

Contexts & Machines: How Document Parsing Shapes RAG results



Alessio Vertemati

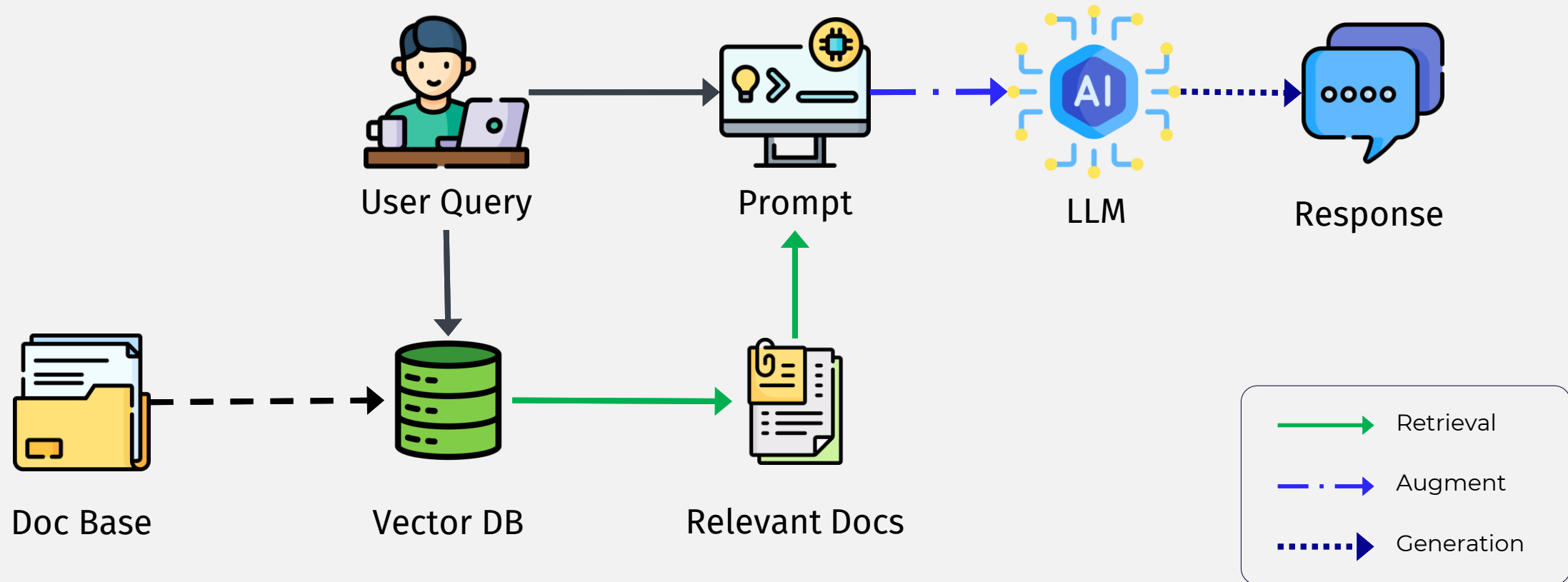


Andrea Ponti



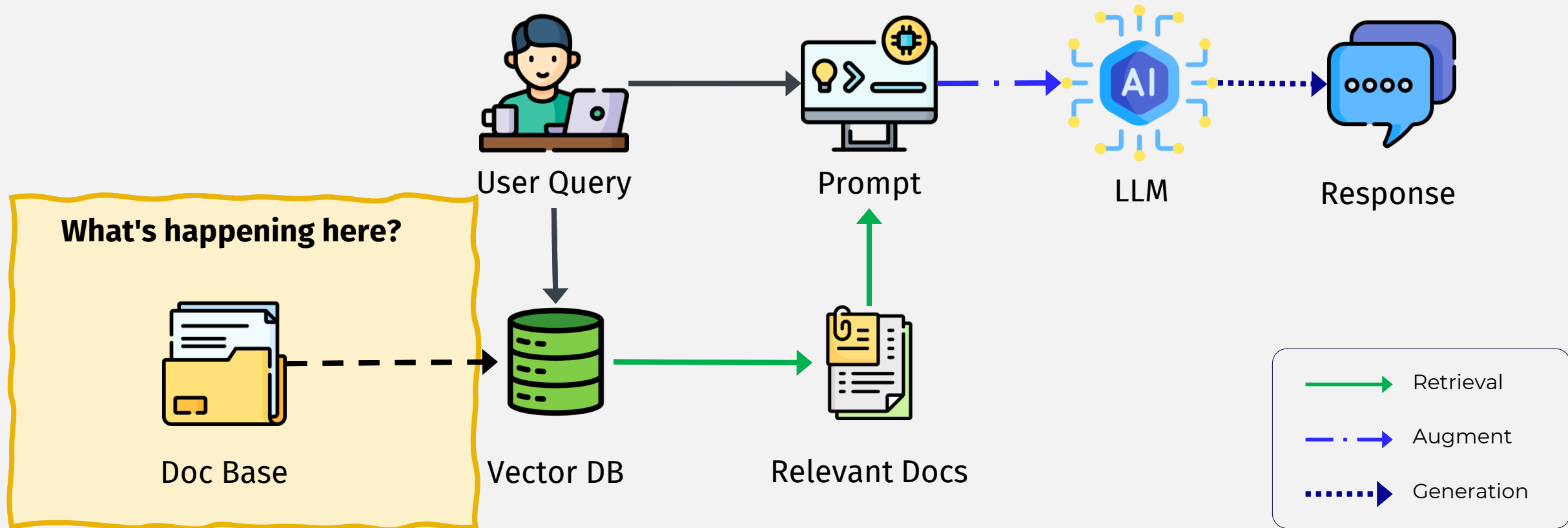
Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG)

