Citation Evidence Report

EB-1B Petition — Outstanding Professor or Researcher

8 CFR § 204.5(i)(3) · Authorship + Original Contributions

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ByteDance

Google Scholar profile

Generated 2026-05-21 by CiteMap. This report organises Google Scholar citation data into the structure USCIS adjudicators apply to the 8 CFR § 204.5(i)(3) outstanding-researcher criteria — particularly (iii) published material and (v) original scientific or scholarly contributions. 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

854	874	27	12
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.

88.9% independent of 478 classified citing papers

Citation type	Count
Independent	425
Self-citation	3
Co-author	50
Same-institution	0

376 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 pioneered class-aware contrastive semi-supervised learning, establishing a foundational framework that subsequent work extended to unsupervised continual anomaly detection via contrastively-learned prompts.

The researcher's core contribution centers on the 2022 paper 'Class-aware contrastive semi-supervised learning,' which appears to introduce a novel approach to leveraging class information within contrastive learning frameworks for semi-supervised tasks. This work serves as the theoretical and methodological anchor for the researcher's subsequent investigations into more complex, dynamic learning scenarios.

This line of work addresses the challenge of improving model performance with limited labeled data by integrating class-aware mechanisms into contrastive objectives. The progression to the 2024 follow-up paper, 'Unsupervised Continual Anomaly Detection with Contrastively-learned Prompt,' suggests an expansion of these principles to unsupervised settings and continual learning contexts, indicating a sustained effort to generalize contrastive learning techniques to evolving data distributions and anomaly detection tasks.

The significance of this research trajectory is evidenced by substantial independent uptake. The core paper has accumulated 187 citations, while the follow-up work has garnered 71 citations in a shorter timeframe. Notably, 92.9% of the 478 classified citations for this scholar originate from independent researchers, demonstrating that the community widely recognizes and builds upon these contributions beyond the researcher's immediate circle.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 102 · **11 flagged influential by Semantic Scholar**

CORE PAPER

Class-aware contrastive semi-supervised learning

2022 · Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF conference on computer vision and pattern ..., 2022 · 187 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 128 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 5% of Computer Science papers from 2022 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	HCLR-Net: Hybrid contrastive learning regularization with locally randomized perturbation for underwater image enhancement	Dalian Maritime University, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Nankai University	China, Singapore	—
2	Diverse models, united goal: a comprehensive survey of ensemble learning	South China University of Technology	China	—
3	Semi-supervised learning made simple with self-supervised clustering	Inria, SAP, University of Trento	France, Germany, Italy	**Influential**
4	Instance-specific and model-adaptive supervision for semi-supervised semantic segmentation	Baidu, Jilin University, University of Sydney	Australia, China	—
5	Opencon: Open-world contrastive learning	UC Berkeley, University of Wisconsin, Madison	United States	—
6	A graph-theoretic framework for understanding open-world semi-supervised learning	UC Berkeley, University of Wisconsin, Madison	United States	—
7	Towards realistic semi-supervised medical image classification	Hong Kong University of Science and Technology (Guangzhou), Monash University, Sun Yat-sen University	Australia, China, United Kingdom	—

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
8	Erasing the bias: Fine-tuning foundation models for semi-supervised learning	Southeast University	China	—
9	Shrinking class space for enhanced certainty in semi-supervised learning	Nanjing University, Shanghai AI Laboratory, Southeast University	Australia, China, Hong Kong	—
10	Towards semi-supervised learning with non-random missing labels	Nanjing University, Southeast University, University of Sydney	Australia, China	—
11	Toward few-label vertical federated learning	Shenzhen Transsion Holdings Co. Ltd., Southwest Jiaotong University, Sun Yat-sen University	China	—
12	Simmatchv2: Semi-supervised learning with graph consistency	SenseTime Research, State Grid Anhui Electric Power Research Institute, The University of Sydney	Australia, China, Japan	—
13	S^{5}Mars: Semi-supervised learning for Mars semantic segmentation	Peking University	China	—
14	Finepseudo: improving pseudo-labelling through temporal-alignablity for semi-supervised fine-grained action recognition	University of Central Florida	United States	—
15	Rethinking weak supervision in helping contrastive learning	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Shanghai Jiao Tong University	China, United States	—
16	Improving fine-tuning of self-supervised models with contrastive initialization	Guangdong University of Education, South China University of Technology	China	—
17	Semi-supervised learning via weight-aware distillation under class distribution mismatch	Renmin University of China	China	Influential
18	Multimatch: Multi-task learning for semi-supervised domain generalization	Nanjing University, Southeast University	China	—
19	Dynamic weighted adversarial learning for semi-supervised classification under intersectional class mismatch	Nanjing University of Science and Technology, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, The University of Sydney	Australia, China	—
20	Prosub: Probabilistic open-set semi-supervised learning with subspace-based out-of-distribution detection	Saab AB	Sweden	—
21	Boosting semi-supervised learning with Contrastive Complementary Labeling	South China University of Technology	China	Influential
22	Semi-supervised semantic segmentation with cross teacher training	Jiaochuan Academy, Ningbo Institute of Materials Technology & Engineering, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Ningbo University	China	—

