



Visual Document Understanding

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Outline

Intro & Classical approaches

LayoutLM

LiT

TrOCR

Donut, SWIN Transformer

Intro & Classical approaches





Problems

- OCR
- Classification
- NER
- Example of use: Intelligent Back Office



Classical approaches

→ Classification

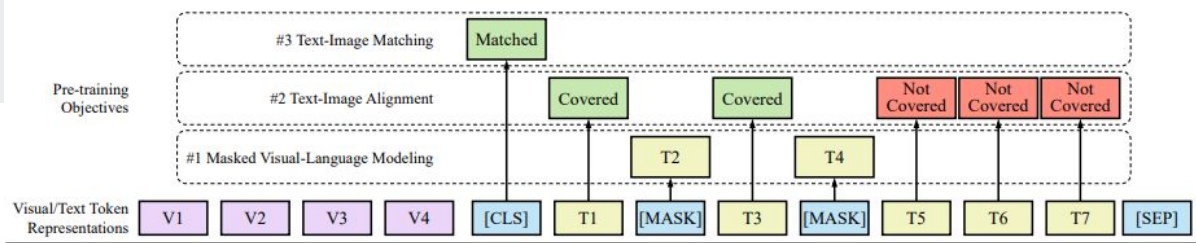
- ◆ Connect outputs from independent NN for vision and text
- ◆ Shallow model on top, simple confidence

→ NER

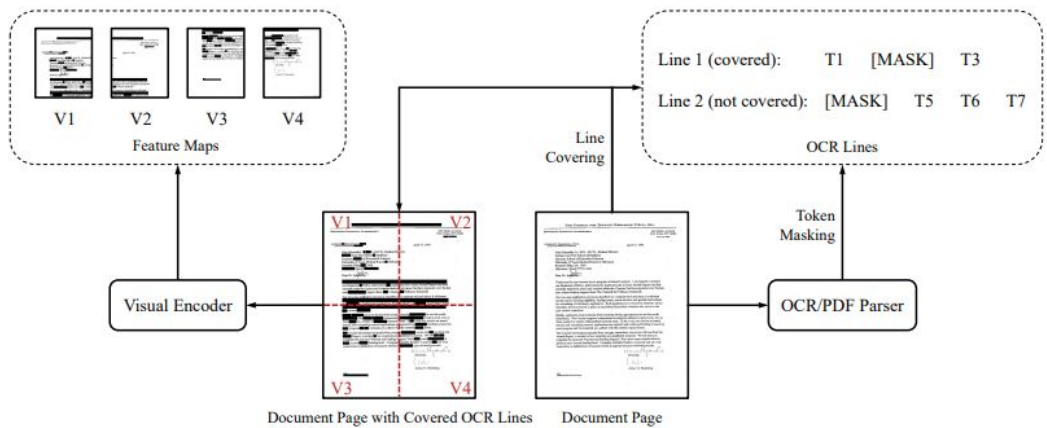
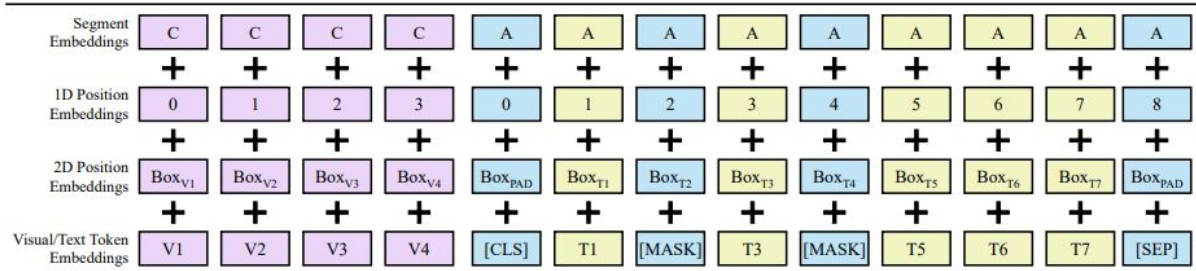
- ◆ Preprocess the document with OCR
- ◆ Use NER model only on text data {output from OCR}

LayoutLM





Transformer Layers with Spatial-Aware Self-Attention Mechanism





LayoutLM - Text Embeddings

→ Preprocessing

- ◆ WordPiece tokenizer,
- ◆ [CLS] at the beginning of the sequence
- ◆ [SEP] at the end of each text segment

