

# AKBL at NTCIR-18 U4

## TableRetrieval and TableQA

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### Approach

Our proposed methods for TableQA and TableRetrieval follow the workflow shown in the right figure.

- Table Preprocessing
- Cell Text Classification
- Table Segmentation
- Table-to-Text Generation
- Add Text Above Table
- Sentence Selection

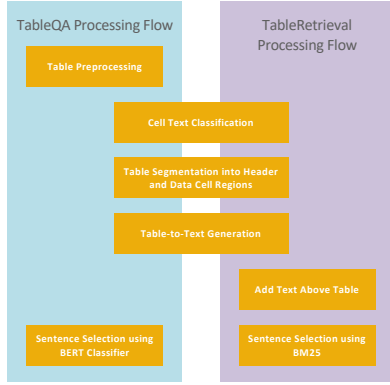


Figure : Processing Flow

### Conclusion

- The TableRetrieval subtask did not yield good results.
- In the TableQA subtask, we achieved scores of 0.7850 for cell\_id and 0.6871 for value.
- These scores are higher than the value score of 0.6470 obtained using GPT-4o with TO.
- Achieving these results with DeBERTa-V3, which is relatively lightweight compared to LLMs like GPT-4o, demonstrates the usefulness of our approach.
- The current text generation method cannot handle complex tables well, so further improvements are needed.

### Related Works

- In last year's NTCIR-17 UFO[1] task, the TDE subtask was conducted.
- In this study, we reproduced the method of team OUC[2] and tackled the current task.

[1] Yasutomo Kimura, Hokuto Ototake, Kazuma Kadowaki, Takahito Kondo, and Makoto P. Kato. 2023. Overview of the NTCIR-17 UFO Task. Proceedings of The 17th NTCIR Conference (12 2023).  
[2] Eisaku Sato, Keiyo Nagafuchi, Yuma Kasahara, Kazuma Kadowaki, Yasutomo Kimura. "OUC at NTCIR-17 UFO: TDE and TTRE." Proceedings of the 17th NTCIR Conference on Evaluation of Information Access Technologies, December 12-15, 2023, Tokyo, Japan.

### Table Segmentation

回次	回次	第44期
決算年月	決算年月	2017年2月
売上高	(百万円)	458140
経常利益	(百万円)	75007

Figure : Target Table

Using the TDE model, each cell text is converted to  $[P(\text{header}|\text{cell}), P(\text{data}|\text{cell})]$ . (Cell Text Classification)

[0.95, 0.05]	[0.95, 0.05]	[0.95, 0.05]
[0.40, 0.60]	[0.40, 0.60]	[0.20, 0.80]
[0.90, 0.10]	[0.95, 0.05]	[0.01, 0.99]
[0.90, 0.10]	[0.95, 0.05]	[0.01, 0.99]

Figure : Example output by TDE

Using the equation on the right, the TSS score is calculated for various splits, and the split position with the highest TSS is searched for.

$$\text{TSS}(i, j) = \frac{\sum_{c \in \mathcal{H}(i, j)} P(\text{header} | \text{cell})}{|\mathcal{H}(i, j)|} + \frac{\sum_{c \in \mathcal{D}(i, j)} P(\text{data} | \text{cell})}{|\mathcal{D}(i, j)|}$$
$$(\hat{i}, \hat{j}) = \arg \max_{i, j} \text{TSS}(i, j)$$

[0.95, 0.05]	[0.95, 0.05]	[0.95, 0.05]
[0.40, 0.60]	[0.40, 0.60]	[0.20, 0.80]
[0.90, 0.10]	[0.95, 0.05]	[0.01, 0.99]
[0.90, 0.10]	[0.95, 0.05]	[0.01, 0.99]

Figure : The split with the highest TSS

$i$ -th row

The split shown in the left figure is the optimal split. When the score is calculated for this split,

$$\text{TSS}(1, 2) = \frac{\sum_{c \in \mathcal{H}(1, 2)} P(\text{header} | \text{cell})}{|\mathcal{H}(1, 2)|} + \frac{\sum_{c \in \mathcal{D}(1, 2)} P(\text{data} | \text{cell})}{|\mathcal{D}(1, 2)|}$$
$$= \frac{7.35}{9} + \frac{2.78}{3} = 1.74$$

### Table-to-Text Generation

We generate sentences from the table using the template 「AのBはCです。」.

			A
	回次	回次	第44期
	決算年月	決算年月	2017年2月
B	売上高	(百万円)	458140
	経常利益	(百万円)	75007
			C

Figure : Example of a table after Table Segmentation

「第44期の売上高、(百万円)は458140です。」

When sentence generation is performed on the above table, the following sentences are obtained:

- ・「第44期の決算年月は2017年2月です。」
- ・「第44期の売上高、(百万円)は458140です。」
- ・「第44期の経常利益、(百万円)は75007です。」

### Results

- TableRetrieval had a low accuracy.
- DeBERTa-V3, which has relatively low computational cost, achieved accuracy comparable to LLM.

Table : Accuracy in TableQA

Training Dataset	Accuracy	
	cell_id	value
TO (GPT-4o)	-	0.6470
JRTE-Corpus	0.3323	0.3179
Created Dataset	<b>0.7850</b>	<b>0.6871</b>

Table : Accuracy in Retrieval.

Note that the accuracy for the "BM25" method is based on the DryRun and Valid datasets.

Approach	Accuracy
TO (text-embedding-3-small)	0.187
BM25	0.209
BM25(Add text above Table)	0.329