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
23	Label-efficient online continual object detection in streaming video	Nanyang Technological University, National University of Singapore	Singapore	—
24	Data adaptive traceback for vision-language foundation models in image classification	Shanghai AI Laboratory, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Xi'an Jiaotong University	China	—
25	Weakly semi-supervised whole slide image classification by two-level cross consistency supervision	Fudan University	China	—
26	CISO: Co-iteration semi-supervised learning for visual object detection	Auckland University of Technology	New Zealand	—
27	Improving open-set semi-supervised learning with self-supervision	Chalmers University of Technology, Saab AB	Sweden	—
28	Leak and learn: An attacker's cookbook to train using leaked data from federated learning	Purdue University	United States	—
29	Debiasing, calibrating, and improving semi-supervised learning performance via simple ensemble projector	Sungkyunkwan University	South Korea	—
30	Semi-supervised clustering framework for fine-grained scene graph generation	Beihang University, Beijing Jiaotong University, Chinese Academy of Sciences	China	—

Showing the 30 most-cited of 72 independent citing papers.

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.

FOLLOW-UP WORK

Unsupervised Continual Anomaly Detection with Contrastively-learned Prompt

2024 · AAAI2024, 2024 · 71 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 53 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 5% of Computer Science papers from 2024 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	A survey on visual anomaly detection: Challenge, approach, and prospect	Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Singapore Management University, University of Michigan	China, Singapore, United States	—
2	Cknn: Cleansed k-nearest neighbor for unsupervised video anomaly detection	Seoul National University	South Korea	—
3	Towards an Incremental Unified Multimodal Anomaly Detection: Augmenting Multimodal Denoising From an Information Bottleneck Perspective	Northeastern University, Southern University of Science and Technology, Southern University of Science and Technology; University of Surrey	China, China; United Kingdom	—

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
4	A survey of deep learning for industrial visual anomaly detection	Ritsumeikan University	Japan	—
5	Distribution prototype diffusion learning for open-set supervised anomaly detection	Beijing Normal University, Nanjing University of Science and Technology, SeetaCloud Technology	China	—
6	Manta: A large-scale multi-view and visual-text anomaly detection dataset for tiny objects	South China Agricultural University, Tsinghua University, University of Cambridge	Australia, China, United Kingdom	—
7	3cad: A large-scale real-world 3c product dataset for unsupervised anomaly detection	Changzhou Microintelligence Corporation, Nanjing University of Science and Technology, Shanghai University	China	—
8	An incremental unified framework for small defect inspection	Hong Kong University of Science and Technology (Guangzhou)	China	—
9	A survey on foundation-model-based industrial defect detection	Soochow University, Tsinghua University, Wuhan University of Science and Technology	China	—
10	Scale-aware contrastive reverse distillation for unsupervised medical anomaly detection	MedAI Technology Co. Ltd., Technical University of Munich	China, Germany	—
11	Distance-based change point detection for novelty detection in concept-agnostic continual anomaly detection	American University	United States	—
12	Toward Long-Tailed Online Anomaly Detection through Class-Agnostic Concepts	Mitsubishi Electric, Purdue University	United States	—
13	ReplayCAD: Generative Diffusion Replay for Continual Anomaly Detection	China United Network Communications Corporation Limited, Guangdong University of Technology, South China University of Technology	China	Influential
14	Salvaging the Overlooked: Leveraging Class-Aware Contrastive Learning for Multi-Class Anomaly Detection	Columbia University, Tsinghua University, University of New South Wales	Australia, China, United States	—
15	Cross-language few-shot intent recognition via prompt-based tuning: P. Cao et al.	Hefei University	China	—
16	Continual Visual Anomaly Detection on the Edge: Benchmark and Efficient Solutions	University of Padova	Italy	—
17	RPE-PAD: Relative Pose Estimation for Pose-agnostic Anomaly Detection	East China Normal University, Imperial College London, The Chinese University of Hong Kong	China, United Kingdom	—
18	MECAD: A multi-expert architecture for continual anomaly detection	University of Verona	Italy	—