→ Final text embedding

- ◆ Token embedding
- ◆ Token index
- ◆ Segment index

$$\mathbf{t}_i = \text{TokEmb}(w_i) + \text{PosEmb1D}(i) + \text{SegEmb}(s_i)$$



LayoutLM - Visual Embeddings

→ Use pretrained ResNeXt-FPN backbone

→ Pipeline

◆ resized to 224×224

◆ Fed to backbone

◆ Output in size $W \times H$

◆ linear projection I to obtain same dimensionality as text embeddings

$$\mathbf{v}_i = \text{Proj}(\text{VisTokEmb}(I)_i) \\ + \text{PosEmb1D}(i) + \text{SegEmb}([C])$$



LayoutLM - Layout Embedding

- represent spatial layout information
- Preprocessing:
 - ◆ normalize and discretize all coordinates to integer

$$\mathbf{l}_i = \text{Concat}(\text{PosEmb2D}_x(x_{\min}, x_{\max}, \textit{width}), \\ \text{PosEmb2D}_y(y_{\min}, y_{\max}, \textit{height}))$$



LayoutLM - pretraining tasks

- Masked Visual-Language Modeling
 - ◆ mask some text tokens and corresponding image regions
 - ◆ The layout embedding remain
- Text Image alignment
 - ◆ Covered visual parts and classified text to Covered vs UnCovered
- Text-Image Matching
 - ◆ Classify if text and image are from same document



LayoutLM - Data

→ Training

- ◆ IIT-CDIP Test Collection
- ◆ 7M documents, 40M pages, 1.5 TB

→ Downstream tasks

- ◆ Entity extraction tasks - FUNSD, CORD, SROIE, KleisterNDA
- ◆ Document classification: RVL-CDIP,
- ◆ QA: DocVQA



LayoutLM - Results

Model	Accuracy
BERT _{BASE}	89.81%
UniLMv2 _{BASE}	90.06%
BERT _{LARGE}	89.92%
UniLMv2 _{LARGE}	90.20%
LayoutLM _{BASE} (w/ image)	94.42%
LayoutLM _{LARGE} (w/ image)	94.43%
LayoutLMv2 _{BASE}	95.25%
LayoutLMv2 _{LARGE}	95.64%
VGG-16 (Afzal et al., 2017)	90.97%
Single model (Das et al., 2018)	91.11%
Ensemble (Das et al., 2018)	92.21%
InceptionResNetV2 (Szegedy et al., 2017)	92.63%
LadderNet (Sarkhel and Nandi, 2019)	92.77%
Single model (Dauphinee et al., 2019)	93.03%
Ensemble (Dauphinee et al., 2019)	93.07%



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Table 3: Classification accuracy on the RVL-CDIP dataset

Model	Fine-tuning set	ANLS
BERT _{BASE}	train	0.6354
UniLMv2 _{BASE}	train	0.7134
BERT _{LARGE}	train	0.6768
UniLMv2 _{LARGE}	train	0.7709
LayoutLM _{BASE}	train	0.6979
LayoutLM _{LARGE}	train	0.7259
LayoutLMv2 _{BASE}	train	0.7808
LayoutLMv2 _{LARGE}	train	0.8348
LayoutLMv2 _{LARGE}	train + dev	0.8529
LayoutLMv2 _{LARGE} + QG	train + dev	0.8672
Top-1 (30 models ensemble) on DocVQA Leaderboard (until 2020-12-24)		0.8506

Table 4: ANLS score on the DocVQA dataset, “QG” denotes the data augmentation with the question generation dataset.

