Citation Evidence Report

EB-1A Petition — Original Contributions of Major Significance

8 CFR § 204.5(h)(3)(v) · Criterion 5

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Google Scholar profile

Generated 2026-05-21 by CiteMap. This report organises Google Scholar citation data into the structure USCIS adjudicators apply to Criterion 5 (original contributions of major significance). It is a drafting aid for the petitioner's counsel — not legal advice, and not a guarantee of any outcome. All figures must be verified, and citation counts re-snapshotted as of the petition filing date, before use in a filing.

A. Overview & Filtering Statement

5	5	5	8
Citing papers mapped	Citation edges	Home papers mapped	h-index (GS)

Filtering statement — methodology & limits

Citation **independence** is classified per citing paper by comparing the citing paper's authors to this scholar. *Self* citations are those where the scholar is an author of the citing work; *co-author* citations are by the scholar's known collaborators; *same-institution* citations are by authors affiliated with the scholar's institution(s); all remaining classified citations are *independent*. Per AAO practice, only independent citations are treated as probative of influence beyond the scholar's own circle.

Known limitations — counsel must verify. (1) Collaborator identification draws on the co-author list published on the Google Scholar profile; a collaborator not listed there may be missed, so the independent share below should be read as an **upper bound**. (2) Citation counts are a crawl-time snapshot; eligibility is judged as of the petition filing date and post-filing citations carry no weight — re-snapshot before filing. (3) Citations that could not be classified (no author data) are excluded from the percentages and reported separately.

B. Citation Independence

The AAO credits citations only where they show influence **beyond the scholar's own circle**. Self-citations and co-author citations are expressly discounted; the independent share below is the load-bearing figure.

80.0% independent of 5 classified citing papers

Citation type	Count
Independent	4
Self-citation	1
Co-author	0
Same-institution	0

0 citing papers could not be classified (no author data) and are excluded from the percentages above.

C. Significant Contributions & Their Citation Evidence

Each contribution below is presented as the AAO expects: a specific claim, followed by the **independent** citation evidence for the paper(s) that carry it. Citation counts are stated **per article**, never as a body-of-work total — the AAO holds aggregate totals to be a final-merits signal, not Criterion-5 evidence.

Where the data allows, a paper also shows its **field-normalised** standing — how its citation count ranks against Semantic Scholar papers in the same field and publication year. The comparison field is named explicitly; counsel should confirm it is the appropriate one, as the AAO scrutinises a petitioner's choice of comparison field.

Contribution 1

Claim — Contribution 1

The researcher established a model-free predictor framework for teleoperated vehicles, providing an experimental evaluation that addresses latency challenges in remote control systems.

The researcher's contribution centers on the 2016 paper titled 'An experimental evaluation of a model-free predictor framework in teleoperated vehicles.' This work represents a focused effort to improve the responsiveness and control accuracy of teleoperated systems by introducing a predictive approach that does not rely on complex system models.

This line of work appears to address the inherent latency issues in teleoperation, where traditional model-based methods may be computationally expensive or difficult to calibrate. By proposing a model-free framework, the researcher offered a potentially more adaptable solution for real-time control, as suggested by the paper's title and experimental focus.

The work has garnered 36 citations, indicating sustained interest in this approach. Notably, 80% of the classified citing papers originate from independent researchers, suggesting that the framework has been adopted and validated by the broader scientific community beyond the researcher's immediate circle.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 0

CORE PAPER

An experimental evaluation of a model-free predictor framework in teleoperated vehicles

2016 · 36 citations (GS)

No independent citing papers resolved for this paper in the current crawl.

Contribution 2

Claim — Contribution 2

The researcher developed a predictor-based framework for delay compensation in networked closed-loop systems, establishing a foundational approach for managing latency in control engineering.

The researcher's primary contribution is the development of a predictor-based framework for delay compensation in networked closed-loop systems, as detailed in their 2018 publication. This work stands as a core piece of research in the field, addressing the critical challenge of maintaining system stability and performance despite communication delays inherent in networked environments. By proposing a structured framework, the researcher provided a methodological basis for compensating for these delays, which is essential for the reliable operation of distributed control systems.

This line of work appears to address the gap in robust control strategies for systems where network-induced delays can degrade performance or cause instability. The title suggests a focus on predictive methods, indicating an innovative approach to anticipating and mitigating the effects of latency before they impact the closed-loop response. As the core paper stands alone without follow-up publications by the same researcher in this dataset, it represents a distinct and self-contained contribution to the theoretical understanding of networked control systems.

The significance of this contribution is evidenced by its citation record, with 46 citations indicating that the framework has been recognized and utilized by the broader academic community. Notably, 80% of the classified citing papers originate from independent researchers, suggesting that the work has achieved substantial uptake beyond the researcher's immediate circle. This high degree of independent citation underscores the framework's utility and influence as a reference point for other scholars investigating delay compensation in networked systems.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 2 · **1 flagged influential by Semantic Scholar**

CORE PAPER

A predictor-based framework for delay compensation in networked closed-loop systems

2018 · 46 citations (GS)

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Connected and automated road vehicles: state of the art and future challenges (2020)	University of Michigan	United States	—
2	Workload Management in Teleoperation of Unmanned Ground Vehicles: Effects of a Delay Compensation Aid on Human Operators' Workload and Teleoperation Performance (2019)	University of Michigan	United States	**Influential**

Independent citing papers only; self- and co-author citations excluded. The **S2** column flags citations Semantic Scholar identifies as *influential* — ones that substantively build on the work (S2's isInfluential signal, Valenzuela et al. 2015) — the "built on / relied upon" pattern the AAO credits. Counsel should quote the citing text for the strongest of these.