RAG frameworks enhance large language models by providing external knowledge to ground their responses.



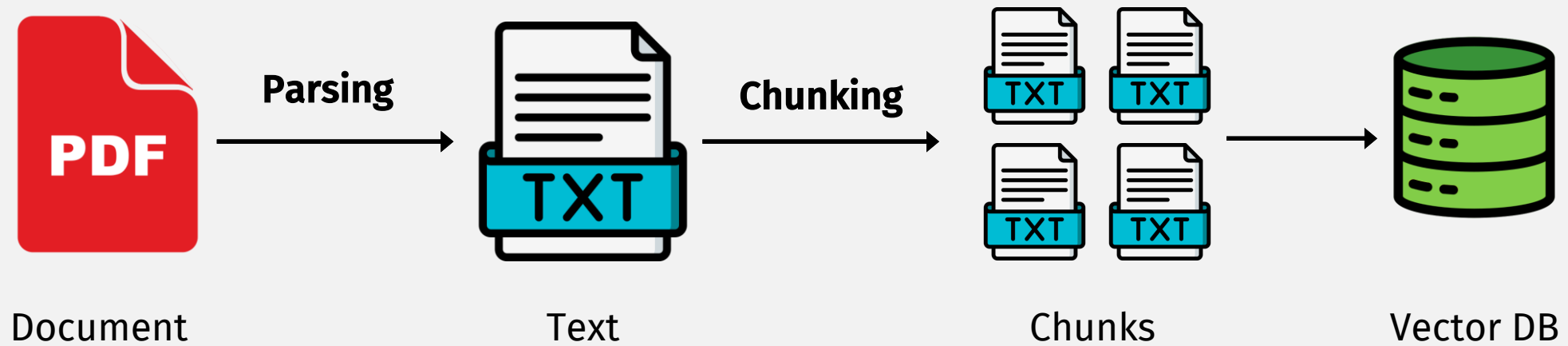
Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG)

RAG frameworks enhance large language models by providing external knowledge to ground their responses.



Document Processing for RAG

Parsing and chunking define what the retriever sees — and if it sees the wrong thing, the generator fails.



Why is it so hard?

Common Challenges: Reading Order, Table Parsing, Headers, Footers, ...

Credit support <p>The indentures governing BC's long-term debt and credit facilities provide for substantially similar covenant and "keepwell" packages from the Corporation. Bombardier Inc.'s keepwell agreements provide for minimum ownership of 51% in BC and for the injection of equity in the event that certain minimum net worth levels are not met or if a fixed charge coverage ratio falls below 1.2. Finally, these indentures provide for the undertaking of Bombardier Inc. to maintain the existing cross-default provision in the indenture governing the Corporation's \$150-million debentures due in 2026, as well as to provide for similar cross-default provisions in all of its future public debt.</p>	
Credit events <p>Certain of the Corporation's financial commitments include provisions that could become effective in the event of a rating downgrade of the Corporation.</p> <p>A rating downgrade below investment grade could result in the reimbursement of customer advances amounting to \$170 million in the aerospace segment. In addition, the Corporation may be required to repurchase at fair value of \$26 million US (\$34 million) as at January 31, 2004, the call options related to the Puttable/Callable notes due in 2013, should the call holder elect early termination. The Puttable/Callable notes amounting to \$300 million US (\$398 million) would become repayable at the next coupon reset date (May 31, 2004), immediately following such a downgrade.</p> <p>Furthermore, BC has entered into an interest-rate swap agreement whereby the counterparty has an optional early termination right in the event of a rating downgrade below investment grade of the Corporation by either Moody's Investor Services Inc. or Standard & Poor's. The estimated settlement value as at January 31, 2004 is not significant.</p> <p>A rating downgrade by Dominion Bond Rating Services Ltd. could result in the wind-down of \$200 million of a BC securitization conduit (\$80 million outstanding as at January 31,</p>	
2004). Also, a rating downgrade below investment grade by either Moody's Investor Services Inc. or Standard & Poor's could result in the wind-down of \$125 million US (\$166 million) of Bombardier securitization conduits (\$72 million outstanding as at January 31, 2004).	
As of March 17, 2004, the following investment grade ratings applied to the long-term debt of the Corporation:	
RATING AGENCY	RATING
Moody's Investor Services Inc.	Baa3
Standard & Poor's	BBB-
Fitch Ratings	BBB-
Dominion Bond Rating Service Limited	BBB

