



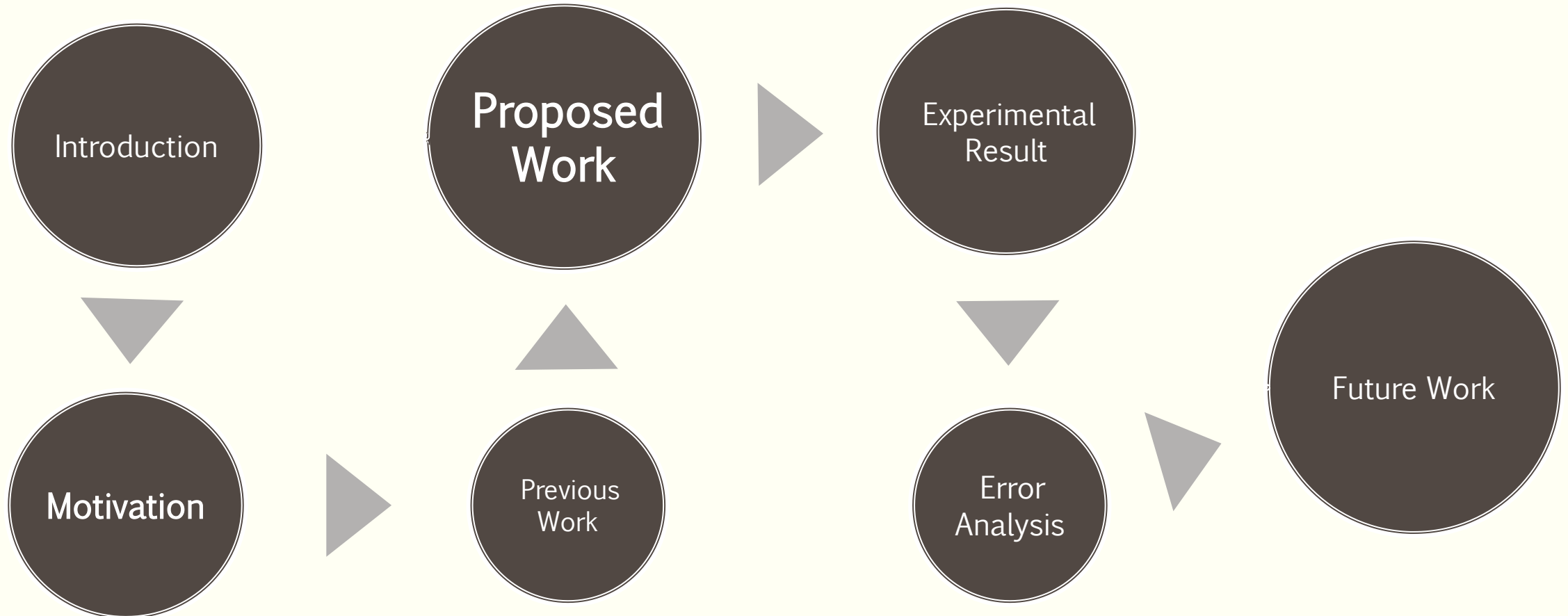
AUTOMATED SEGMENTATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF CHEMICAL AND OTHER EQUATIONS FROM DOCUMENT IMAGES

