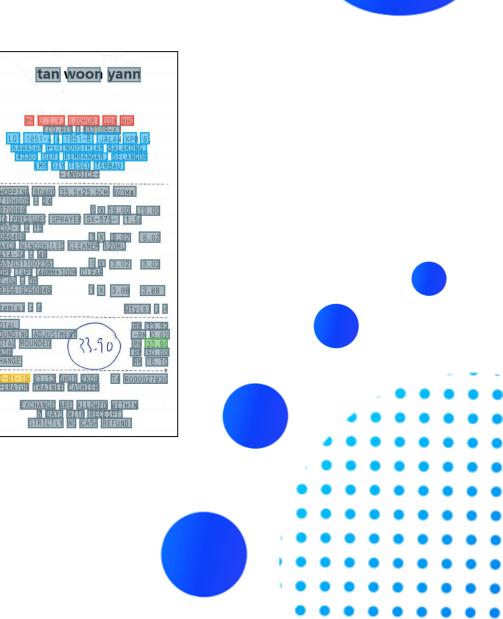
ViBERTgrid BiLSTM-CRF: Multimodal Key Information Extraction from Unstructured Financial Documents

Mehmet Yasin AKPINAR



Problem Statement

- Key Information Extraction (KIE) from document images is the automated process of retrieving relevant data presented visually in the document.
- Optical Character Recognition (OCR) tools are used to extract the text in the document.

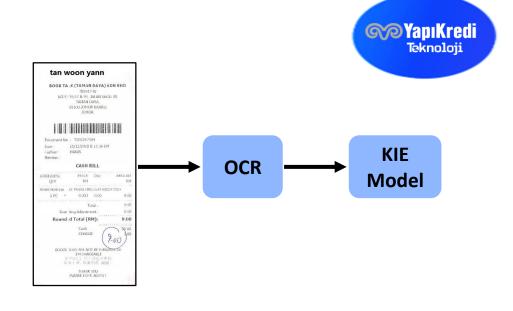


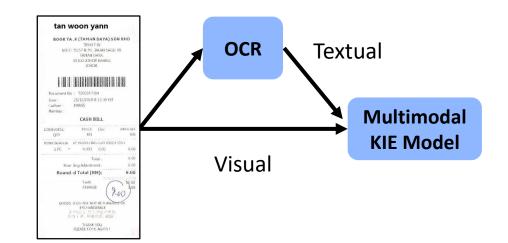
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Problem Statement

 Using the OCR text, many studies model the KIE task as a sequence tagging problem and solve using NER (Yu et. al, 2021).

 Multimodal approaches combine the OCR output with visual information of the document image and position information of the tokens.





Yu, W., Lu, N., Qi, X., Gong, P., Xiao, R.: Pick: processing key information extraction from documents using improved graph learningconvolutional networks. In: 2020 25th International Conference on Pattern Recognition (ICPR). pp. 4363–4370. IEEE (2021)