Off-balance sheet arrangements	
Financial arrangements	
In the normal course of business, the Corporation finances certain activities through off-balance sheet transactions, consisting of leases, securitizations and other arrangements.	
a) Leases	The Corporation leases certain of its buildings and equipment from others, and assumes operating lease obligations in connection with the sale of new aircraft. The Corporation finances freight cars, used aircraft and transportation equipment through sale and leaseback structures. The Corporation's undiscounted minimum lease payments under such leases amounted to \$1.5 billion for operating leases and \$1.6 billion for sale and leaseback transactions as at January 31, 2004. These commitments are disclosed in note 24 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.
b) Securitizations	Bombardier In January 2004, Bombardier renewed its third-party U.S. and U.K. facilities for the securitization of trade receivables generated in the normal course of business. The U.S. facility was renewed at \$125 million US (down from \$200 million US as at January 31, 2003) and
c) Other arrangements	In the aerospace segment, Bombardier has entered into various agreements with third parties, through which it sells rights under certain manufacturing contracts on an ongoing basis. The amount of the rights sold totaled \$170 million as at January 31, 2004, compared to \$369 million as at January 31, 2003. These are accounted for as advances received and deducted from inventories or presented as advances in excess of related costs. In connection with these sales, the Corporation has provided recourse to one purchaser amounting to \$17 million as at January 31, 2004. The Corporation's maximum exposure under this recourse is included in note 24 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. Revenues and related profits on sales of aircraft are recognized on delivery and the sale of rights does not result in the acceleration of revenue or profit recognition.
The Corporation provides administrative services to special-purpose entities (SPEs)	

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY									
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)									
	Preferred Shares	Common Shares	Additional Capital	Distributions in Excess of Net Income	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Losses	Other	Shareholders' Equity	Comprehensive Income	
Balance, January 1, 2001	\$481,460	\$3,472	\$1,709,284	\$ (90,366)	\$ (20,426)	\$ (4,704)	\$ 2,076,720	\$ 215,013	\$ 215,013
Net Income	—	—	—	263,738	—	—	263,738	\$ 263,738	\$ 263,738
Dividends paid on Preferred Shares	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Series A Preferred Shares (\$3.25 per share)	—	—	—	(19,505)	—	—	(19,505)	—	—
Series B Preferred Shares (\$2.125 per share)	—	—	—	(7,225)	—	—	(7,225)	—	—
Series C Preferred Shares (\$2.125 per share)	—	—	—	(9,775)	—	—	(9,775)	—	—
Dividends paid on common shares (\$5.32 per share)	—	—	—	(201,813)	—	—	(201,813)	—	—
Dividends payable on common shares (\$3.1 per share)	—	—	—	(30,701)	—	—	(30,701)	—	—
Common shares issued, net of shelf registration costs of \$260	—	391	376,542	—	—	—	376,933	—	—
Common shares issued under employees' share plan	—	12	9,947	—	—	—	9,959	—	—
Conversion of Series A Preferred Shares to common shares	(13,441)	15	13,426	—	—	—	—	—	—
Redemption of units for common shares	—	70	52,017	—	—	—	52,087	—	—
Accretion of issuance expenses on preferred shares	958	—	—	—	—	—	958	—	—
Common shares issued in connection with dividend reinvestment plan	—	1	1,296	—	—	—	1,297	—	—
Change in unrealized net loss on securities available for sale	—	—	—	—	18,178	—	18,178	18,178	18,178
Deferred compensation shares earned but not yet delivered	—	—	—	—	—	38,253	38,253	—	—
Pension obligations	—	—	—	—	(732)	—	(732)	(732)	(732)
Balance, December 31, 2001	468,977	3,961	2,162,512	(95,647)	(2,980)	33,549	2,570,372	\$ 281,184	\$ 281,184
Net Income	—	—	—	232,903	—	—	232,903	\$ 232,903	\$ 232,903
Dividends paid on Preferred Shares	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Series A Preferred Shares (\$3.25 per share)	—	—	—	(6,167)	—	—	(6,167)	—	—
Series B Preferred Shares (\$2.125 per share)	—	—	—	(7,225)	—	—	(7,225)	—	—
Series C Preferred Shares (\$2.125 per share)	—	—	—	(9,775)	—	—	(9,775)	—	—
Net proceeds from issuance of common shares	—	56	56,397	—	—	—	56,453	—	—
Conversion of Series A Preferred Shares to common shares	(203,489)	225	203,294	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deferred compensation shares	—	2	2,627	—	—	25,778	28,407	—	—
Dividends paid on common shares (\$5.31 per share, including \$3.31 for 2001)	—	—	—	(314,419)	—	—	(314,419)	—	—
Reversal of dividends payable on common shares in 2001	—	—	—	30,701	—	—	30,701	—	—
Common shares issued under employees' share plan	—	36	24,349	—	—	—	24,385	—	—
Redemption of units for common shares	—	38	30,380	—	—	—	30,418	—	—
Common shares issued in connection with dividend reinvestment plan	—	2	1,885	—	—	—	1,887	—	—
Change in unrealized net loss on securities available for sale	—	—	—	—	(8,936)	—	(8,936)	(8,936)	(8,936)
Other non-cash changes, primarily pension obligations	—	—	—	—	(1,648)	—	(1,648)	(1,648)	(1,648)
Balance, December 31, 2002	\$265,488	\$4,320	\$2,481,414	\$(169,629)	\$(13,564)	\$59,327	\$ 2,627,356	\$ 222,319	\$ 222,319
See notes to consolidated financial statements.									