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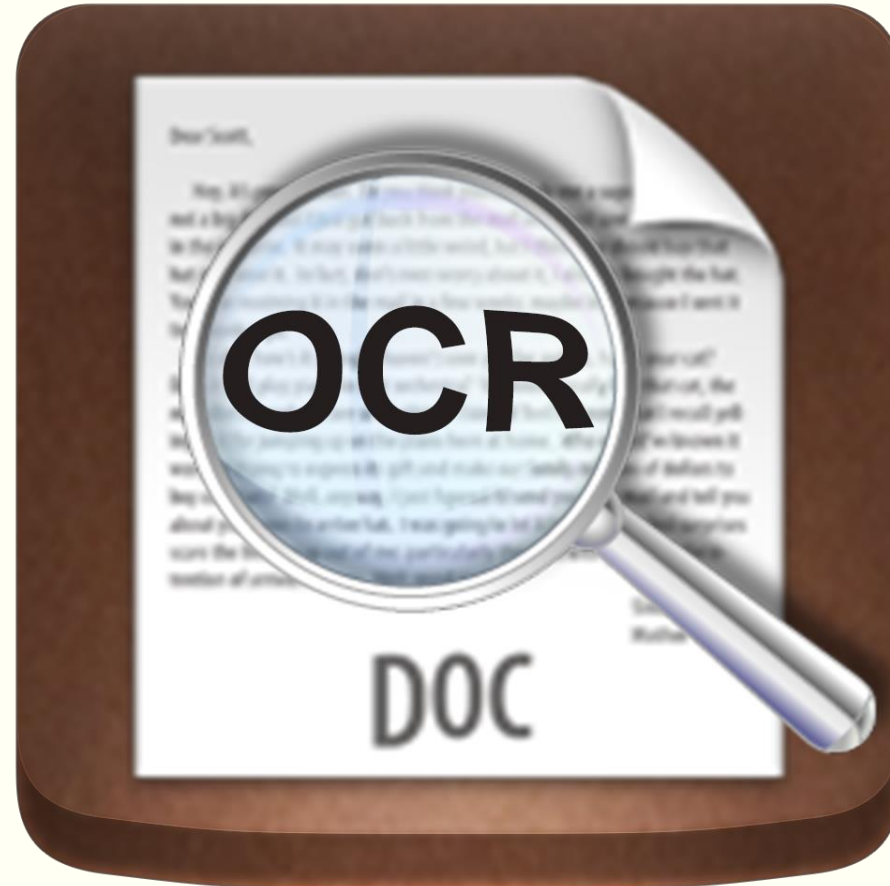
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Overview



Introduction



Mathematical Equations Segmentation Is Possible!

innovating bank permission to enter new markets into which the technology has disseminated.¹¹ For simplicity, assume that the technology leader faces only one other bank in each market and that all competitors acquire the screening technology in period 2. At that time, bank 1 obtains permission to enter $n \geq 0$ new markets in addition to its original one so that, with a slight abuse of notation, its *ex ante* expected net profits are now

$$E[\Pi_1(n)] = \frac{1}{2}(2\phi - 1) - \left(\phi - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + (n+1)\phi(1-\phi)(\bar{p}R - 1)$$

Maximization with respect to ϕ yields

$$\phi_n^* = \frac{(n+1)(\bar{p}R - 1) + 2}{2 + 2(n+1)(\bar{p}R - 1)}$$

Simple differentiation of ϕ_n^* with respect to the number of additional market now yields

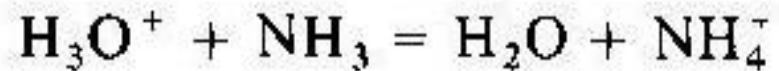
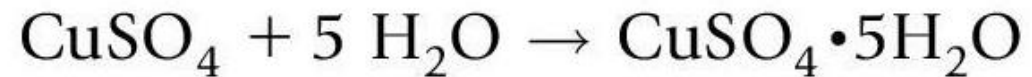
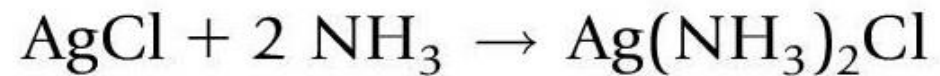
$$\frac{\partial \phi_n^*}{\partial n} = -\frac{\bar{p}R - 1}{2[1 + (n+1)(\bar{p}R - 1)]^2} < 0$$

Hence, allowing the technology leader to enter new markets reduces the level of financial innovation if regulators cannot commit to a sufficiently low rate of technological diffusion.

This somewhat surprising result again highlights the trade-off associated with the diffusion of technological progress. When technology developed by one bank becomes available to competitors, two effects operate. First, an increase in ϕ leads to more efficient screening, which increases banks' profits. Second, with greater ϕ banks are subject to lower adverse selection problems and therefore compete more aggressively for borrowers, thus reducing all banks' profits. Which effect dominates then depends on the strategic benefits of screening potential borrowers. If the technology leader

But what about chemical equations ???