Document Types

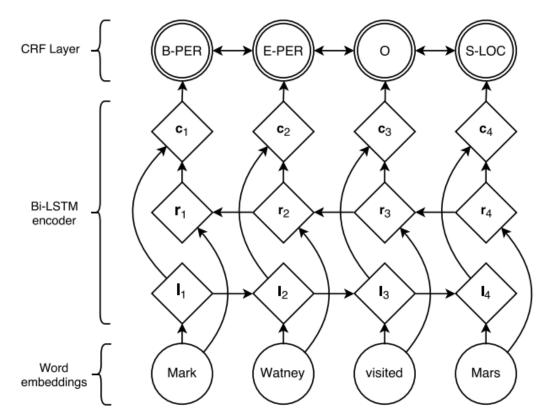


Fixed-form / structured documents Semi-structured documents Unstructured documents Surveys Invoices Contracts • • Questionnaires Purchase orders Letters • Bills of lading Tests Articles • . Claim forms EOBs Notes INVOICE 24147 PM7D4 INC RDD TOUAUAACA DRVB AMPHIL TU BH B Account Seguiales... US: 19000 900-8808 ENCL: 08001 930-1925 Distance in such that CONVERSION DEPTERACE EATA CONTINUATION m K 18 October 2005 7000 HTL BUCKCE TO CUFLER - MANDAIN GAMON TO MAN 279227 TO MAN 279227 SHIP TO DUTURE W R- 0- 0- D Greg White, Secretary 321 Green Ave. GX, Room 123 WWW JENNIFER 88 W () Foxbity, FX 12345 Inter (91TT) NAME BRITTSH -ROMAN R. CHAR LONDON designation of a 1000 01106/1966 ballactive 3/9306442 anatima Manafrida 0084 INCOME. 10000000000 ADDRESS OF AT \$154.2 27.08 DRUF BRRUNNTO BLOF INF 12.00 10.00 Dear Mr. White: -(A 2 4) 9440 DRDUT BRKRUTWITCHES OR MART Pum (94633) 4363 4.78 * BRENTWOOD 4.86 28.00 This is a request for an investigation of companies that conduct so-called "free marketing." CALIFORNIA 1412 CONCUT UNKNOWITCHES OR PART which is a technique by which corporations seek to influence buying decisions, often by stealth. 11,00 110,000 STOD HAIN ST. 2144 GACUT MIXING WITCHES OF NUM -There is evidence that some of these companies are perpetrating large-scale deception upon consumers by deploying free marketers who fail to disclose that they have been enlisted to *** 4442 GROUT MINING WITCHES OF MUST una (2) -722-890-4444 promote products. MARIN (925-888-1633) This failure to disclose is fundamentally traudulent and misleading; and it might violate prohibitions against unfair or deceptive acts and practices affecting commerce. An investigation by the Commission could lead to actions against individual free marketers. and/or to new guidelines requiring disclosure by any and all persons who are paid to engage in free marketing operations. Fraud is fraud, and a harmless-sounding name such as "free marketing" doesn't charge that. Managalaguel (55 × 🗆 -----ABC ENTERTAC CORP. Serie (Copies of Series) Inter CFO Sincerely, Pm (95040) inets: (4SA) -CALIFORNIA W A URELWOOD Fred Vert, Executive Director 4000 842 CR. 8484 TWO IS NOT 0400046 BE RECEIPTOR OF TOTAL warum (922-621-4000) Adda Temp 61, 'A. States of the state of the stat 08/24/2084 (110000.00 minute (110/12004) 2813.00 -THANK YOU FOR YOUR BUSINESS -FUNDED DOTAGE AND RETURN THE STOR BY A FORE ADDRESS OF JAM PLANE NUMPER US 3 pacous* Over taken to ECRC DATE. E/A DVB DATE.. EA/35/2004 144704 140 225.960 6.00 (0310212002 400 YOMAMAGA 3RVE MANFUE TO JET 18 24967 2510.00 MARCH AMOUNT 1070. 22.2

Previous Methods and Limitations BiLSTM-CRF (Huang et. al, 2015)

- Pros:
 - Effective in sequence tagging and NER tasks.
 - Uses both past and future tokens.
 - Capture sentence level meaning.
- Cons:
 - Uses only textual information.
 - Unable to utilize layout or visual information directly.

Works best on unstructured documents.





Previous Methods and Limitations

Chargrid (Katti et. al, 2018)

- Pros:
 - Converts a page into 2D grid of chars.
 - Encodes spatial features.
 - Better in structured documents.
- Cons:
 - Using only char level information is not sufficient for understanding the semantics.
 - Thus, not as effective in unstructured documents as in structured ones.

Raw data (

17422

Chargrid

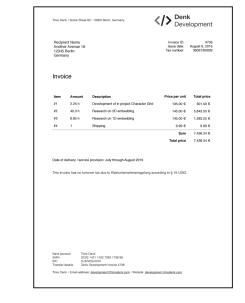




Previous Methods and Limitations

BERTgrid (Denk et. al, 2019)

- Pros:
 - Converts a page into 2D grid of contextualized word embeddings obtained from BERT.
 - Possible to understand the semantics of document.
- Cons:
 - BERT language model is frozen during training.
 - Image of the document page is not directly utilized.



Raw image

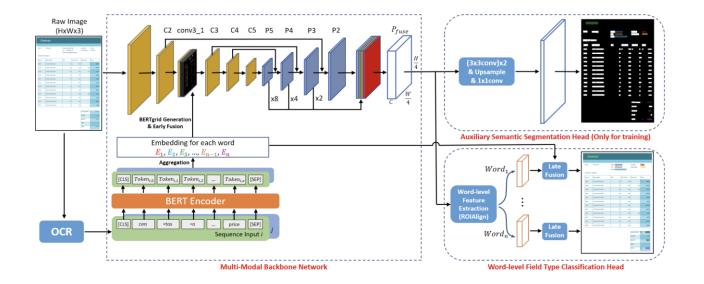
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BERTgrid representation

Previous Methods and Limitations

ViBERTgrid (Lin et. al, 2021)

- Pros:
 - Incorporates BERTgrid with a CNN to process the raw image directly.
 - Jointly trains BERT and CNN.