	
While the success of the <i>Grand Theft Auto</i> franchise is extremely rewarding, creating a blockbuster of this magnitude also affords Take-Two an invaluable base of knowledge and expertise. During fiscal 2003, Take-Two took significant steps to share and leverage internal resources and experiences to create a more integrated and seamless publishing operation. Our Rockstar Games, Gathering and Global Star Software publishing labels have been streamlined to tap Rockstar's knowledge,	
attention to detail and ability to recognize what makes games compelling.	
Rockstar's unique market position is complemented by Gathering's focus on publishing premium and mid-priced products on PC, console and handheld platforms. We firmly believe demand for our premium priced games such as <i>Grand Theft Auto</i> , <i>Max Payne</i> , <i>Midnight Club</i> , <i>Manhunt</i> , and <i>Mafia</i> will continue to grow as the installed base of video game platforms increases – creating more consumers for our products.	
Additionally, with gradual reductions in hardware pricing and the resulting increased penetration of video game platforms, there is a much greater opportunity to attract a more diverse and, at times, price conscious gamer. Jack of All Games' success in distributing budget-priced titles has proven that the value segment of the software market is a desirable long-term business. Accordingly, our Global Star label is publishing games that combine value pricing with compelling game play and is distributing these titles exclusively through Jack of All Games,	
Global Star Global Star Software publishes value-priced entertainment software across all platforms. Core Global Star franchises include the hit <i>Outlaw sports series</i> (under license from MTV); the <i>Tycoon</i> franchise, including <i>School Tycoon</i> , <i>Airport Tycoon 3</i> and <i>Mall Tycoon 2</i> ; <i>Motocross Mania</i> ; and <i>Army Men</i> . In addition to original content, Global Star manages the jewel case and value compilation business for all Take-Two PC products.	