TrOCR

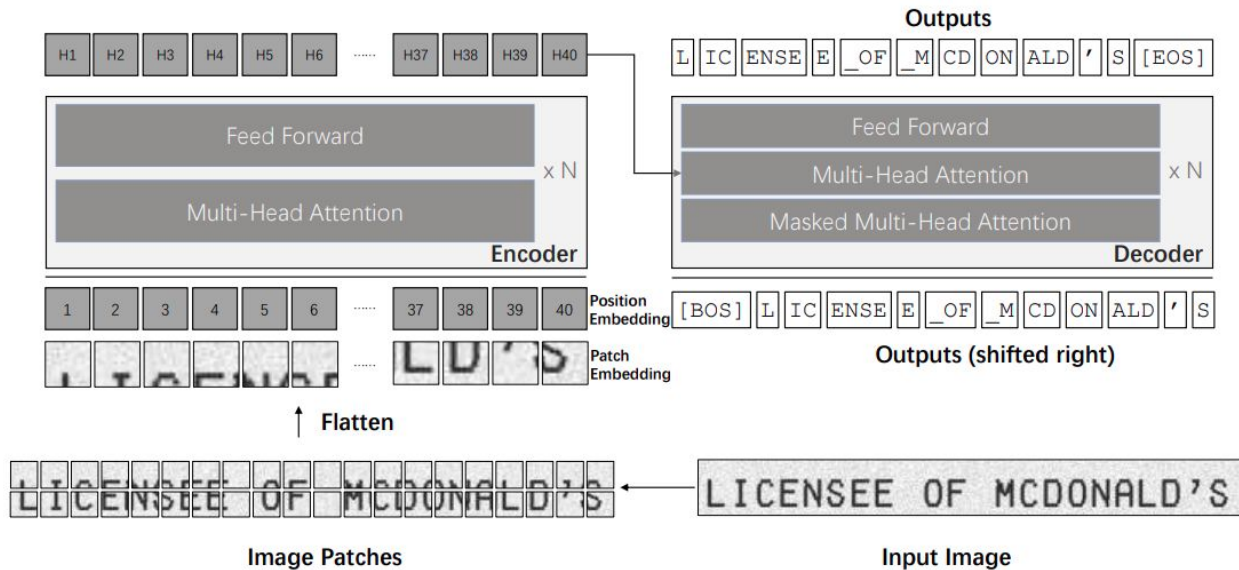




TrOCR

- Transformer based Optical Character Recognition
- Encoder - Decoder architecture
- Uses pretrained models
 - ◆ Encoder - Vision Transformer
 - ◆ Decoder - Text Transformer

TrOCR





TrOCR - training

→ Pretrained on text recognition

◆ Two stages

- Synthetically generated from text
- On printed, handwritten data

◆ Data augmentation

- random rotation (-10 to 10 degrees), Gaussian blurring, image dilation, image erosion, downscaling, underlining or keeping the original.



TrOCR - results

Model	Architecture	Training Data	External LM	CER
TrOCR _{BASE}	Transformer	Synthetic + IAM	No	3.42
TrOCR _{LARGE}	Transformer	Synthetic + IAM	No	2.89
(Bluche and Messina, 2017)	GCRNN / CTC	Synthetic + IAM	Yes	3.2
(Michael et al., 2019)	LSTM/LSTM w/Attn	IAM	No	4.87
(Wang et al., 2020)	FCN / GRU	IAM	No	6.4
(Kang et al., 2020)	Transformer w/ CNN	Synthetic + IAM	No	4.67
(Diaz et al., 2021)	S-Attn / CTC	Internal + IAM	No	3.53
(Diaz et al., 2021)	S-Attn / CTC	Internal + IAM	Yes	2.75
(Diaz et al., 2021)	Transformer w/ CNN	Internal + IAM	No	2.96

Table 4: Evaluation results (CER) on the IAM Handwriting dataset.

LiT

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LiT - Locked-image Tuning

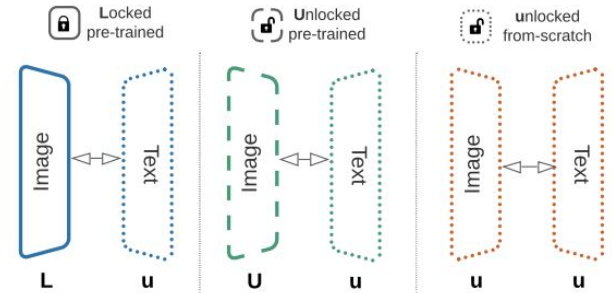
→ Contrastive training

◆ Goal:

- representations of paired images and texts to be similar
- representations of non-paired images and texts to be dissimilar

→ Locked image Tuning

- ◆ Locked image/text pretrained embeddings and move the others



LiT - Results

→ Datasets

- ◆ CC12M
- ◆ YFCC100m

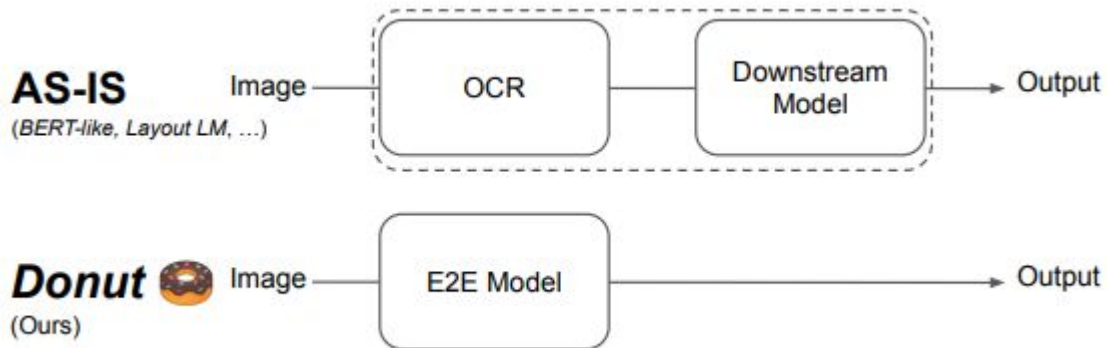
Dataset	Method	INet	INet-v2	INet-R	INet-A	ObjNet	ReaL	VTAB-N
Private	CLIP [45]	76.2	70.1	88.9	77.2	72.3	-	-
	ALIGN [30]	76.4	70.1	92.2	75.8	-	-	-
	<i>LiT</i>	84.5	78.7	93.9	79.4	81.1	88.0	72.6
Public	CLIP [45]	31.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
	OpenCLIP [28]	34.8	30.0	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>LiT</i>	75.7	66.6	60.4	37.8	54.5	82.1	63.1
*	ResNet50 [25]	75.8	63.8	36.1	0.5	26.5	82.5	72.6

