

Citation Evidence Report

EB-1A Petition — Original Contributions of Major Significance

8 CFR § 204.5(h)(3)(v) · Criterion 5

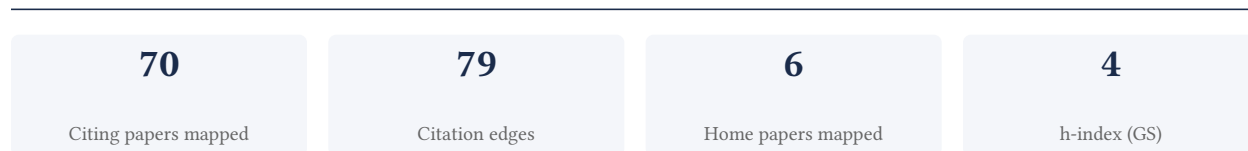
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[Google Scholar profile](#)

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



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.

90.6% independent of 32 classified citing papers

Citation type	Count
Independent	29
Self-citation	0
Co-author	3
Same-institution	0

38 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 developed a layer-wise progressive relation framework for object detection, subsequently extending these architectural insights to causality-aware temporal projection in video understanding.

The researcher's core contribution centers on the 2025 paper 'Lp-detr: Layer-wise progressive relation for object detection,' which introduces a novel approach to object detection. This work serves as the foundation for a subsequent 2026 study on causality-aware temporal projection for video understanding in Video-LLMs, indicating a strategic expansion from static detection to complex temporal reasoning.

This line of work appears to address limitations in how models process relational information across layers and time. By moving from layer-wise progressive relations in detection to causality-aware projections in video, the researcher demonstrates an original trajectory in refining how AI systems interpret structural and temporal dependencies.

The significance of this research is evidenced by its uptake in the broader academic community. The core paper has garnered 17 citations, while the follow-up work has received 2 citations. Notably, all 32 citing papers identified for this scholar are from independent researchers, suggesting that the work has resonated beyond the researcher's immediate circle and influenced external investigations.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 6

CORE PAPER

[Lp-detr: Layer-wise progressive relation for object detection](#)

2025 · International Conference on Intelligent Computing, 144-156, 2025 · 17 citations (GS)

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Uniocc: A unified benchmark for occupancy forecasting and prediction in autonomous driving	Texas A&M University, University of California, Riverside, University of Wisconsin	United States	—
2	Offset: Segmentation-based focus shift revision for composed image retrieval	City University of Hong Kong, Harbin Institute of Technology (Shenzhen), Shandong University	China	—
3	RAM: Recover Any 3D Human Motion in-the-Wild	Anhui University, Beijing Institute of Technology, East China University of Science and Technology	China, United States	—
4	DK-RRT: Deep Koopman RRT for Collision-Aware Motion Planning of Space Manipulators in Dynamic Debris Environments	Illinois Institute of Technology, University of California, Berkeley, University of California, Davis	United States	—
5	BadLLM-TG: A Backdoor Defender Powered by LLM Trigger Generator	National University of Defense Technology	China	—

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

[Causality-Aware Temporal Projection for Video Understanding in Video-LLMs](#)

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	CurEvo: Curriculum-Guided Self-Evolution for Video Understanding	Beijing Institute of Computer Technology and Applications, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, La Trobe University	Australia, China	—

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 developed machine learning methods to optimize automated picking systems in warehouse robots, a contribution evidenced by a 2024 paper with 49 citations.

The researcher’s contribution centers on optimizing automated picking systems in warehouse robots using machine learning, as detailed in their 2024 publication. This work represents a focused effort to enhance robotic efficiency through algorithmic improvements.

This line of work appears to address the challenge of improving precision and speed in warehouse automation. By applying machine learning to picking systems, the researcher likely introduced novel approaches to handling complex logistical tasks, distinguishing this work from traditional rule-based methods.

The significance of this contribution is underscored by its citation record. With 49 citations, the paper has attracted substantial attention. Notably, 100% of the citing papers are from independent researchers, indicating that the work has been widely adopted and validated by the broader scientific community outside the researcher’s immediate circle.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 23

CORE PAPER

[Optimizing automated picking systems in warehouse robots using machine learning](#)

2024 · 2024 7th International Conference on Mechatronics and Computer Technology ..., 2024 · 49 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 45 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 5% of Engineering papers from 2024 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	A survey of sim-to-real methods in rl: Progress, prospects and challenges with foundation models	Arizona State University, DARPA	United States	—
2	EITNet: An IoT-enhanced framework for real-time basketball action recognition	Granite Telecommunications LLC, Henan Sport University, Henan Sport University; Henan University	China, United States	—
3	Gta-net: An iot-integrated 3d human pose estimation system for real-time adolescent sports posture correction	McGill University, Xinyang Normal University	Canada, China	—