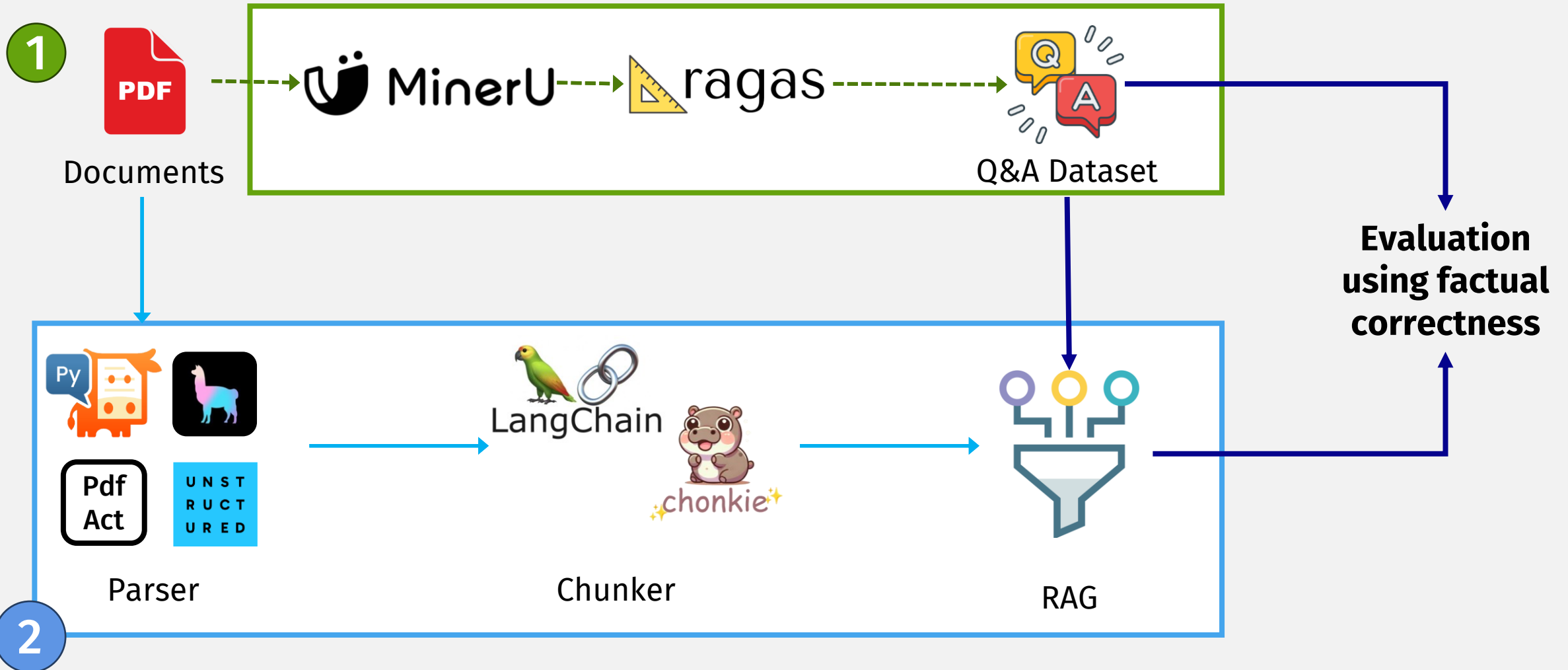
Multi-column documents

Complex Tables

Complex Layout

Methodology

- 1 Dataset Building
- 2 Evaluation



Document Processing in RAG

How the document processing strategy impact the performance of RAG

Our setup



4 parsers

- PyMuPDF
- PdfAct
- LlamaParse
- Unstructured



2 chunkers

- LangChain – *Rule-Based*
- Chonkie - *Semantic*



5 documents

~100 pages each
Projects' report



255 questions

single-hop specific
multi-hop specific
multi-hop abstract

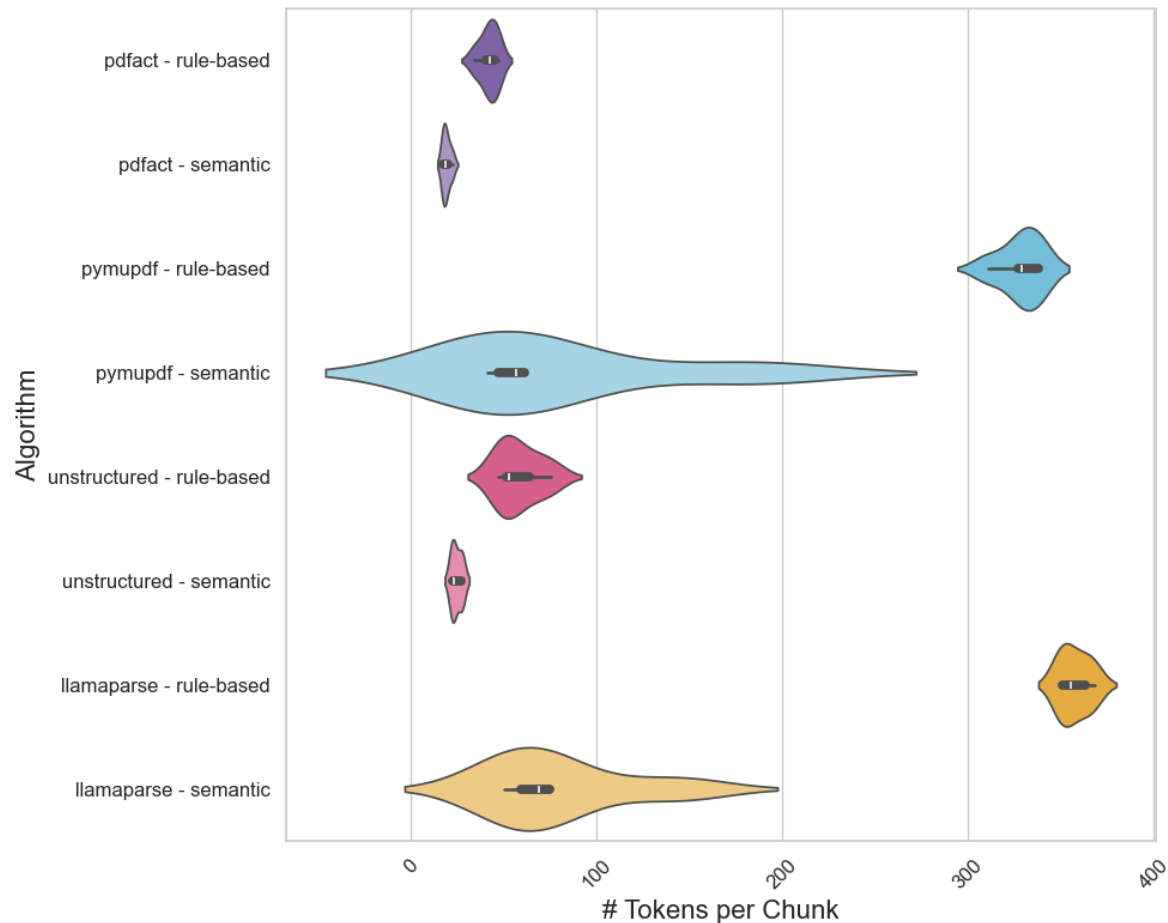


Evaluation

RAGAS Factual