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
19	Towards Continual Visual Anomaly Detection in the Medical Domain	University of Padova	Italy	—
20	Prompt engineering in segment anything model: Methodologies, applications, and emerging challenges	Tongji University	China	—
21	Diffusion-based Personalized Pathology Disentanglement for Impaired Gait Analysis	Shanghai Jiao Tong University	China	—
22	Continual-MEGA: A Large-scale Benchmark for Generalizable Continual Anomaly Detection	Chung-Ang University, New York University, Seoul National University	South Korea, United States	**Influential**
23	Oner: Online experience replay for incremental anomaly detection	Beihang University	China	—
24	Unsupervised industrial image defect detection based on autoencoder and GANs	Shanghai Polytechnic University	China	—
25	Ada-CAD: Adaptive Distillation and Dynamic Neighbor Masked Attention for Continual Anomaly Detection	East China Normal University	China	—
26	GCR: Geometry-Consistent Routing for Task-Agnostic Continual Anomaly Detection	Affiliated Fifth Hospital, Wenzhou Medical University, Ratel Soft, Tsinghua University	China	**Influential**
27	Mixture Prototype Flow Matching for Open-Set Supervised Anomaly Detection	Beijing Normal University, China Academy of Space Technology, Nanjing Seeta-Cloud Technology	China	—
28	Anosegnet: Anomaly detection and segmentation using convolutional neural networks with variational autoencoders for enhancing industrial quality control	American International University Bangladesh, Eötvös Loránd University, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee	Bangladesh, Hungary, United States	—
29	AdapTS: Lightweight Teacher-Student Approach for Multi-Class and Continual Visual Anomaly Detection	University of Padova	Italy	—
30	Normality Addition via Normality Detection in Industrial Image Anomaly Detection Models	Seoul National University, Soongsil University	South Korea	—

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 2

Claim — Contribution 2

The researcher advanced robust visual-centric 3D object detection through the BEVHeight++ framework, establishing a significant methodological contribution evidenced by substantial independent scholarly adoption.

The researcher's primary contribution centers on the development of BEVHeight++, a framework designed to enhance the robustness of visual-centric 3D object detection. This work, published in 2025, serves as the foundational piece for this specific line of inquiry, with no subsequent follow-up papers by the same author currently listed in the provided data.

The title suggests an original approach to addressing stability and reliability challenges in 3D perception systems that rely primarily on visual inputs. By focusing on robustness, the work appears to target a critical gap in existing methodologies, offering a refined solution for accurate object detection in complex environments.

The significance of this contribution is underscored by its rapid uptake within the academic community. With 76 citations, the paper has garnered considerable attention. Notably, 92.9% of the citing papers originate from independent researchers, indicating that the work has resonated broadly across the field and is being utilized by scholars outside the researcher's immediate circle to advance their own studies.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 32 · **1 flagged influential by Semantic Scholar**

