td></tr></tbody>				
---	--	--	--	--

(e) HTML code GT

<thead><tr><td>Root canal part</td><td>Section</td><td>RaCe</td><td>M-two</td><td>K-Flexofile</td></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Coronal</td><td>Irregular</td><td>1 19</td><td>5 15</td><td>5 15</td></tr><tr><td>Medial</td><td>Irregular Acceptable</td><td>3 17</td><td>4 16</td><td>7 13</td></tr><tr><td>Apical</td><td>Irregular Acceptable</td><td>2 18</td><td>1 19</td><td>3 17</td></tr></tbody>				
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(f) HTML code prediction

Our Code is Released

`https://github.com/wenwenyu/MASTER-pytorch`

A dramatic low-angle shot of the Ping An Tower in Shenzhen, China, during sunset. The tower's distinctive triangular, glass-clad structure is the central focus, with the sun setting directly behind its upper section, creating a bright lens flare. The background shows a sprawling urban landscape with numerous high-rise buildings and a body of water under a sky with soft, orange-tinted clouds.

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