Correctness

Chunk Size Effect

Chunk Size Distribution by parser



- **Rule-Based chunking** generally creates bigger chunks.
- **Semantic chunking** have higher variance of chunk size.
- **PdfAct** (open-source) has a behaviour similar to **unstructured** (cloud hosted)
- **PyMuPDF** (open-source) has a behaviour similar to **LlamaParse** (closed-source)

Results

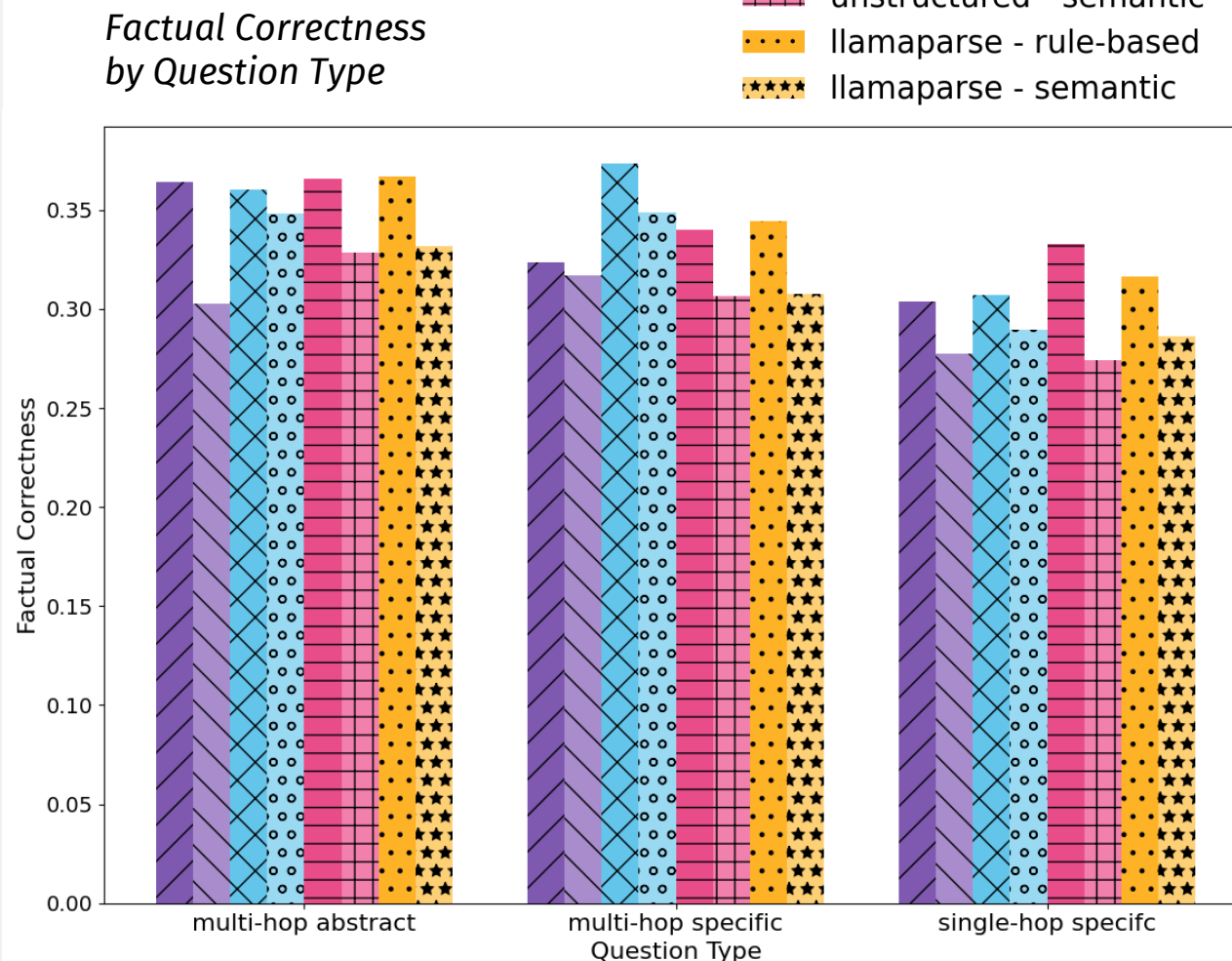
↓ Complexity

Multi-Hop Abstract:
Chunk size invariance

Multi-Hop Specific:
Larger chunks

Single-Hop Specific:
Shorter chunks

Rule-based chunking works great!



