EVALUATION METHODOLOGY FOR RAG'S RESPONSE

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To evaluate RAG response quality, I propose a four-step iterative pipeline, adapted from Simon et al. [1]. My methodology begins with (1) System Definition & Metric Selection: We define each RAG variant by its context sources (e.g., external web, internal documents) and core components (embeddings, retriever, LLM) for comparative analysis. We then select key metrics: RAGAS's Answer Relevance (AR), Context Relevance (CR), & Faithfulness (FF) [2] to cover core quality aspects, complemented by specific hallucination metrics from the HalluLens benchmark [3] to analyze error typologies (e.g., extrinsic, intrinsic). Next (2) is an Evaluation: (a) We conduct a Retrieval Impact Assessment, comparing RAG AR against a non-RAG baseline to quantify retrieval's added value. (b) We then perform Response Quality & Hallucination Benchmarking across RAG configurations using HalluLens for error severity/types and RAGAS for FF/CR to assess factual grounding and contextual pertinence. This dual analysis helps determine if retrieved context genuinely reduces hallucinations or if unsupported content (due to inadequate or misleading context) still persists, guiding the selection of more promising configurations. The third step (3) involves Iterative Refinement via Deep Error Analysis: We systematically log all key metrics across successive RAG iterations, (e.g., using TruLens¹). The cornerstone is meticulous failure analysis, combining automated scores with targeted, deep manual qualitative reviews (e.g., using defined criteria, assessing context use) of problematic responses. This uncovers error patterns and root causes, generating actionable insights to directly guide iterative adjustments to RAG components (retrievers, prompts, data augmentation) for robust improvements. Finally (4), Final Validation is conducted. Once optimized, validate the RAG system's performance on a dedicated, unseen holdout test set for unbiased generalization assessment. Employ a combination of established automated metrics and thorough human review to objectively confirm overall quality. The final selection of the best-performing configuration should also consider its expected real-world efficacy, potentially informed by user-centric [4] evaluations where applicable.

References

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¹TruLens - Open-source library for LLM Observability. More information available at: https://www.trulens.org/