

Getting the GenAl balance right

Varying approaches to Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG) system validation depending on scale, complexity and sensitivity of your application

James Barlow, Lucy Worlsey, and Gordon Baggott



Generative Al



Al System

Query SS1/23 Safety Chunking

Response

Embedding

Generative Al

Vector Search

EU AI Act

Retrieval Augmented Retrieval Generation (RAG)

Costs

Foundation Models

Prompt Engineering

Security

Generalisation

Large Language Model

Fine Tuning

Natural Language

Hallucinations
Vector Database

Machine Learning

Knowledge Graph Small Language Model



Use Cases: Is GenAl a good solution to my problem?



What's the problem landscape

- Start with the problem
- Does it need GenAl
- Assess fit
- Consider alternatives

Capability and users

- Assess internal capabilities
- Advanced GenAl development
- User integration

Tech, Compliance and Control

- Infrastructure & Governance
- Vendor & Model
 Assurance
- Regulatory & Policy Alignment
- Risk Controls & Guardrails

End 2 End Value

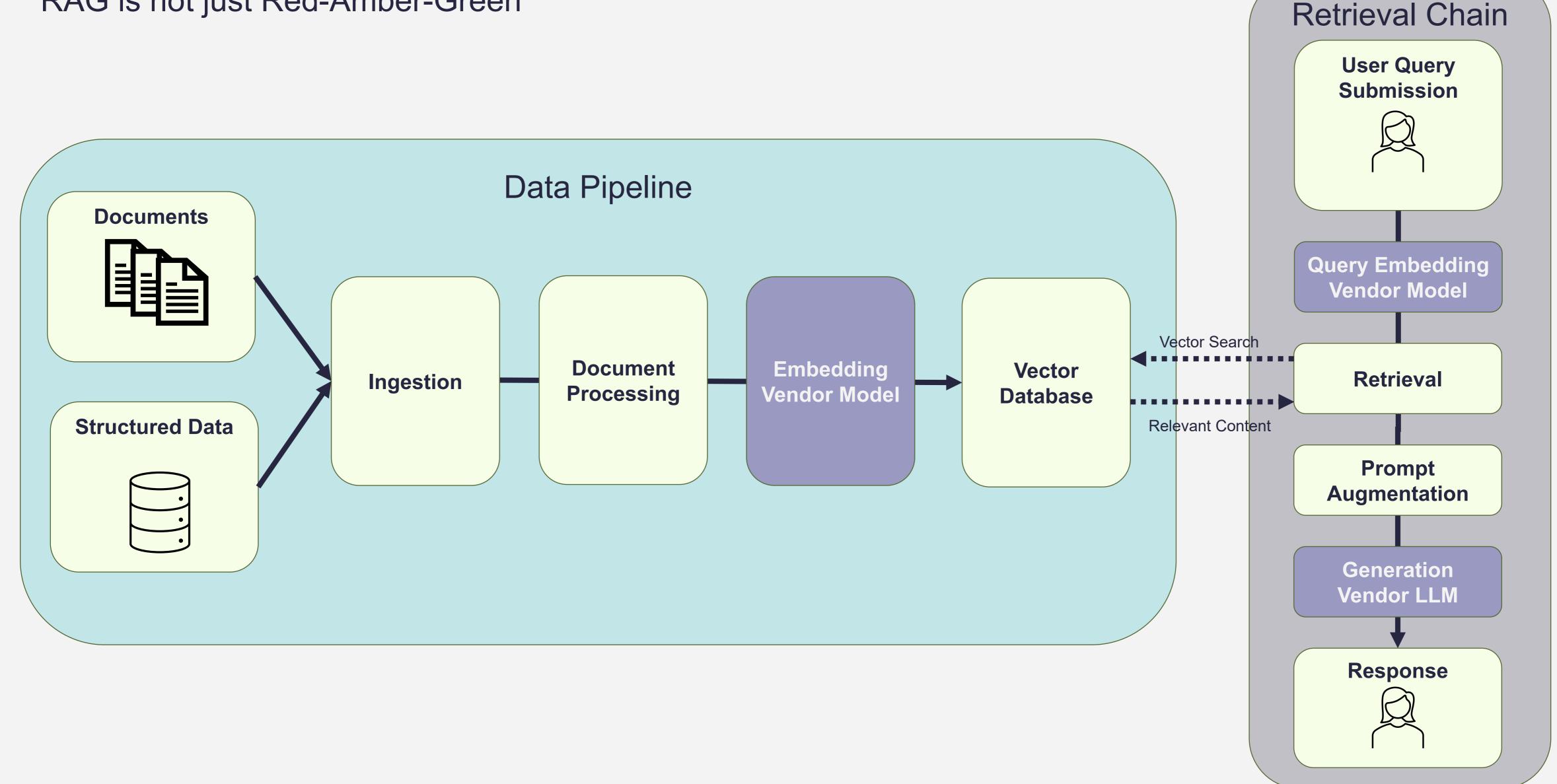
- Upfront & Ongoing Costs
- Scaling with Usage
- Cost Dynamics

