

**PRHL**I

# Evaluation of Named Entity Recognition in handwritten documents



David Villanova-Aparisi<sup>1</sup>, Carlos-D. Martínez-Hinarejos<sup>1</sup>, Verónica Romero<sup>2</sup>, Moisés Pastor-Gadea<sup>1</sup> PRHLT Research Center, Universitat Politècnica de València, Camí de Vera, s/n, València 46021, Spain <sup>2</sup> Departament d'Informàtica, Universitat de València, València 46010, Spain

## Main contributions

- Proposal of two evaluation metrics for the combined Handwritten Text Recognition (HTR) and Named Entity Recognition (NER) task
- Application of syntactical constraints to improve the performance of a coupled model

## Previous work

- Coupled approaches avoid error propagation in several tasks
- Usage of Convolutional-Recurrent Neural Networks (CRNN)
- Previous experimentation on the chosen dataset

### Evaluation metrics

### Classic Measures

- CER and WER:
  - Tags are considered as characters or words
  - Impossible to evaluate the syntactical correctness
- Precision, Recall and F1-Score:
  - Specific focus on Named Entities
  - Problems with multiple appearances and order constraints
  - Cannot adjust the strictness of the metric

# Entity CER and Entity WER

Edit distance with operation costs:

$$I(i,j) = 1$$

$$D(i,j) = 1$$

$$S_{CER}(i,j) = \begin{cases} 2 & \text{if } E_i \neq E_j \\ 2 \cdot CER(T_i, T_j) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$S_{WER}(i,j) = \begin{cases} 2 & \text{if } E_i \neq E_j \\ 2 \cdot WER(T_i, T_j) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Main benefits:

- Specific focus on Named Entities
- Consideration of order constraints
- Deals with multiple appearances
- The strictness can be adjusted

# Experimental method

#### Dataset:

- 499 letters written by different authors
- Three languages: Latin, Czech and German
- Types of Named Entities: Person, Place and Date
- Parenthesized notation and nested Named Entities
- Data partitioning:
  - Training set: 398 letters (80%) - Validation set: 51 letters (10%)
  - Test set: 50 letters (10%)

# Employed architecture:

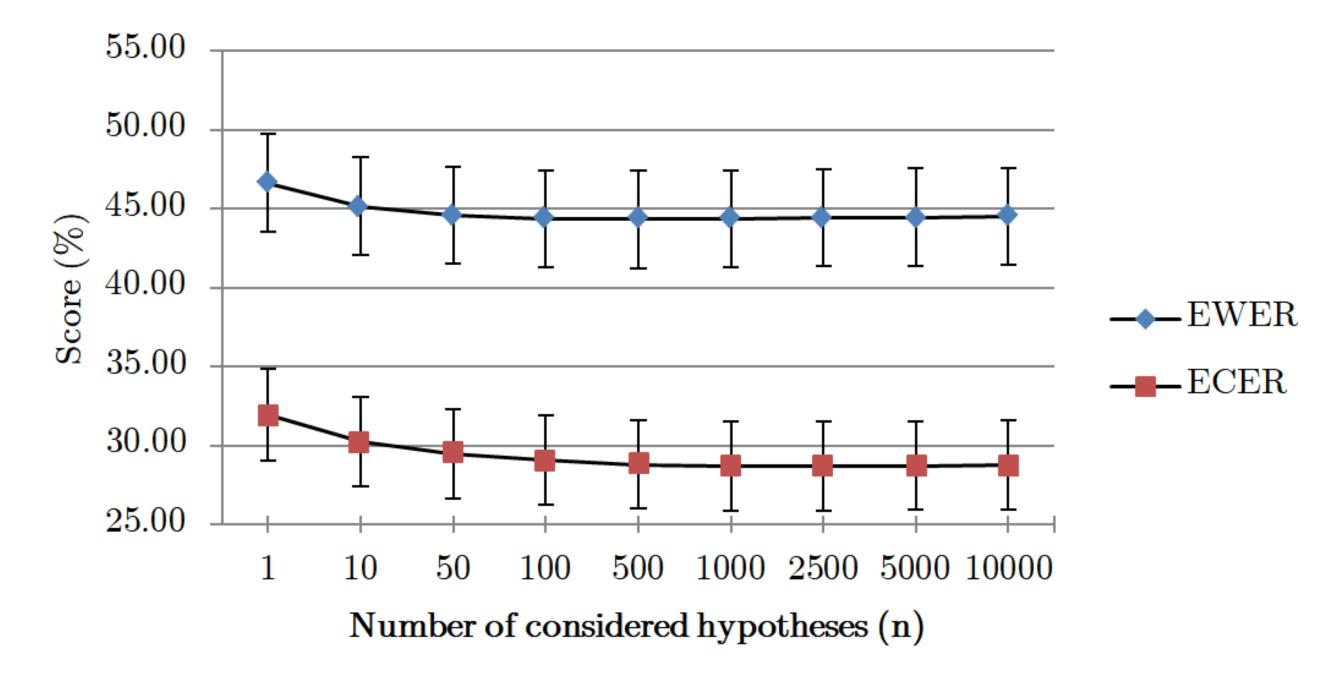
- Optical Model: CRNN implemented and trained with PyLaia
- Language Model: Character 8-gram estimated with SRILM
- Combination of both models via Kaldi
- Decoding: Obtain the first syntactically correct hypothesis among the *n*-best outputs



### Obtained results

Metric	Boroş,	Combined	Combined
	Emanuela	model	model
	et al. (no	(1-best,	(2500-best,
	nested NEs)	nested NEs)	nested NEs)
CER (%)	8.00 ±1.68	$9.23 \pm 1.80$	$9.24 \pm 1.80$
WER (%)	26.80 ±2.75	28.20 ±2.79	$28.14 \pm 2.79$
Precision (%)	49.25 ±3.10	43.14 ±3.07	$40.05 \pm 3.04$
Recall (%)	$37.08 \pm 3.00$	$37.58 \pm 3.00$	39.97 ±3.04
F1 (%)	42.30 ±3.07	40.17 ±3.04	$40.01 \pm 3.04$
ECER (%)	$34.48 \pm 2.95$	31.94 ±2.89	28.69 ±2.81
EWER (%)	52.79 ±3.10	46.62 ±3.10	44.42 ±3.08

#### Evolution of EWER / ECER with n



#### Conclusions

- Two novel metrics for the combined task based on edit distance
- Increase of the number of syntactically correct outputs
- No statistically significant improvements over our baseline system

# Future work

- Consideration of Named Entites spanning over several lines
- Paragraph level decoding
- Apply our approach in different corpora

# Acknowledgements

This work was supported by Grant RTI2018-095645-B-C22 funded by MCIN/AEI/ 10.13039/501100011033, by "ERDF A way of making Europe", by Grant ACIF/2021/436 funded by Generalitat Valenciana, by Generalitat Valenciana under the project GV/2021/072 and by Generalitat Valenciana under project DeepPattern (PROMETEO/2019/121).