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- Cons from our observations:
 - Could not outperform a pure textual model (BiLSTM-CRF on BERT emb.) on unstructured money transfer order documents.

Works best on structured documents.

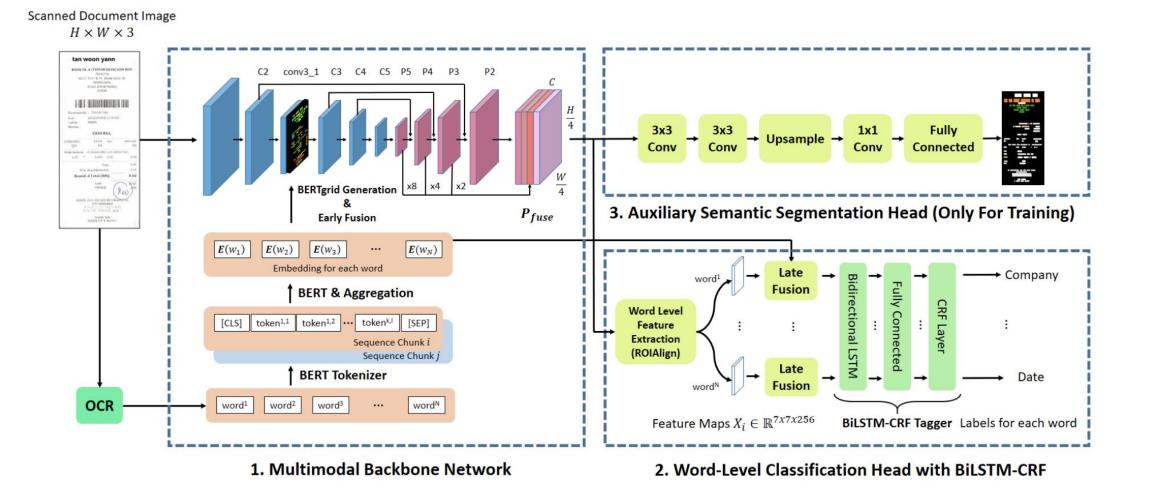
Lin, W., Gao, Q., Sun, L., Zhong, Z., Hu, K., Ren, Q., Huo, Q.: Vibertgrid: a jointly trained multi-modal 2d document representation for key information extraction from documents. In: International Conference on Document Analysis and Recognition. pp. 548–563. Springer (2021)





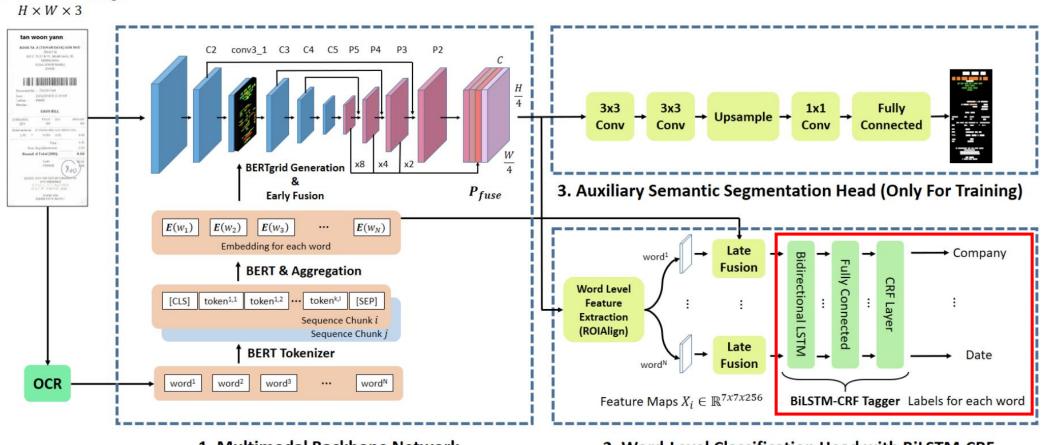
What if we combine the best performing models?