- Chemical equations share similar spatial properties as mathematical equations



$$\varphi = \frac{b}{a} = \frac{a+b}{b} = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2$$

Motivation

- Segment out chemical equations from document images having both chemical and other equations
- Improvement of OCR performance
- Creation of chemical database in searchable format
- Creation of bond electron matrix
- Balancing of chemical equations

Previous Work

- This study is a first of its kind as far as our knowledge goes
- Most equation segmentation work has been targeted towards mathematical equations
- Few techniques applied for the purpose :
 - Symbol Recognition
 - Character size and font information with Bag of word model – math and text bag
 - Check text style (italic, bold or regular) at the character level
- All the above mentioned procedures can't differentiate mathematical equations from chemical equations

Proposed Work

1

· Text Line Segmentation

2

· Blob formation using morphological tools

3

· Operator Identification

4

· Displayed Equation(DE) zone segmentation

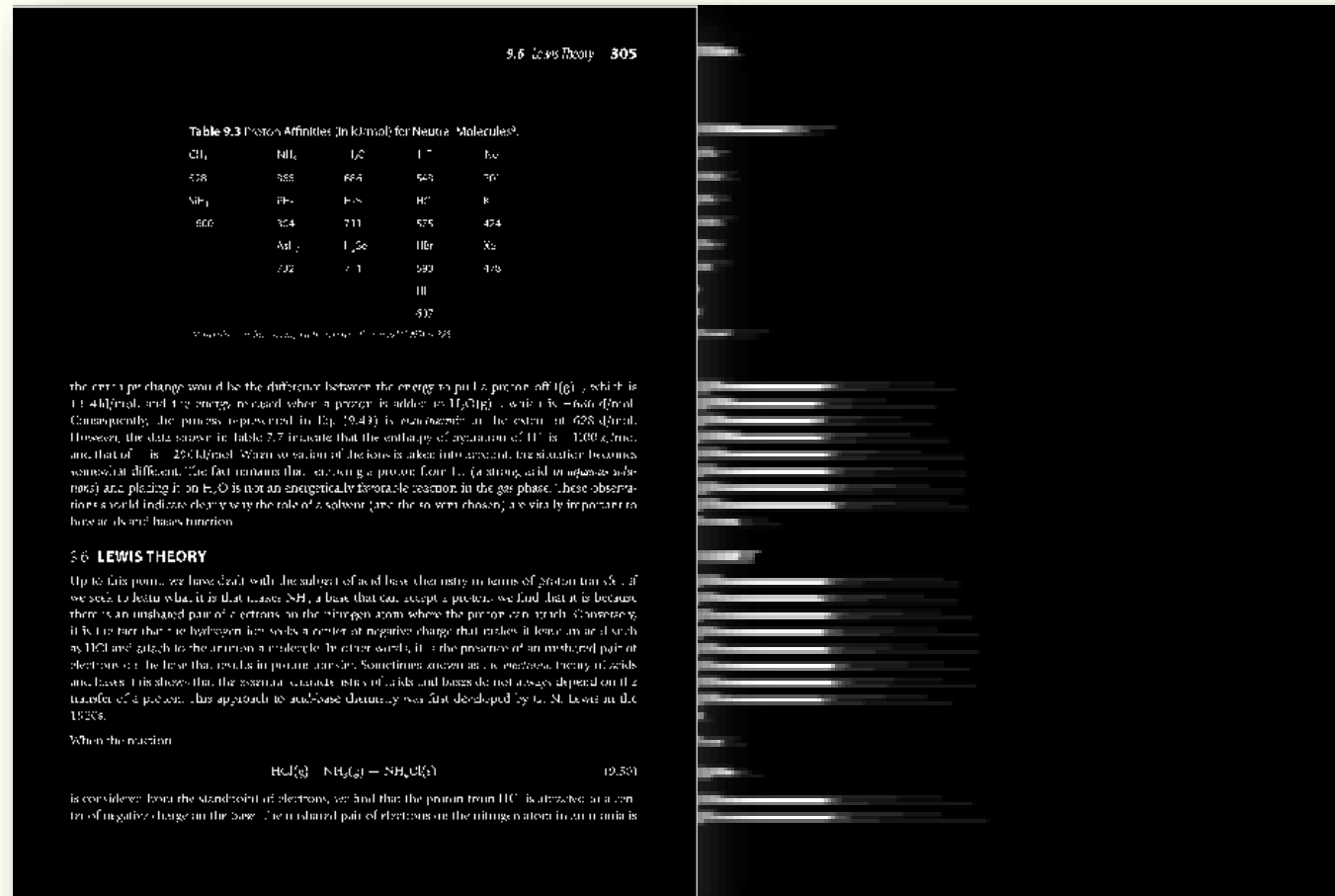
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· Classification of DE zones into chemical and other zones