Retrieval Augmented Generation

4mos

ANALYTICS CONSULT

RAG is not just Red-Amber-Green



Validation principles are qualitative and quantitative



Visibility

Invisible and unknown model risk

Is anything known about performance?
How are organisational decisions made to onboard?

Reliability

System failure

How robust is the implementation? Is the system operationally suitable and backed up?

Performance

Compromised outputs

Does the system respond with an accurate response? Does the system respond using the correct set of facts?

Relevance

Task misalignment

Is the system design aligned with the use case? How are prompts engineered and controlled?

Security

Data and information loss

How is access approved for usage and document store? What are the controls on internal information loss?

Trust

Tool/vendor/assumption error

Has the vendor disclosed a suitable level of detail? Why can the system be trusted?

Qualitative validation aspects



Language

Could inappropriate outputs arise?

Cost

Are the benefits justified?

Ethics

Are users treated fairly?

Latency

Is the process efficient?

Effective Challenge

Compliance

Full compliance evaluation?

Usefulness

Outputs having positive results?

SME Knowledge

Stakeholders best placed?

User design

Tailored to users?

Driving effectiveness in validation techniques



Evaluation Approaches

Standardised Q&A Benchmark

Bespoke Q&A Benchmark

LLM Evaluation

Human Evaluation

Evaluation Metrics and Remediation

Retrieval and Prompt Tuning

Retrieval Accuracy

Use of well-known metrics
 Ranking and Relevance

 Assess semantic relevance of retrieved chunks

Structure and Robustness

- Ensure prompts are clear
- Guard against prompt injection (user manipulation of prompts)

Chunking and Indexing

Chunking & Embedding

- Use fit-for-purpose chunking aligned with content.
- Validate embeddings
 Indexing
- Minimise latency
- Audit vector store.

Data Quality & Ground Truth Improvement

Metadata Filtering

 Precise metadata filtering is key to ensuring accurate input.

Ground Truth Quality

 Ground truths must be accurate and consistently meet high standards during development.

Improvements

Metrics

 Advanced metrics can enhance evaluation.

Ground Truth

• Expanding ground truth to include edge cases.

Humans

 Human-in-the-loop feedback is crucial for aligning the system with real-world use.

Summary and Conclusions





A structured four-stage assessment helps determine the appropriateness of using GenAl

- Assessing the problem landscape
- Capabilities and users
- Tech, compliance and control
- End 2 End value



Core validation principles remain unchanged for GenAl systems

• Understand the input data, model architecture, and alignment with intended business use.



System complexity does not necessarily require complex validation

• Large-scale, low-materiality applications may not warrant the same level of scrutiny as high-materiality use cases.



Validation should be proportionate to risk

- Higher materiality and sensitivity require more robust validation.
- Validation complexity should reflect the model's risk profile, not merely its technical complexity.



Evaluation can use traditional or contemporary methods

- Traditional metrics can be used to for evaluation of a RAG system
- More advanced metrics can be introduced to improve use case specific validation



Thank you.



Lucy WorsleyAssociate Partner

Linkedin:





James Barlow
Principal Consultant

Linkedin:

