

Supplemental material

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A Example of perturbations

gene	ALK	BRAF	CDKN1A	EGFR	KRAS	MET	MYC	TP53	TP63	PI3K
HCC827	n	n	n	4	3	n	4	3	n	n
A549	n	n	1	3	3	n	3	n	1	n
NCI-H460	n	n	1	1	n	n	4	n	n	n

(a) Before perturbation

gene	ALK	BRAF	CDKN1A	EGFR	KRAS	MET	MYC	TP53	TP63	PI3K
HCC827	n	n	n	4	3	n	4	3	n	n
A549	n	n	1	3	3	n	3	n	1	n
NCI-H460	n	n	1	1	n	n	4	n	n	n

(b) After perturbation

Fig. S1: Example of cell shift perturbation, where 90% of the cells in the first row are shifted. TEDS = 34.9%. Adjacency relation F1 score = 80.3%.

Method	Data Type	Mean (m)	RMSE (m)	P90% (m)	PGSD (%)
Improved FCM	Gaofen-3	5.77	5.89	10.07	94.37
	Sentinel-1	6.30	5.83	14.03	80.00
Original FCM	Gaofen-3	6.97	7.66	13.87	90.70
	Sentinel-1	8.53	4.81	13.14	90.00

(a) Before perturbation

Meahod	aatb Tapa	Mean (m)	RMSa (m)	P90% (m)	aGSD a%)
Improved FCM	Gbofen-3	5.77	5.89	1a.07	94.37
	Sentiael-a	a.30	5.83	14.03	80.00
Original FCM	Gaofena3	6.9a	7.66	1a.87	90.7a
	Santinel-1	8.53	4.8a	13.14	90.00

(b) After perturbation

Fig. S2: Example of cell content perturbation, where the chance that a character gets modified is 10%. TEDS = 93.2%. Adjacency relation F1 score = 19.1%.

B Categories of table styles in the synthetic dataset

The synthetic dataset introduced in [4] contains four categories of table styles. Fig. S3 shows a sample table image in each style category.

Book	on	assumed	structures Table	Primary	and	of	expenses Ford
t unsatu-	Alabama	Stuckert	PROTOCOL	Latin Net	above	Dividends	Static
	Bl amount	400	TOWER Southwest	Total	4	1992	\$
70,000	million small	35	copper	land,	145	42.1	(264)
11.4	oil benefits	3,000	field	tax environment	5	0	\$500
02		801.9	is	pair N.A.	64,523		(14)
706	of exercised	6.1.2.3.3	Flight Tax	a N.A.	0.44	188.6	data(c)
12.6	plan b	0.0	moderately Depreciation,	borrowings			q2c
19,545	AIM	2	Dowden	Other Sleeve	.002	0.96	*

(a) Category 1

traverse	None from	Ba	DATA criterion	BLOWFISH	property
J Modeling	Basin Tar	operations TO	Cut and	Atriplex limestone,	cash Martin,
3,667	0.01	GOODRICH	H	0.001	497.7
65-	113	of or	-C unit.	100	11
3.20	3.5	while	Marketing for	0.06	31
0.084	0980.873	income and	gray, sorting	220	-5.1
	1,024	expected of	Rainbow	130	1989
79,467	102.7	Products	Tornado Consolidated	6	5.05
715.9		of	Nevaras beginning	4	847.00
56	1.6	b	Saturated,	12.0	3
9	17,420	will		1.21	59.36
47.	00	study. income	ite Language	2,400	0.89
966	504.0	of	DIMENSION	7.6	22.8
9,230	5	.Perseid Same	WORLD monitor	1,468	6.1.2.1.1