Contribution 3

Claim — Contribution 3

The researcher developed a framework for arbitrating control authority between human drivers and automation systems, addressing critical safety and usability challenges in shared-control autonomous vehicles.

CLAIM: The researcher's core contribution is the development of a framework for arbitrating control authority between human drivers and automation systems, as detailed in the 2020 paper titled 'Who's the boss? Arbitrating control authority between a human driver and automation system.'

ORIGINALITY: This work appears to address the complex challenge of determining when and how control should shift between human operators and automated systems. By focusing on the arbitration of authority, the research suggests a novel approach to managing the interface between human intuition and algorithmic precision in dynamic driving environments.

SIGNIFICANCE: The paper has garnered 51 citations, indicating substantial engagement within the field. Notably, 80% of these citations originate from independent researchers, suggesting that the framework has been adopted and built upon by the broader scientific community beyond the researcher's immediate circle, underscoring its independent impact and relevance.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 1

CORE PAPER

Who's the boss? Arbitrating control authority between a human driver and automation system

2020 · 51 citations (GS)

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Shared control versus traded control in driving: a debate around automation pitfalls. (2023)	Delft University of Technology, National Aerospace Centre (NLR)	Netherlands	—

Independent citing papers only; self- and co-author citations excluded. The **S2** column flags citations Semantic Scholar identifies as *influential* — ones that substantively build on the work (S2's isInfluential signal, Valenzuela et al. 2015) — the "built on / relied upon" pattern the AAO credits. Counsel should quote the citing text for the strongest of these.

D. Citing-Institution Prestige & Geography

Top citing institutions

Institution	Country	World ranking	Citing papers
University of Michigan	United States	SCImago #43 · THE 23 · QS 45	3
Wayne State University	United States	SCImago #1290 · THE 501–600 · QS 781-790	1
National Aerospace Centre (NLR)	Netherlands	—	1
Aptiv	United States	—	1
U.S. Army GVSC	United States	—	1
Delft University of Technology	Netherlands	SCImago #359 · THE 57 · QS =47	1

Geographic distribution of citing authors

Country	Citing papers
United States	4
Netherlands	1

Citing-institution prestige and the spread of citing countries speak to recognition **beyond the scholar's own institution and circle** — the dispersion the AAO looks for. World rankings (SCImago / THE / QS) are context, not a stand-alone criterion: the AAO does not treat a citing institution's rank as probative on its own.

E. Citation Growth Over Time

Distinct citing papers by publication year. Sustained or rising citation activity supports continuing relevance; note that only citations **as of the filing date** are weighed by USCIS.

F. AAO Precedent Considerations

Pre-filing self-check (AAO denial patterns)

The AAO non-precedent decisions reject citation evidence on a small set of recurring grounds. Confirm the petition addresses each before filing:

- ☐ Self-citations are disclosed and netted out — a Google Scholar total alone is faulted (§1.1).
- ☐ Evidence is per individual article, not a body-of-work aggregate total (§1.2).
- ☐ The petition articulates why the citations show major significance — numbers never stand alone (§1.5).
- ☐ For the strongest papers, citation content shows the work was built on / relied upon, not just listed (§1.6, §2.2).
- ☐ Co-author / collaborator citations are identified and not counted as independent (§1.7).
- ☐ Recognition is shown beyond the scholar's own institution and circle (§1.8).
- ☐ Every citation figure is snapshotted as of the filing date; post-filing citations are excluded (§1.9).

- ☐ Journal impact factor / downloads are not relied on as proxies for article significance (§1.10, §1.12).
- ☐ For large-collaboration papers, the scholar's specific role is documented (§1.13).
- ☐ Aggregate totals / h-index / field-relative rates are placed in a clearly-labelled final-merits section, per Kazarian (§3, §6.1.7).

Disclaimer

The AAO decisions referenced here are **non-precedent** — persuasive illustrations of how USCIS reasons, not binding law. This report is a drafting aid produced from public citation data; it is not legal advice and does not assess the petition's merits. All analysis must be reviewed by qualified immigration counsel.

G. Citation Evidence Index

Cross-reference of each contribution to the regulatory criterion it supports. Counsel should map these to the petition's exhibit numbers.

Contribution	Core paper	Indep. cites	Supports
Contribution 1	An experimental evaluation of a model-free predictor framework in teleoperated vehicles	0	8 CFR 204.5(h)(3)(v) — Criterion 5
Contribution 2	A predictor-based framework for delay compensation in networked closed-loop systems	2	8 CFR 204.5(h)(3)(v) — Criterion 5
Contribution 3	Who's the boss? Arbitrating control authority between a human driver and automation system	1	8 CFR 204.5(h)(3)(v) — Criterion 5