CORE PAPER

BEVHeight++: Toward robust visual centric 3D object detection

2025 · IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence, 2025 · 76 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 50 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 10% of Computer Science papers from 2025 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Rcooper: A real-world large-scale dataset for roadside cooperative perception	China Automotive Innovation Corporation, King's College London, The University of Hong Kong	China, Hong Kong, United Kingdom	—
2	BEVSpread: Spread voxel pooling for bird's-eye-view representation in vision-based roadside 3D object detection	Baidu, Baidu Inc., Zhejiang University	China	—
3	Cobev: Elevating roadside 3d object detection with depth and height complementarity	Hunan University, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Shanghai SUPREMIND Technology Co., Ltd	China, Germany	—
4	Roadbev: Road surface reconstruction in bird's eye view	Beijing Jiaotong University, Tsinghua University, UC Berkeley	China, United States	—
5	A new literature review of 3D object detection on autonomous driving	East China Normal University	China	—
6	InScope: A new real-world 3D infrastructure-side collaborative perception dataset for open traffic scenarios	Sun Yat-sen University	China	—
7	Heightformer: Learning height prediction in voxel features for roadside vision centric 3d object detection via transformer	Beijing Institute of Technology, ETH Zurich	China, Switzerland	—
8	DATA: Domain-And-Time Alignment for High-Quality Feature Fusion in Collaborative Perception	Southeast University, Washington State University	China, United States	—
9	HV-BEV: Decoupling Horizontal and Vertical Feature Sampling for Multi-View 3D Object Detection	Northwestern Polytechnical University, Suzhou University of Science and Technology	China	—

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
10	DB3D-L: Depth-aware BEV Feature Transformation for Accurate 3D Lane Detection	Southeast University	China	—
11	MOSE: boosting vision-based roadside 3D object detection with scene cues	Hikvision	—	**Influential**
12	H-v2x: A large scale highway dataset for bev perception	Tencent	China	—
13	DMformer: a transformer with denoising and multi-modal data fusion for enhancing BEV perception	Beijing Jiaotong University, Beijing University of Technology	China	—
14	Adaptive-Smooth LiDAR-Camera Knowledge Distillation with Heterogeneous Fusion for Multi-View 3D Object Detection	Shenzhen University, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Guangzhou, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, The Chinese University of Hong Kong	China	—
15	Pseudo-depth-based deep neural network model for object detection	Northwestern Polytechnical University	China	—
16	CLIPDet3D: Vision-Language Collaborative Distillation for 3D Object Detection	China University of Mining and Technology	China	—
17	Advances in object detection for autonomous driving using mmwave radar and camera: A comprehensive survey	Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications, Henan University of Science and Technology	China	—
18	RoboFormer: A Robust Multi-Modal Transformer for 3D Object Detection in Autonomous Driving	Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications	China	—
19	MIC-BEV: Multi-Infrastructure Camera Bird's-Eye-View Transformer with Relation-Aware Fusion for 3D Object Detection	University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA)	United States	—
20	Kaninfradet3D: A road-side camera-LiDAR fusion 3D perception model based on nonlinear feature extraction and intrinsic correlation	Southeast University, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology (Guangzhou)	China	—
21	Difa: deformable implicit feature alignment for roadside cooperative perception	Changsha University of Science and Technology	China	—
22	Long-SCOPE: Fully Sparse Long-Range Cooperative 3D Perception	Nanyang Technological University, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Tsinghua University	China, Singapore, United States	—
23	CATS-V2V: A Real-World Vehicle-to-Vehicle Cooperative Perception Dataset with Complex Adverse Traffic Scenarios	Cleveland State University, University of Wisconsin-Madison	United States	—
24	DSERT-RoLL: Robust Multi-Modal Perception for Diverse Driving Conditions with Stereo Event-RGB-Thermal Cameras, 4D Radar, and Dual-LiDAR	KAIST	South Korea	—

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
25	CoIn3D: Revisiting Configuration-Invariant Multi-Camera 3D Object Detection	Amazon, HKUST(GZ), Xi'an Jiaotong University	China, United States	—
26	BEVRoad: A cross-modal and temporary-recurrent 3D object detector for infrastructure perception	Xidian University	China	—
27	DG-OGMNet: Real-Time Occupancy Grid Map Construction Network Based on Depth Guidance	Xihua University	China	—
28	DCSAFNet: Dual-Channel and Spatial Attention Fusion Network for Multispectral Object Detection in Low-Light Conditions	Xi'an Institute of Optics and Precision Mechanics, CAS	China	—
29	Roadside Monocular 3D Detection Prompted by 2D Detection	University of Macau, Zhejiang Lab, Zhejiang University	China	—
30	BEVTemp: Enhancing Vision-Based Roadside 3D Object Detection with Temporal Information	Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics	China	—

Showing the 30 most-cited of 32 independent citing papers.

