

RAC: Retrieval-augmented Conversation Dataset for Question Answering in Conversational Settings

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Introduction

- > Conversational search and retrieval-augmented generation (RAG) have obtained substantial attention for their capacity to address two key challenges: query rewriting within conversational histories for the better retrieval and generating responses by employing retrieved knowledge.
- > However, both fields are often independently studied so that comprehensive study on entire system remains underexplored due to the lack of datsaets covering overall processes.

Data Construction

- > Based on Knowledge-retrieval conversation dataset from AI-hub, a prominent Korean data platform, we construct a new dataset by supplementing the limitations of the basic datset.
- > [Passage collections] For the retrieval purpose, we crawled whole Korean Wikipedia pages and about 1M publicly opened news data over 20 years. The crawled data were then chunked into passages of fixed length, resulting in 1,345,209 passages.

> [Human-written query] As colloquial questions often do not suit

> We introduce a novel retrieval-augmented conversation (RAC) comprising conversations containing human-like dataset responses with referenced knowledge as well as passage collections for retrieval purposes.

> We also provide a baseline system that consists of query rewriting, retrieval, reranking, and response generation with experimental results.

for retrieval purposes, proper queries are needed to deal with the query rewriting aspect of RAC. Consequently, 10,266 queries were written by human annotators.

Figure Relevant passage annotation] To provide several relevant passages like real-world scenarios, we retrieved passages with the human-written queries and annotated relevance to top-5 retrieved passages.

Baseline System

> Query rewriting model is trained by typical teacher-forcing method using a encoder-decoder model. We utilize passages for inputs as well as questions to make the model generate tokens more related to relevant passages.

> The query rewriting model is also used for the reranking phase. By inputting retrieved passages from the first-stage retrieval, the model outputs probabilities of generating a query used for the <u>retrieval</u>. Then, the passages are reranked by the probabilities.

<The overview of retrieval-augmented conversation system>





 \geq BM25 and DPR models are adopted for the retrieval, and both Fusion-in-Decoder (FiD) and <u>GPT-40-mini</u> are used for response generation.

Experiments: Retrieval

Retriever	Stage	Metrics					
		MRR	Recall@5	MAP@5	NDCG@5	Hit@5	
DPR	First-stage	0.272	0.213	0.143	0.192	0.382	
	+Reranking	<u>0.439</u>	<u>0.393</u>	<u>0.293</u>	<u>0.359</u>	<u>0.575</u>	
BM25	First-stage	0.332	0.272	0.192	0.249	0.460	
	+Reranking	0.453	0.414	0.310	0.377	0.595	
	Human-written	0.512	0.436	0.322	0.404	0.681	

Experiments: Ablation Study

Human Evaluation

# Relevant	Rel.	Partial rel.	Partial irrel.	Irrel.
0	16.2%	30.7%	27.6%	25.5%
1	22.2%	26.7%	36.7%	14.4%
2	30.4%	22.4%	35.1%	12.1%
3	34.6%	22.6%	32.1%	10.7%
4	19.3%	29.8%	45.6%	5.3%
5	33.3%	8.3%	41.7%	16.7%
Total	22.3%	27.2%	32.7%	17.8%

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Retriever	Jlage	MRR	Recall@5	MAP@5	NDCG@5		
BM25	Query rewriting	0.332	0.272	0.192	0.249		
	- Passage learning	0.310	0.265	0.186	0.239		

Experiments: Response Generation

Retriever	Generator	Stage	Metrics			
			ROUGE-L	BLEU	METEOR	
Dense	FiD	First-stage	0.076	0.054	0.221	
		+Reranking	0.101	0.066	0.244	
BM25	L:D	First-stage	0.083	0.059	0.228	
	ΓIU	+Reranking	0.102	<u>0.065</u>	METEOR 0.221 0.244 0.228 0.241 0.309 0.324	
	LLM	First-stage	<u>0.134</u>	0.056	<u>0.309</u>	
		+Reranking	0.154	0.062	0.324	

Conclusion

- > In this work, we defined retrieval-augmented conversation (RAC) task, presented dataset satisfying the all requirements of RAC, and finally **built the baseline system**.
- We employed both <u>BM25 and DPR</u> models to provide baseline performance of the retrieval. In addition, we used FiD and LLM for the response generation, comparing the results from the both models.
- \succ Our empirical experiments and analyses discover the challenges of RAC and enlighten the future direction of developing the entire RAC system.