Donut

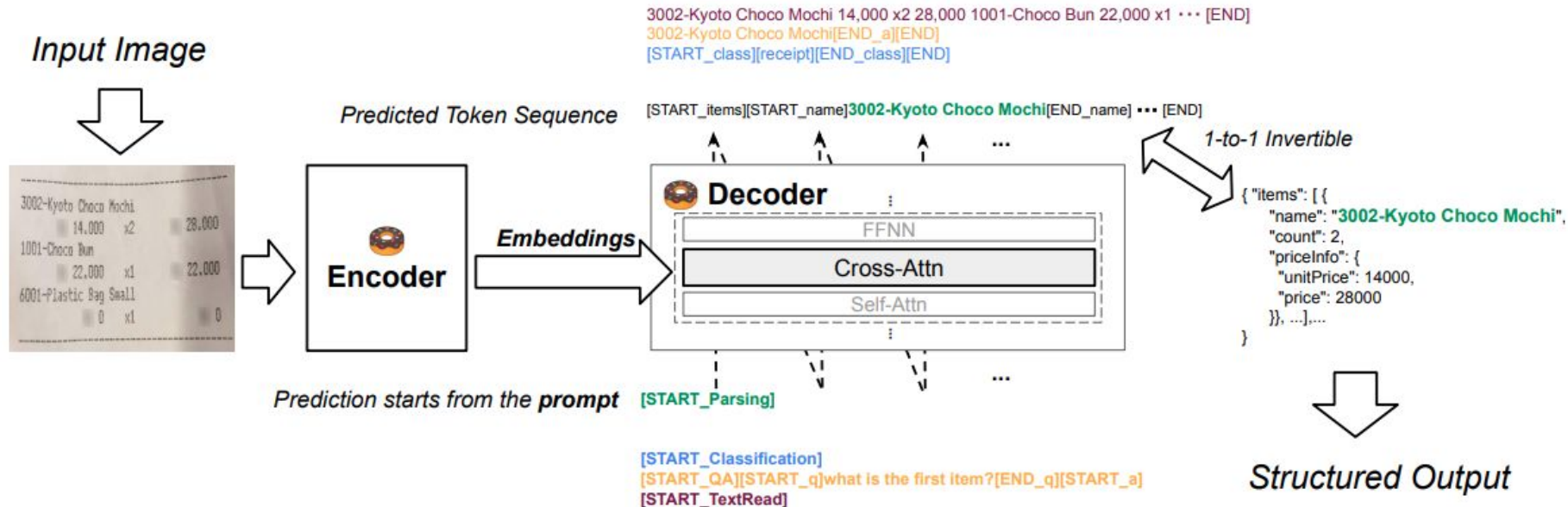


Donut - Idea

→ Document Understanding Transformer without OCR



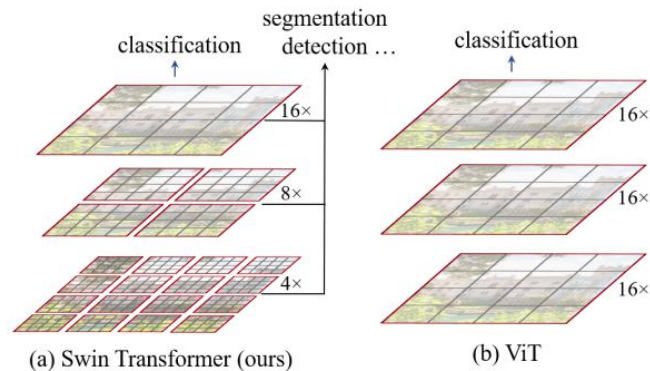
Donut - architecture



Donut - Encoder SWIN Transformer

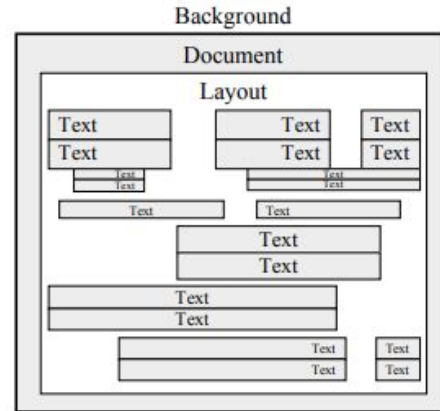
→ Two main ideas

- ◆ Hierarchical - better represents small regions
- ◆ Shifted windows



SynthDoG

- Synthetic Document Generator
- Pipeline
 - ◆ Background - sample from ImageNet
 - ◆ Texture - sampled from collected photos
 - ◆ Words - sampled from Wikipedia
 - ◆ Patterns -rule based random patterns





Donut - pretraining

- generated 1.2M synthetic document images
- model is trained to read all the texts in the images in the reading order from top left to bottom right



Donut - Downstream tasks

- Document Classification - RVLCDIP
- Document Parsing - Indonesian Receipts, Japanese Business Cards, Korean Receipts
- Document VQA



Donut - Results - Classification

	use OCR	#Params	Time(ms)	Accuracy (%)
BERT _{BASE}	✓	110M + n/a [†]	1392	89.81
RoBERTa _{BASE}	✓	125M + n/a [†]	1392	90.06
UniLMv2 _{BASE}	✓	125M + n/a [†]	n/a	90.06
LayoutLM _{BASE} (w/ image)	✓	160M + n/a [†]	n/a	94.42
LayoutLMv2 _{BASE}	✓	200M + n/a [†]	1489	95.25
Donut (Proposed)		156M	791	<u>94.50</u>

[†] Parameters for OCR should be considered for the non-E2E models.



Donut - Results - Document Parsing

	use OCR	Params	Indonesian Receipt		Korean Receipt		Japanese Business Card	
			Time (s)	nTED	Time (s)	nTED	Time (s)	nTED
BERT-based Extractor*	✓	86M [†] + n/a [‡]	0.89 + 0.54	11.3	1.14 + 1.74	21.67	0.83 + 0.50	9.56
SPADE (Hwang et al., 2021b)	✓	93M [†] + n/a [‡]	3.32 + 0.54	10.0	6.56 + 1.74	21.65	3.34 + 0.50	9.77
Donut (Proposed)		156M [†]	1.07	8.45	1.99	5.87	1.39	3.70



Donut - Results - DocVQA

	OCR	Params [‡]	Time (ms)	ANLS
LoRRA	✓	~223M	n/a	11.2
M4C	✓	~91M	n/a	39.1
BERT _{BASE}	✓	110M	n/a	57.4
CLOVA OCR	✓	n/a	≥ 3226	32.96
UGLIFT v0.1	✓	n/a	≥ 3226	44.17
BERT _{BASE}	✓	110M + n/a [†]	1517	63.54
LayoutLM _{BASE}	✓	113M + n/a	1519	69.79
LayoutLMv2 _{BASE}	✓	200M + n/a	1610	78.08
Donut		~207M	809	47.14
+ 10K imgs of trainset				53.14

Questions





References

- LayoutLM v2 -> <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2012.14740.pdf>
- TrOCR -> <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2109.10282.pdf>
- LiT -> <https://arxiv.org/abs/2111.07991>
- Donut -> <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2111.15664.pdf>
- SWIN Transformer -> <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2103.14030.pdf>