Proposed Approach: ViBERTgrid BiLSTM-CRF



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Proposed Approach: ViBERTgrid BiLSTM-CRF



1. Multimodal Backbone Network

Scanned Document Image

2. Word-Level Classification Head with BiLSTM-CRF

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Datasets

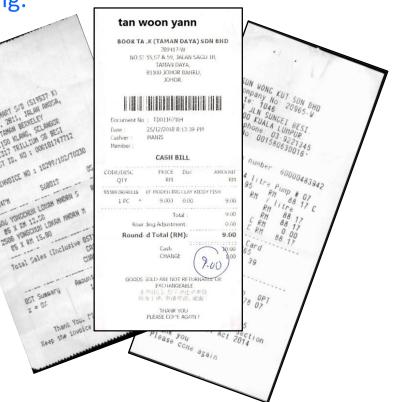
SROIE

- ICDAR SROIE dataset¹: 973 receipts (626 training, 347 testing samples).
- Semi-structured documents.
- Four entity types: company, date, address, total.
- Dataset presents key information fields and OCR output separately.
- Previous studies^{2,3} used text-based matching but results in poor matching.
- We manually annotated the entire dataset on the word-level.
- We publicly release the word-level annotations of SROIE dataset for use in multimodal transformers. (https://github.com/YKT-NLP/ICDAR-2019-SROIE-Token-Level-Annotations)
- Evaluation on test set is still problematic due to discrepancies between OCR output and key information fields, e.g., mismatched punctuation, extra or missing white spaces, typos etc.
- Some of these errors have been documented and manually fixed.

¹Huang, Z., Chen, K., He, J., Bai, X., Karatzas, D., Lu, S., Jawahar, C.V.: Icdar2019 competition on scanned receipt ocr and information extraction. In: 2019 International Conference on Document Analysis and Recognition (ICDAR). pp. 1516–1520 (2019). https://doi.org/10.1109/ICDAR.2019.00244

²Lin, Z.: Vibertgrid pytorch (2021), https://github.com/ZeningLin/ ViBERTgrid-PyTorch

³Delplace, A.: Chargrid model : Extraction of meaningful instances from document images (2020), https://github.com/antoinedelplace/Chargrid



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Datasets

Transactional Documents



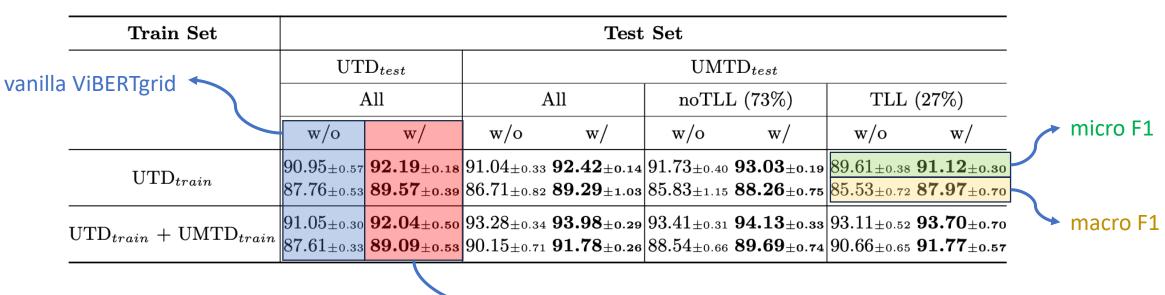
- In-house dataset consists of unstructured Turkish money transfer order documents, introduced by Oral et. al (2022).
- Has two sets: Unstructured Transactional Documents (UTD) and Unstructured Multi-Transaction
 Documents (UMTD).
- UTD has 3500 documents (2500 for training, 400 validation, 600 testing).
- UMTD has 1154 documents (954 for training, 200 testing).
- Within the UMTD test set, 54 out of 200 documents have tabular-like layouts (**TLL**), the rest has non-tabular-like (**noTLL**) documents.
- We used the same splits as in Oral et. al (2022) for consistency.

SROIE

 Table 1. Performance comparison on SROIE.

Model	Macro F1 Score (%)				
ViBERTgrid	$93.56{\scriptstyle \pm 0.005}$				
ViBERTgrid BiLSTM-CRF	$93.85 \scriptstyle \pm 0.003$				





ViBERTgrid with BiLSTM-CRF (ours)