Pre-Processing

- Remove small components like
 - Dots of 'i', 'j'
 - Small punctuations like , ; .
- This is done by component labelling and using a suitable threshold

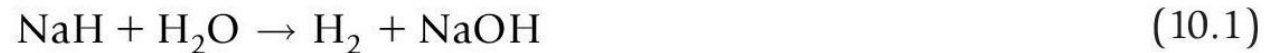
Text Line Segmentation



Text document

Horizontal Projection Profile

Blob Formation using Morphological Operations



could be presumed to take place in water that exists as H^+OH^- , it is by no means the case. In fact, even though water undergoes a *slight* degree of autoionization, the reaction takes place as shown above



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- Structural element used is a **LINE**
- How to determine its length ?

Determining Gap between Characters and Word

- Length of structural element should be **greater** than the gap between 2 letters in a word but **less** than the gap between 2 words

9.6 Lewis Theory 305

Table 9.3 Proton Affinities (in kJ/mol) for Neutral Molecules^a

CH ₄	NH ₃	H ₂ O	H ₂	HCN
520	853	694	943	767
NH ₂	PH ₃	H ₂ S	HC	H
806	824	711	525	424
AlH ₃	1,250	1167	320	1,010
LiH	1,317	1,317	1,317	1,317

^aValues are for gas-phase reactions at 298 K.

the energy change would be the difference between the energy to pull a proton off H(g), which is 1312 kJ/mol, and the energy released when a proton is added to H₂(g), which is -694 kJ/mol. Consequently, the process represented in Eq. (9.43) is endothermic by 618 kJ/mol. However, the data given in Table 9.3 indicate that the enthalpy of hydration of H⁺ is -1090 kJ/mol, and that of H₂ is -293 kJ/mol. When we take the difference between these two values, the situation becomes somewhat different. The fact remains that, even in a pure acid solution, the situation becomes somewhat different. The fact remains that, even in a pure acid solution, the situation becomes somewhat different. The fact remains that, even in a pure acid solution, the situation becomes somewhat different.

