The Visual Computer (2024) 40:3843–3845
https://doi.org/10.1007/s00371-023-03020-8

PUBLISHER CORRECTION

Publisher Correction: GOSS: towards generalized open-set semantic segmentation

Jie Hong[1,2] · Weihao Li[1] · Junlin Han[1,2] · Jiyang Zheng[4] · Pengfei Fang[5] · Mehrtash Harandi[3] · Lars Petersson[2]

Published online: 24 July 2023

Correction to: The Visual Computer
https://doi.org/10.1007/s00371-023-02925-8

The publication of this article unfortunately contained mistakes. The email addresses of to authors and Figs. 1, 3 and 4 were not correct. Electonical supplementary material was missing. The corrected addresses and figures are given below. ESM is added.

The original article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1007/s00371-023-02925-8.

✉ Jie Hong
jie.hong@anu.edu.au

Weihao Li
weihao.li1@anu.edu.au

Junlin Han
u6835134@anu.edu.au

Jiyang Zheng
jzhe5740@uni.sydney.edu.au

Pengfei Fang
fangpengfei@seu.edu.cn

Mehrtash Harandi
mehrtash.harandi@monash.edu

Lars Petersson
lars.petersson@data61.csiro.au

[1] Australian National University, Canberra, Acton 2601, Australia

[2] Data61, CSIRO, Canberra, Acton 2601, Australia

[3] Monash University, Melbourne, VIC 3800, Australia

[4] University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW 2006, Australia

[5] Southeast University, Nanjing 211189, China

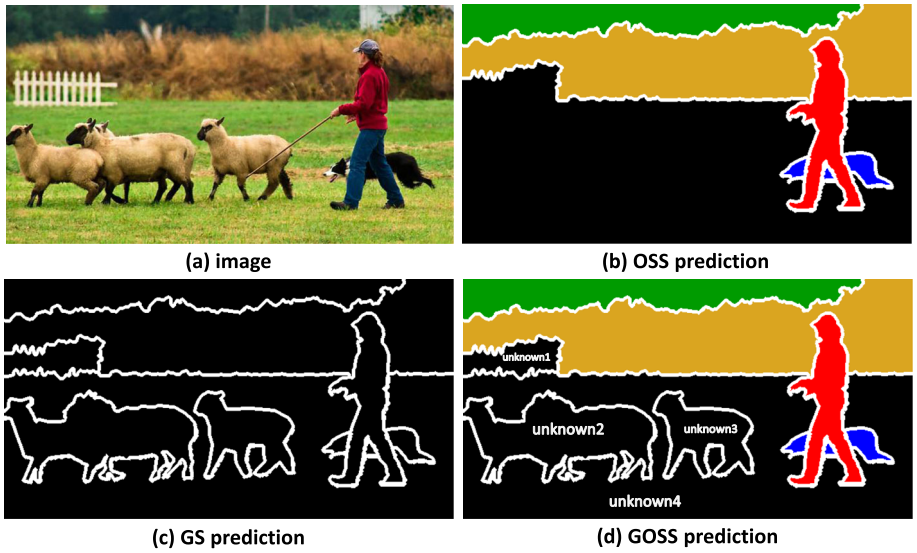

Fig. 1 Different tasks of image segmentation. For a given input image **a** that contains both known ("person", "dog" and "vegetation") and unknown objects ("sheep", "rail" and "grass"), we show: **b** open-set semantic segmentation (OSS) by pixel identification, **c** generic segmentation (GS) by pixel clustering, and **d** generalized open-set semantic segmentation (GOSS)