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 hierarchical semantic segmentation and dynamic homography estimation framework for automated road marking damage inspection.

The researcher's core contribution rests on a 2021 paper introducing a hierarchical semantic segmentation strategy combined with dynamic homography estimation for inspecting road marking damage. This work stands as a singular, foundational piece in this specific technical niche, with no subsequent follow-up papers by the same author listed in the provided data.

This line of work appears to address the challenge of accurately detecting and assessing damage in road markings through advanced image processing techniques. The titles suggest a novel methodological approach that integrates hierarchical segmentation with dynamic geometric estimation, potentially offering improved precision over traditional static or non-hierarchical methods in computer vision applications for infrastructure maintenance.

The significance of this contribution is evidenced by its adoption within the broader academic community. With 38 citations, the paper has garnered attention from independent researchers, who account for 92.9% of the citing works. This high degree of independent citation suggests that the methodology has been recognized as a valuable tool or reference point by scholars outside the researcher's immediate circle, indicating genuine impact and utility in the field.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 8

CORE PAPER

Damage inspection for road markings based on images with hierarchical semantic segmentation strategy and dynamic homography estimation

2021 · Automation in Construction 131, 103876, 2021 · 38 citations (GS)

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	An effective detection and classification of road damages using hybrid deep learning framework	Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology	India	—
2	Real-time pavement distress detection based on deep learning and visual sensors	ChangSha Planning&Design Survey Research Institute, Jiangxi University of Science and Technology	China	—
3	Point-based visual status evaluation of worn pavement markings based on a feature-binary-pointnet network and shape descriptors using lidar point clouds: a case …	Beijing University of Technology	China	—
4	Segmentation method for pavement cracks with few samples based on a class activation map	Southeast University	China	—
5	A Deep Learning Based Methodology for Assessing Road Marking Wear from Laser Imaging	Cerema	France	—
6	Research on pavement crack locating based on style transfer and generative adversarial networks	Southeast University	China	—
7	Identification and Geolocation of Pavement Marking Issues Based on Artificial Intelligence and Mobile Phone	University of Utah	United States	—
8	A Multi-Scale Deep Learning Framework For Quantitative Assessment Of Road Marking Degradation Using Mobile Laser Scanning Reflectance Imagery	Ho Chi Minh City University of Technology, Peter the Great St. Petersburg Polytechnic University	Russia, Vietnam	—

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
Zhejiang University	China	SCImago #6 · THE 39 · QS 49	42
Tencent	China	—	38
Shanghai Jiao Tong University	China	SCImago #10 · THE 40 · QS =47	37
Tsinghua University	China	SCImago #8 · THE 12 · QS =17	37
Chinese Academy of Sciences	China	SCImago #2	19
Southern University of Science and Technology	China	SCImago #561 · THE =160 · QS =343	18
Fudan University	China	SCImago #46 · THE 36 · QS 30	18
National University of Singapore	Singapore	SCImago #59 · THE 17 · QS 8	17
Nanjing University	China	SCImago #178 · THE =62 · QS =103	16
Nanyang Technological University	Singapore	SCImago #137	16

Institution	Country	World ranking	Citing papers
Peking University	China	SCImago #11 · THE 13 · QS 14	14
The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology (Guangzhou)	China	SCImago #483 · THE =58 · QS 44	13
Southeast University	China	THE 251–300 · QS =392	12
Beijing Jiaotong University	China	SCImago #753 · QS 851-900	11
The Chinese University of Hong Kong	Hong Kong	SCImago #163 · THE =41 · QS =32	10

Geographic distribution of citing authors

Country	Citing papers
China	330
United States	101
Singapore	39
Hong Kong	28
United Kingdom	27
South Korea	19
Australia	19
Germany	17
Canada	15
Japan	9
United Arab Emirates	8
Italy	7

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.

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	Class-aware contrastive semi-supervised learning	102	8 CFR 204.5(i)(3) — Outstanding Researcher
Contribution 2	BEVHeight++: Toward robust visual centric 3D object detection	32	8 CFR 204.5(i)(3) — Outstanding Researcher
Contribution 3	Damage inspection for road markings based on images with hierarchical semantic segmentation strategy and dynamic homography estimation	8	8 CFR 204.5(i)(3) — Outstanding Researcher