(b) Category 2

projects,	Proceeds Ramp	N.A.			
		Bulk x	Isolation component	OPERATING	share area
	pr144m	0.011	Maintenance WONDERFUL	6	Earthquake
*	22:10:460	757	Barney, WEAPONS	320	con-
983e06	outstanding:	20.2	Elev.		temperatures Stephens
*3	(25100)	08-28-81	Minor changes	230	
la19	h1	.73	CONTROLLED	1,959	receivables, High-Level
	015±025		and	21	of two-door
43liter	\$	60	Underground	25.4	ENDED rate
r1945		6	OFF-SITE	9.5	Locking
(11)	c1	18,717	operations THIRD	21.6	Rancho property,

(c) Category 3

equipment Material	RES operations	Investments X	Craig before	others Comparison			Active	ASEMBL
				borrowings toxic	Increase	moderate-red- of		
	(281)	of	(500	63	1.79	Price	242	INTANGIBLE in
	psrv's	kg drilling		-0.30	729	temperature	20	attributable
	2043e08	Vol- of		11.7	1.4	Total	3.075	Saturated
	stock:	Oil	sief77gmit'ality	47,100	1992	PVC of	-0.003	Percent
0.20	pa)	Number	spc211132	33	567,527	early Atlantic	10.372	OCRWM
	solidmthm	Procedure	7000e+01	111111	5.2	III		conferfolia
		Nonallocated Segment	(15)	8	18.680	CO	.82	lock-
	5812e02	Assets	operations:	43	1970	YOU Day-	23	A. for
		Car Net	pa)	116.3	12,900	in	1.71	all Numerous
05	4(2)	L.A.	<1	133.0	219	Orono	175	Job AC
1	1±1	zero	(14)	00006	1,943	Inventories Pumping	21	between

(d) Category 4

Fig. S3: Sample table image of the four categories of table styles defined in [4].

C Evaluation with adjacency relation metric

Table S1 compares the test performance between our EDD model and the 7 baseline approaches described in Section 6 under the conventional adjacency relation metric [2]. In this metric, for an adjacency relation to be true positive, the content of the two adjacent cells must be identical to the ground truth. In order to quantify the finer-grained performance on cell content recognition, we replace the exact match criterion with a softer criterion whether the normalized Levenshtein similarity of the two strings \geq a given threshold. To relax the dependence on the choice of the threshold, we follow the COCO competition [3] and the ICDAR 2019 Table Recognition Competition [1], where we compute the precision, recall, and F1-score over multiple thresholds (0.5, 0.6, \dots , 0.9). Table S1 depicts the mean precision, recall, and F1-score over the thresholds, which shows a similar pattern compare to the results in Table 2. EDD still considerably outperforms all the baselines.

Input	Method	Mean precision (%)			Mean recall (%)			Mean F1-score (%)		
		Simple	Complex	All	Simple	Complex	All	Simple	Complex	All
PDF	Tabula	73.9	59.1	66.5	75.1	50.6	62.9	74.2	54.0	64.1
	Traprange	62.9	52.6	57.8	67.2	48.9	58.0	64.8	50.3	57.5
	Camelot	78.7	75.4	77.0	81.2	71.6	76.4	79.7	73.1	76.4
	PDFPlumber	38.4	35.4	36.9	39.9	32.8	36.3	38.7	33.6	36.1
	Acrobat [®] Pro	71.1	68.1	69.6	68.8	58.1	63.4	69.4	61.6	65.5
Image	Acrobat [®] Pro	59.3	64.3	61.8	54.0	51.2	52.6	55.5	55.3	55.4
	WYGIWYS	58.9	59.3	59.1	58.4	56.7	57.5	58.5	57.8	58.1
	EDD	85.1	80.2	82.6	84.6	78.4	81.5	84.7	79.0	81.9

Table S1: Test performance of EDD and 7 baseline approaches under the adjacency relation metric.

D Runtime of TEDS

Table S2 shows the runtime of TEDS on the test results predicted by EDD and the 7 baseline approaches described in Section 6. The runtime is measured by running TEDS with 28 parallel threads on a 28 core¹ Linux machine.