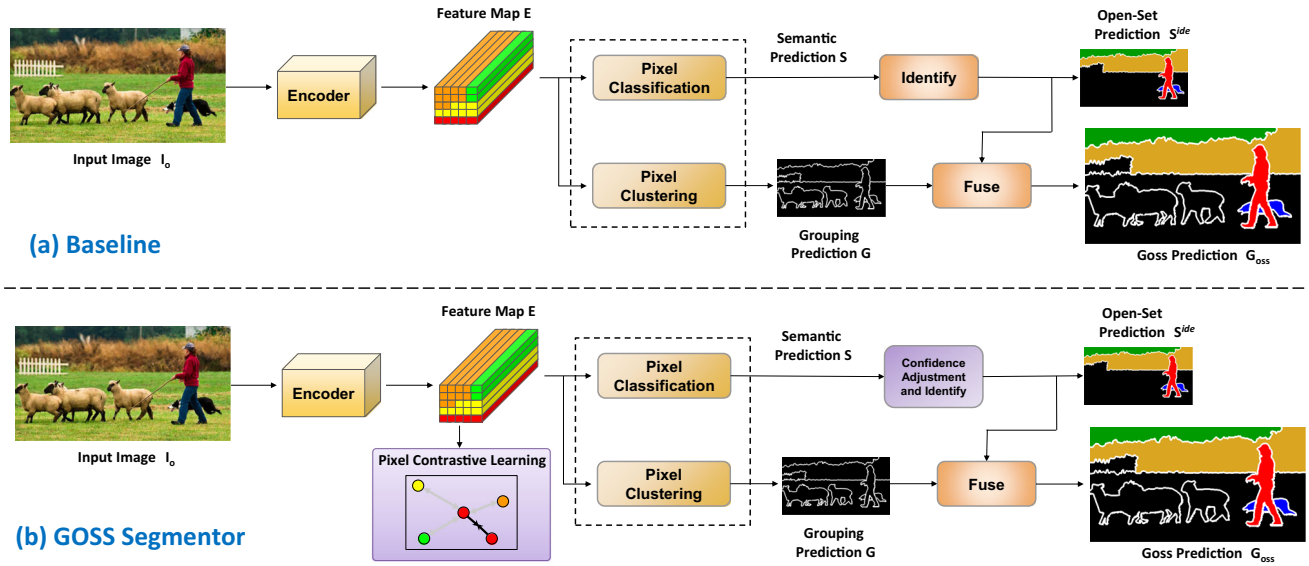

Fig. 3 The framework of the baseline and GOSS Segmentor. **a** Baseline. The input image is fed into the encoder for feature extraction. The dual-branch heads are jointly trained for pixel classification and clustering. Furthermore, pixel-wise contrastive learning is leveraged to learn discriminative feature embeddings. The pixel identification module is designed to recognize sets of pixels of the unknown class from the semantic prediction. The final GOSS output is generated by fusing the identified semantic and grouping predictions. **b** GOSS Segmentor (GST). Confidence adjustment and pixel contrastive learning modules are included

The original article has been corrected.

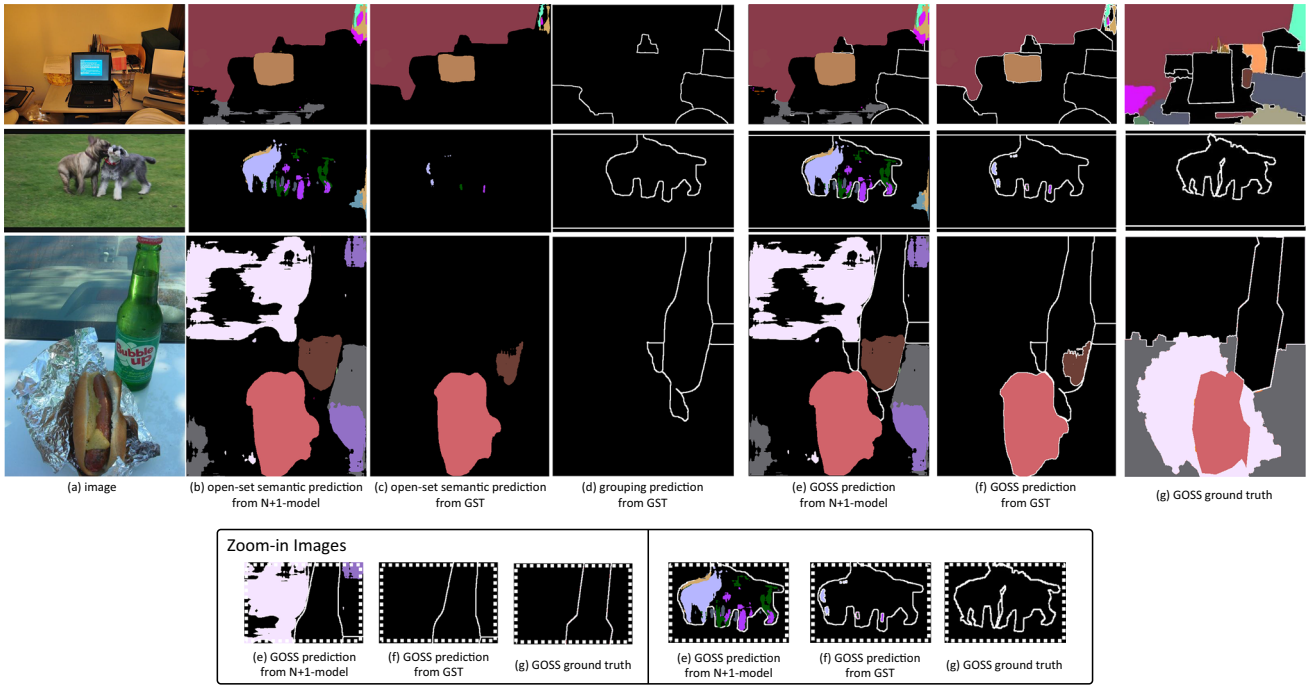

Fig. 4 Visualized segmentation results from GST (N+1-model+CA+CL) on COCO-Stuff-GOSS. The GOSS prediction (**f**) merges the OSS prediction (**c**) and the grouping prediction (**d**). Hence, within GOSS prediction (**f**), "objects" inside identified unknown regions can be segmented out. For example, unknown objects, "paper" in the 1st row, "dog/grass" in the 2nd row, and "bottle" in the 3rd row are correctly outlined even though their classes are not known. We also have some zoom-in images to show the effectiveness of the GST

Supplementary Information The online version contains supplementary material available at https://doi.org/10.1007/s00371-023-03020-8.