The Impact of Document Type

How to choose the right document parser?

Our setup



4 parsers

- PyMuPDF
- PdfAct
- LlamaParse
- Unstructured



parxy

<https://github.com/OneOffTech/parxy>

>BLN
BZZ/
WRDS



DocLayNet Dataset

80k pages

6 categories

11 classes

<https://huggingface.co/datasets/ds4sd/DocLayNet>

Datasets: 🤖 ds4sd / **DocLayNet** 📄

♡ like 103

Follow 🤖 Docling 701

Tasks: 🏷️ Object Detection

📐 Image Segmentation

Sub-tasks: instance-segmentation

Size: 10K<n<100K

Tags: layout-se

License: 🏛️ other

Dataset card

Data Studio

Files and versions

Community 4

👁 Dataset Preview ⓘ

</> API

📄 Embed

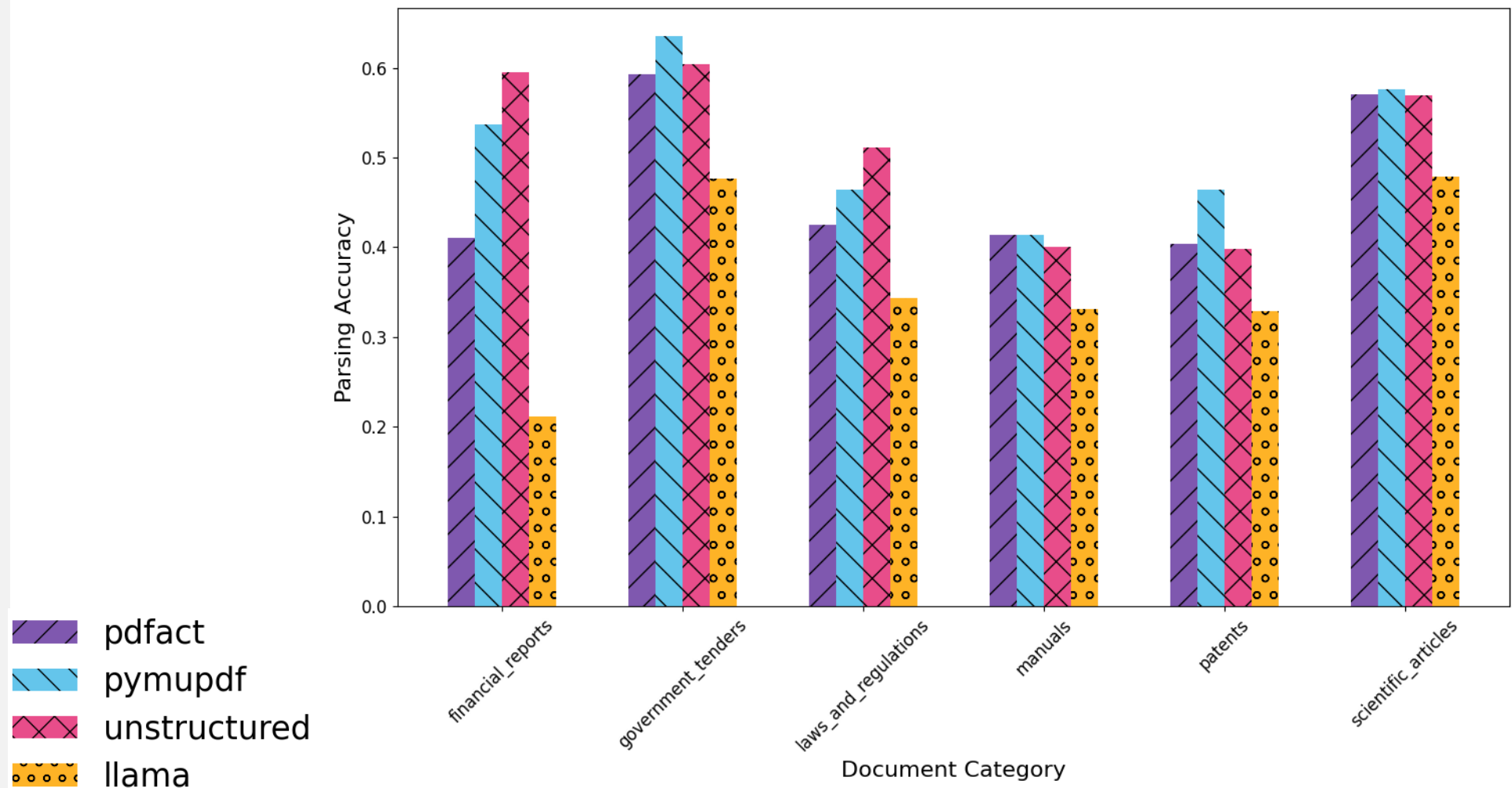
🔴 Data Studio

Split (3)
train

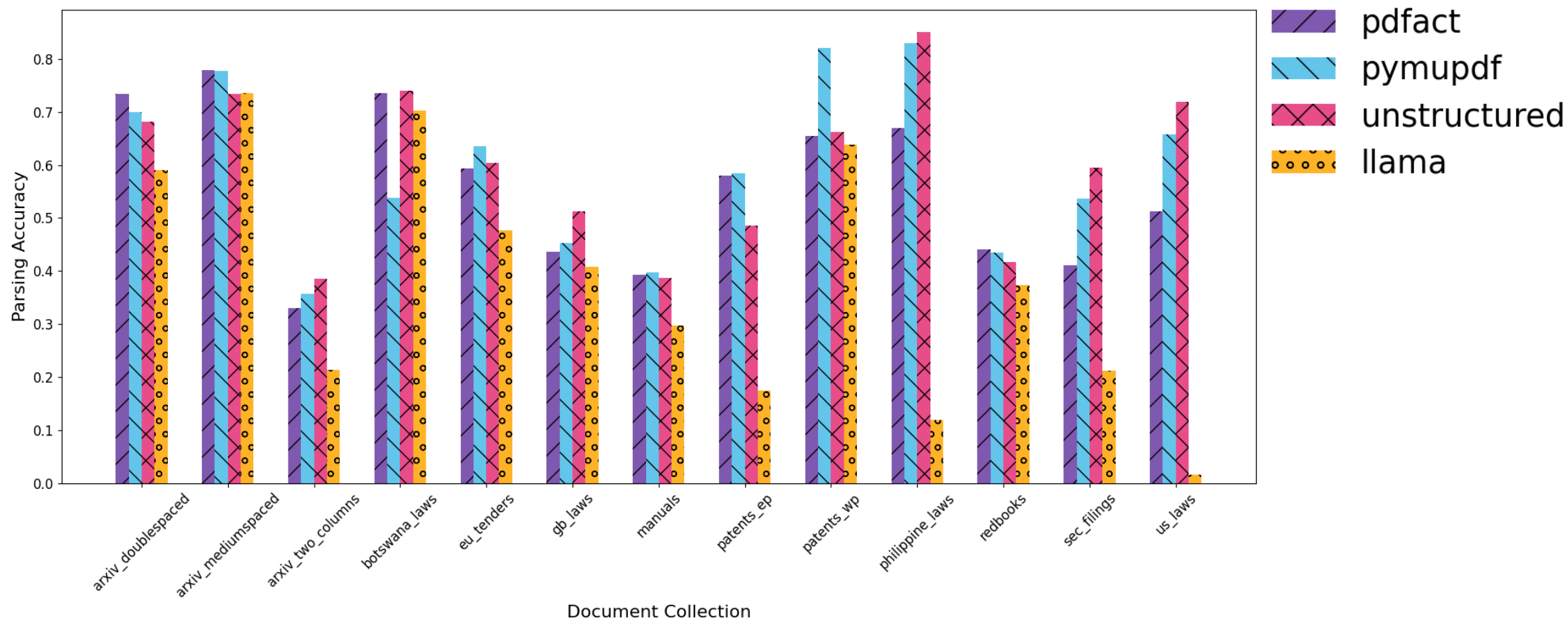


Parser vs Document category

Accuracy calculated using Text Similarity Ratio between the extracted text and the ground truth



How To Choose the Right Parser?



Key take-aways

Everything depend on the **document** and **question types**

- Document type (and structure) influence the parser choice
- Question type influence chunking strategy