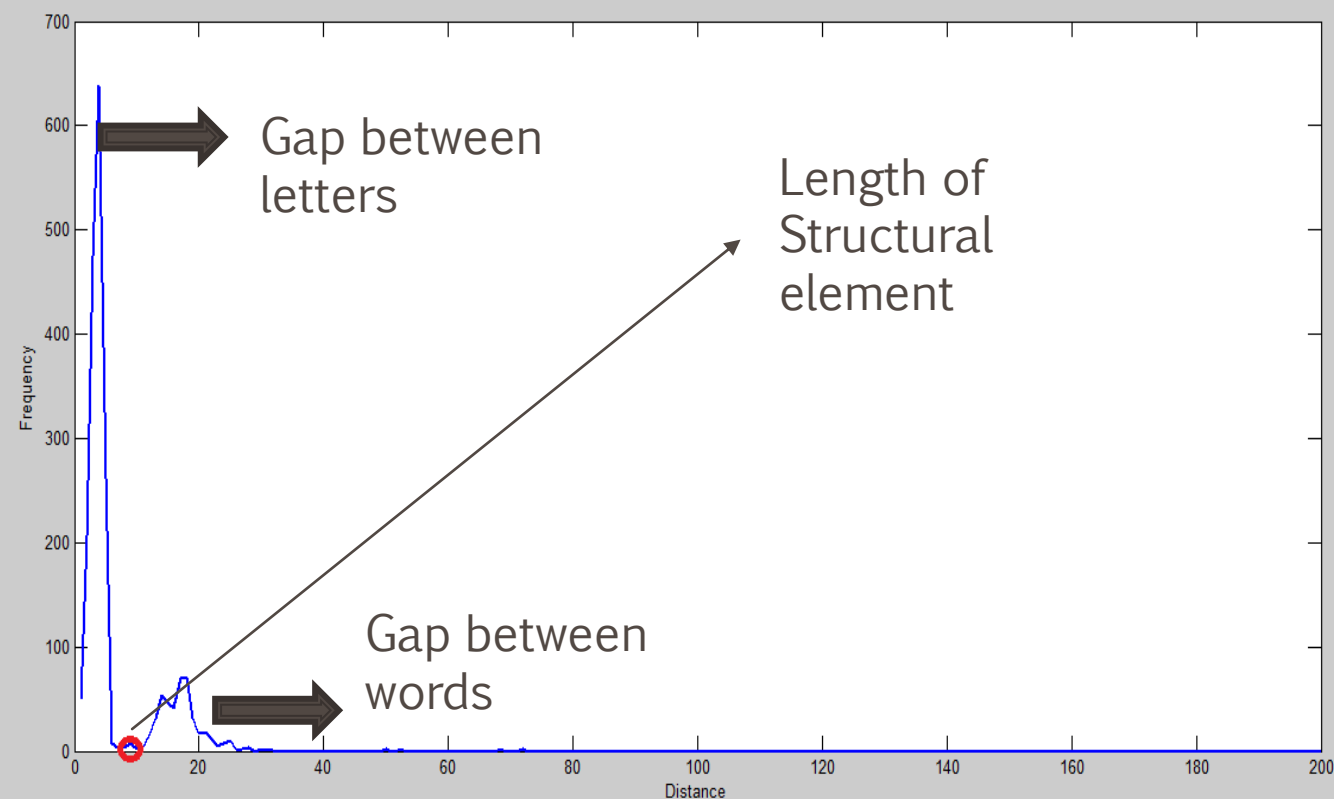
9.6 LEWIS THEORY

Up to this point, we have dealt with the subject of acid-base chemistry in terms of proton transfer. If we seek to determine what it is that makes NH₃ a base that can accept a proton, we find that it is because there is an unshared pair of electrons on the nitrogen atom where the proton can attach. Conversely, it is important that the hydrogen has a partial positive charge that makes it less attractive to such as HCl and attach to the nitrogen atom. In other words, it is the presence of an unshared pair of electrons on the base that results in proton transfer. Sometimes, however, it is not so simple. For example, in acids and bases, the transfer of a proton is not an energetically favorable reaction in the gas phase. These observations would indicate clearly that the role of a solvent (and the solvent chosen) is a very important factor in acid-base chemistry.

When the reaction

$$\text{HCl(g)} + \text{NH}_3(\text{g}) \rightleftharpoons \text{NH}_4\text{Cl(g)} \quad (9.50)$$

is considered from the standpoint of electrons, we find that the proton from HCl is attracted to a lone pair of electrons on the base. The unshared pair of electrons on the nitrogen atom in ammonia is

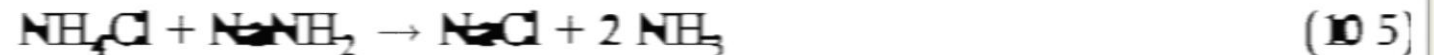


Document image

Histogram of character gap

Operator Identification – Single Character Extraction

the solvent is the acidic species and the anion characteristic of the solvent is the basic species. This is known as the solvent concept. Neutralization can be considered as the reaction of the cation and anion from the solvent. For example, the cation and anion react to produce unionized solvent.



Note that there is no requirement that the solvent actually undergo autoionization.