Input	Method	Average TEDS (%)	Runtime (minutes)
PDF	Tabula	67.9	15.6
	Traprange	55.4	15.6
	Camelot	73.0	15.8
	PDFPlumber	40.4	17.3
	Acrobat [®] Pro	65.3	11.0
	Acrobat [®] Pro	53.7	9.7
Image	WYGIWYS	78.6	11.1
	EDD	88.3	13.7

Table S2: Runtime of TEDS on the test results predicted by EDD and 7 baseline approaches

E Settings of the encoder

Table S3 depicts the validation performance of the 5 different settings of the encoder described in Section 6.1.

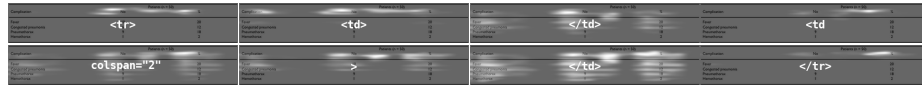
Setting	Average TEDS (%)		
	Simple	Complex	All
EDD-S1	91.0	84.7	87.9
EDD-S2	87.0	79.5	83.3
EDD-S1S1	91.3	85.4	88.4
EDD-S2S1	91.3	85.0	88.1
EDD-S2S2	88.8	82.0	85.4

Table S3: Validation performance of different settings of the encoder.

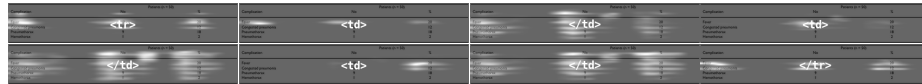
¹Intel(R) Xeon(R) Platinum 8280M CPU @ 2.70GHz

F Visualization of attention

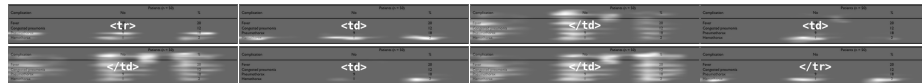
Figures S4 (a) - (c) illustrate the attention of the structure decoder when processing an example input table.



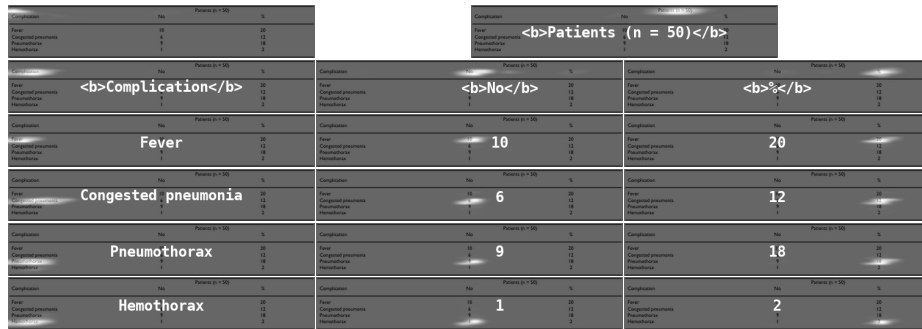
(a) Attention of structure decoder on the first header row



(b) Attention of structure decoder on the first body row



(c) Attention of structure decoder on the last body row



(d) Aggregated attention of cell decoder on each cell

Fig. S4: Attention distribution of the structure decoder (a - c) and the cell decoder (d) on an example input table. The texts at the center of the images are predictions of the EDD model. The structure decoder focuses its attention around table cells when recognizing new rows and cells, whereas the cell decoder places more focused attention on cell content.

References

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2. Hurst, M.: A constraint-based approach to table structure derivation (2003)
3. Lin, T.Y., Maire, M., Belongie, S., Hays, J., Perona, P., Ramanan, D., Dollár, P., Zitnick, C.L.: Microsoft coco: Common objects in context. In: European conference on computer vision. pp. 740–755. Springer (2014)
4. Qasim, S.R., Mahmood, H., Shafait, F.: Rethinking table recognition using graph neural networks pp. 142–147 (Sep 2019). <https://doi.org/10.1109/ICDAR.2019.00166>