If your RAG system isn't performing well **look first at what you're retrieving—**and how that content is processed!

Some links

- <https://github.com/data-house/pdfact>
- <https://unstructured.io/>
- <https://github.com/oneofftech/awesome-pdf>
- <https://github.com/opendatalab/MinerU>
- <https://parxy.eu>
- https://docs.cloud.llamaindex.ai/llamaparse/getting_started





[Check our blog oneofftech.xyz/blog](https://www.oneofftech.xyz/blog)

<http://www.oneofftech.xyz/>

Icon Credits

- [Scissors icons created by Gulraiz - Flaticon](#)
- [Parsing icons created by Good Ware - Flaticon](#)
- [Ai technology icons created by FACH - Flaticon](#)
- [Embedded icons created by Freepik - Flaticon](#)
- [Database icons created by Creatype - Flaticon](#)
- [Command icons created by Freepik - Flaticon](#)
- [Message icons created by Freepik - Flaticon](#)
- [Document icons created by Freepik - Flaticon](#)
- [Question icons created by Flat-icons-com - Flaticon](#)
- [Screening icons created by Vectors Tank - Flaticon](#)
- [Computer icons created by Freepik - Flaticon](#)
- [Pdf icons created by egorpolyakov - Flaticon](#)
- [Multimedia icons created by surang - Flaticon](#)