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Train Set	Test Set								
	UTD _{test} UMTD _{test}								
	All All noTLL (73%)			TLL (27%)					
	w/o	w/	w/o	w/	w/o	w/	w/o	w/	
U. Dtmain								$\begin{array}{c} 91.12 \scriptstyle \pm 0.30 \\ 87.97 \scriptstyle \pm 0.70 \end{array}$	
$\overline{\text{UTD}_{train} + \text{UMTD}_{train}}$	$91.05{\scriptstyle\pm0.30}\atop{\scriptstyle87.61{\scriptstyle\pm0.33}}$	$92.04{\scriptstyle \pm 0.50}\\89.09{\scriptstyle \pm 0.53}$	$93.28 {\scriptstyle \pm 0.34} \\90.15 {\scriptstyle \pm 0.71}$	93.98±0.29 91.78±0.26	$93.41{\scriptstyle \pm 0.31} \\88.54{\scriptstyle \pm 0.66}$	$94.13{\scriptstyle \pm 0.33} \\ 89.69{\scriptstyle \pm 0.74}$	$93.11{\scriptstyle \pm 0.52} \\90.66{\scriptstyle \pm 0.65}$	$93.70{\scriptstyle \pm 0.70} \\ 91.77{\scriptstyle \pm 0.57}$	

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Oral et. al (2022) obtained a micro and macro F1 score of **91.48** and **88.45** on UTD dataset using a textual only BiLSTM-CRF model pretrained on BERT embeddings.

Transactional Documents

Train Set	Test Set								
	UTD _{test} All		UMTD_{test}						
			All		noTLL (73%)		TLL (27%)		
	w/o	w/	w/o	w/	w/o	w/	w/o	w/	
UTD_{train}	$\begin{array}{c} 90.95 \scriptstyle{\pm 0.57} \\ 87.76 \scriptstyle{\pm 0.53} \\ \end{array} $								
$\mathrm{UTD}_{train} + \mathrm{UMTD}_{train}$	$91.05{\scriptstyle\pm0.30}$ 92. $87.61{\scriptstyle\pm0.33}$ 89.	04±0.50 09±0.53	$93.28{\scriptstyle \pm 0.34}\\90.15{\scriptstyle \pm 0.71}$	$\begin{array}{c} 93.98 \scriptstyle{\pm 0.29} \\ 91.78 \scriptstyle{\pm 0.26} \end{array}$	$93.41{\scriptstyle \pm 0.31} \\88.54{\scriptstyle \pm 0.66}$	$94.13{\scriptstyle \pm 0.33} \\ 89.69{\scriptstyle \pm 0.74}$	$93.11{\scriptstyle \pm 0.52} \\90.66{\scriptstyle \pm 0.65}$	$93.70{\scriptstyle \pm 0.70} \\ 91.77{\scriptstyle \pm 0.57}$	



Train Set	Test Set								
	UT	D_{test}		UMTD_{test}					
	All		All		noTLL (73%)		TLL (27%)		
	w/o	w/	w/o	w/	w/o	w/	w/o	w/	
UTD_{train}						$93.03{\scriptstyle \pm 0.19} \\ 88.26{\scriptstyle \pm 0.75}$			
$UTD_{train} + UMTD_{train}$	$\begin{array}{c} 91.05 \scriptstyle{\pm 0.30} \\ 87.61 \scriptstyle{\pm 0.33} \end{array}$	$92.04{\scriptstyle \pm 0.50}\\89.09{\scriptstyle \pm 0.53}$	$\begin{array}{c} 93.28 \scriptstyle \pm 0.34 \\ 90.15 \scriptstyle \pm 0.71 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 93.98 \scriptstyle \pm 0.29 \\ 91.78 \scriptstyle \pm 0.26 \end{array}$	$93.41{\scriptstyle \pm 0.31} \\ 88.54{\scriptstyle \pm 0.66}$	$94.13{\scriptstyle \pm 0.33} \\ 89.69{\scriptstyle \pm 0.74}$	$93.11{\scriptstyle \pm 0.52} \\90.66{\scriptstyle \pm 0.65}$	$\begin{array}{c} 93.70 \scriptstyle \pm 0.70 \\ 91.77 \scriptstyle \pm 0.57 \end{array}$	

Conclusion

- We focused on the impact of using a multimodal transformer (i.e., ViBERTgrid previously explored on semistructured documents) on the NER task from **unstructured financial documents**.
- The initial results showed that the original ViBERTgrid has a **negative impact on unstructured** documents compared to a pure textual baseline.
- We presented an approach to enhance the performance of ViBERTgrid on unstructured documents by **extending it with a BiLSTM-CRF layer.**
- As a result, our proposed ViBERTgrid BiLSTM-CRF model demonstrated a significant improvement in performance (**up to 2 percentage points**) on unstructured documents, while maintaining its performance on semi-structured documents, in the **domain of financial and banking documents**.
- As an additional contribution, we publicly released token-level annotations for the SROIE dataset to pave the way for its use in multimodal sequence labelling models.