Operator Identification – Euler Number based removal


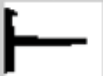




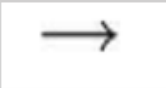

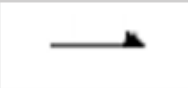
$$+ \quad \Rightarrow \quad + \quad (\quad 4]$$

$$+ \quad \rightarrow \quad + 2 \quad (\quad 5]$$

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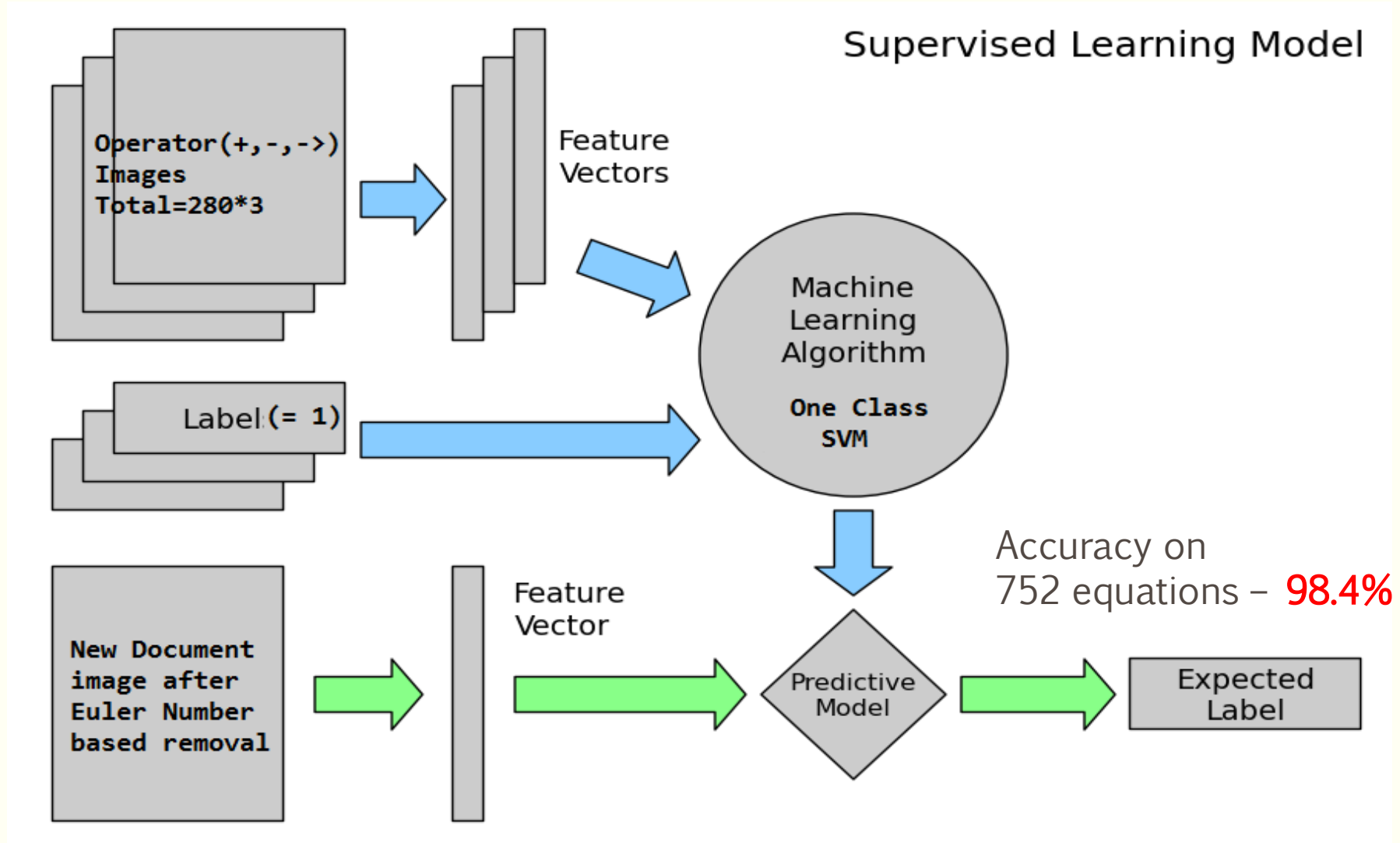
Operator Identification – Feature Extraction

Operators	Horizontal Projection	Vertical Projection
		
		
		