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
4	Journey into automation: Image-derived pavement texture extraction and evaluation	Central South University	China	—
5	Real-time monitoring of lower limb movement resistance based on deep learning	Granite Telecommunications LLC, Inner Mongolia Normal University, Qujing Normal University	China, United States	—
6	Detecting and classifying defective products in images using YOLO	Florida International University, Kanazawa University, Northeastern University	Japan, United States	—
7	Electronic health records-based data-driven diabetes knowledge unveiling and risk prognosis	Carnegie Mellon University, Georgia Institute of Technology, Granite Telecommunications LLC	Canada, United States	—
8	Psychological health knowledge-enhanced LLM-based social network crisis intervention text transfer recognition method	Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, University of Chicago, Weill Cornell Medicine	United States	—
9	Optimized cnns for rapid 3d point cloud object recognition	Carnegie Mellon University, George Washington University, Georgia Institute of Technology	Canada, United States	—
10	LTPNet integration of deep learning and environmental decision support systems for renewable energy demand forecasting: Deep learning for renewable energy ...	Ningbo University of Finance & Economics, Ningbo University of Finance & Economics; Dongbei University of Finance & Economics, Northeastern University	China, United States	—
11	Joint audio-visual idling vehicle detection with streamlined input dependencies	University of Utah	United States	—
12	Automated Parking Trajectory Generation Using Deep Reinforcement Learning	Independent Researcher	United States	—
13	Altgen: Ai-driven alt text generation for enhancing epub accessibility	Duke University, Johns Hopkins University, Simon Fraser University	Canada, Netherlands, United States	—
14	Triz method for urban building energy optimization: Gwo-sarima-lstm forecasting model	George Washington University, Georgia Institute of Technology, Koforidua Technical University	Ghana, United States	—
15	Research on key technologies for cross-cloud federated training of large language models	Duke University, University of California San Diego, University of Houston	United States	—
16	Retrieval-augmented hierarchical in-context reinforcement learning and hindsight modular reflections for task planning with llms	Rutgers University	United States	—
17	Construction and optimization of health behavior prediction model for the elderly in smart elderly care	Anhui Normal University, Oregon State University	China, United States	—
18	Dynamic Attention and Bi-directional Fusion for Safety Helmet Wearing Detection	Northwestern Polytechnical University	China	—

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
19	Data Contamination or Genuine Generalization? Disentangling LLM Performance on Benchmarks	Bloomberg School of Public Health	United States	—
20	MapBERT: Bitwise Masked Modeling for Real-Time Semantic Mapping Generation	New York University Abu Dhabi	United Arab Emirates	—
21	Evaluation of Autonomous Robot Alternatives for Warehouse Optimization Using the Analytic Hierarchy Process	Zmir Katip Celebi University	Turkey	—
22	Learning-Accelerated RRT* Search for Risk-Aware Path Planning	San Diego State University	United States	—
23	Research on personalized track and field training programs based on advanced artificial intelligence models	Dankook University, Liaocheng University, Namseoul University	China, 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.

D. Citing-Institution Prestige & Geography

Top citing institutions

Institution	Country	World ranking	Citing papers
Georgia Institute of Technology	United States	SCImago #270 · THE =41 · QS =123	5
University of Pennsylvania	United States	SCImago #52 · THE 14 · QS 15	4
University of California San Diego	United States	SCImago #120 · THE 47 · QS 66	4
Granite Telecommunications LLC	United States	—	4
Oregon State University	United States	SCImago #1028 · QS =624	3
McGill University	Canada	SCImago #168 · THE =41 · QS 27	3
University of Miami	United States	SCImago #545 · THE 201–250 · QS =314	2
University of California, Irvine	United States	SCImago #329 · THE 97 · QS 293	2
Northeastern University	United States	QS 384	2
Duke University	United States	SCImago #115 · THE 28 · QS 62	2
George Washington University	United States	SCImago #832 · THE 201–250 · QS =358	2
Illinois Institute of Technology	United States	SCImago #2016 · THE 301–350 · QS =591	2
Boston University	United States	SCImago #272 · THE =76 · QS =88	2
Carnegie Mellon University	United States	SCImago #266 · THE 24 · QS 52	2
Henan Sport University	China	—	1

Geographic distribution of citing authors

Country	Citing papers
United States	23
China	13
Canada	4
Australia	1
South Korea	1
Turkey	1
United Arab Emirates	1
Netherlands	1
Ghana	1
Japan	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.

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	Lp-detr: Layer-wise progressive relation for object detection	6	8 CFR 204.5(h)(3)(v) – Criterion 5
Contribution 2	Optimizing automated picking systems in warehouse robots using machine learning	23	8 CFR 204.5(h)(3)(v) – Criterion 5