The following features are considered for remaining single characters :

- Aspect ratio of each component
- Density ($\# \text{object pixel} / \# \text{total pixel}$)
- Second and third order moments of horizontal and vertical projection profile
- The location and magnitude of global maxima in horizontal and vertical projection profile
- Perimeter of the component

Operator Identification – One Class SVM



After Operator Identification - sample output

+	\Rightarrow	+	()
+	\rightarrow	+ 2	(5)

+	\Rightarrow	+
+	\rightarrow	+

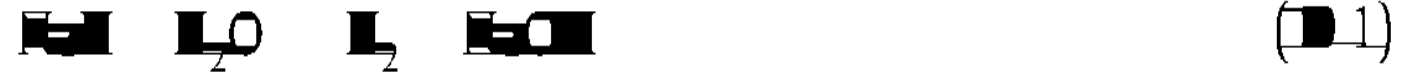
Identifying '=' or '⇌'

- '=' or '⇌' doesn't form a word blob
- The upper and lower part is identified as thin character : '-' or '→'
- For every thin character detection we place a mask of size $(l \cdot l / 2)$ on top and bottom to check presence of another such symbol where l =length of the thin operator.
- If present, we join them together and it forms one single operator.

Adding numerator and denominator

Original Equation	$\gamma = \frac{E}{R_g T^0}$
Lower Scan	$R_g T^0$
Upper Scan	E
Final Equation	$\gamma = \frac{E}{R_g T^0}$

Segmentation of DE zones - Run Length Smoothing on Operands




Segmentation of DE zones - Equation Number Removal



Segmentation of DE zones – Displayed or Embedded?

- Count operands in CDE



- Count operators on CDE



- A CDE is considered as a DE if

$$\#Operands \leq 2 * (\#Operators)$$

This is because any operator will have at most 2 operators on its either side

Classification of Segmented DE zones – Removal of Subscripts and Superscripts



- Subscripts \in (Lower middle zone, Bottom Zone)
- Superscripts \in (Upper middle zone, Upper zone)
- Chemical elements won't be subscript or superscript; so they are ignored

Classification of Segmented DE zones – OCR

- Rest are input into Google Tesseract 3.02, an open-source OCR engine, which returns the text form.



Classification of Segmented DE zones – Parser

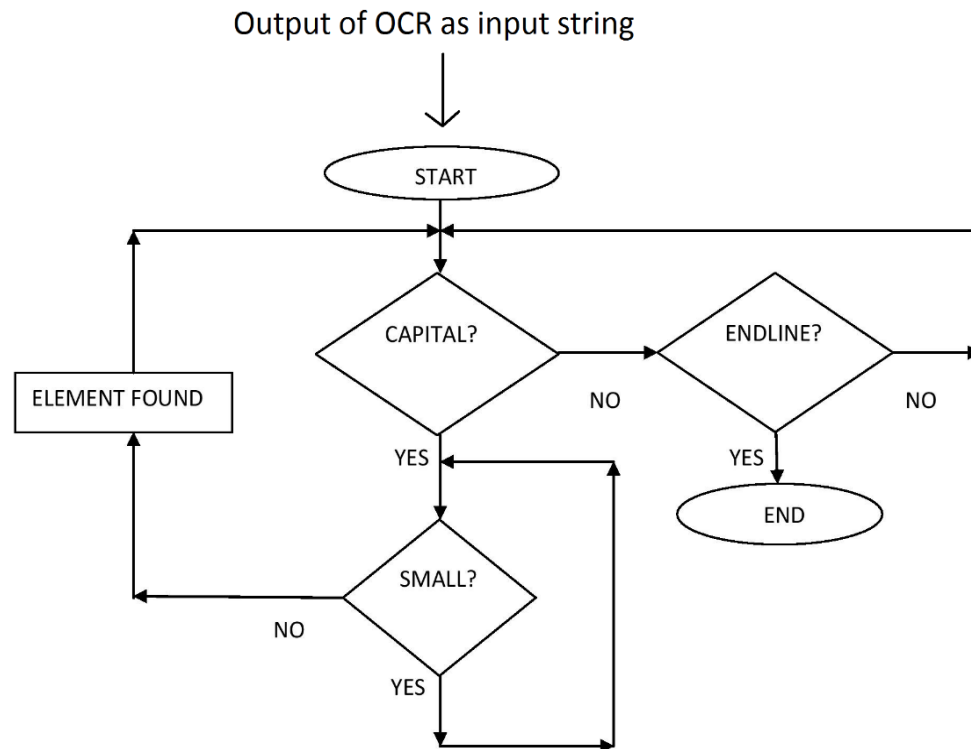
- Regular expression for a periodic element

→ $[A-Z][a-z]^*$

- Grammar for substrings that can be an element:

- $\text{start} \rightarrow \text{capital} . \text{follow}$
- $\text{follow} \rightarrow \text{small} . \text{follow} \mid \epsilon$
- $\text{capital} \rightarrow A|B|C|\dots|X|Y|Z$
- $\text{small} \rightarrow a|b|c|\dots|x|y|z$

Flowchart of the working mechanism of the parser



Classification of Segmented DE zones – Chemical or Other?

- The substrings are matched against a **hash table** consisting of all the elements in the Periodic Table
 - If $\#(\text{elements matched}) : \#(\text{total substrings}) \geq 0.7$ then the DE is considered as chemical equation (according to our experiment with 733 equations)
 - Why 0.7, not 1?
- Limitation of OCR
- Presence of broken and touching character in DE zone

Experimental Result

- Algorithm implemented on MATLAB R2014a
- Total document images → 152
- Total displayed equations → 752

Actual \ Classified As	Chemical	Other
	Chemical	Other
Chemical	97.8%	2.2%
Other	2.95%	97.05%

Error Analysis – I. Segmentation Error

Case 1:



Case 2:

Proof of Proposition 3. Maximization of bank 1's *ex ante* expected net profits in Equation (4), $E[\Pi_1] = (2 - \lambda) \frac{1}{2} (2\phi - 1) - (\phi - \frac{1}{2})^2 + \lambda\phi(1 - \phi)(\bar{p}R - 1)$, with respect to ϕ yields $\phi^* = \frac{3 + \lambda(\bar{p}R - 2)}{2 + 2\lambda(\bar{p}R - 1)}$ from the FOC

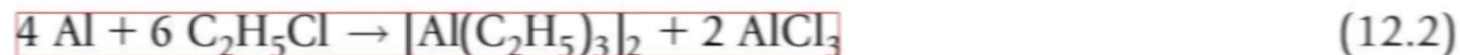
$$\frac{\partial E[\Pi_1]}{\partial \phi} = 3 - \lambda + \lambda(1 - 2\phi)(\bar{p}R - 1) - 2\phi = 0$$

Since $\lambda \in [0, 1]$, we can always choose $\bar{p}R < M$, for sufficiently small M , such that the optimal

Error Analysis – II. Classification Error

12.1.1 Reaction of Metals and Alkyl Halides

This technique is most appropriate when the metal is highly reactive. It should be kept in mind that even though a formula may be written as if the species is a monomer, several types of organometallic compounds are associated. Examples of this type of reaction are

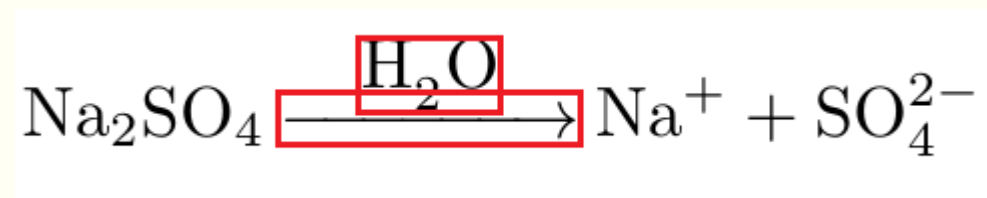


The most important reaction of this type is that in which Grignard reagents are produced:



Future Work -

- Correction of the segmentation error for reactants over the arrow



- Bond Electron Matrix Formation
 - Recognizing Subscripts and Superscripts
 - Auto-correction of OCR output using Context Analysis



THANK YOU!

