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

73	75	9	4
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.

92.5% independent of 40 classified citing papers

Citation type	Count
Independent	37
Self-citation	3
Co-author	0
Same-institution	0

33 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 provided a comprehensive survey of deep learning methods for abnormal human behavior detection in surveillance videos, establishing a foundational reference for the field.

The researcher's contribution centers on the 2024 survey titled 'Deep learning for abnormal human behavior detection in surveillance videos—A survey.' This work serves as the core piece of evidence, with no follow-up papers by the same researcher currently listed to extend this specific line of inquiry.

This line of work appears to address the need for a consolidated overview of deep learning applications in surveillance. By synthesizing existing methods, the researcher likely helped clarify the state of the art and identify key challenges in detecting abnormal behaviors, offering a structured framework for subsequent studies.

The significance of this contribution is evidenced by its rapid uptake, with 48 citations recorded. Notably, 92.5% of these citations originate from independent researchers, suggesting that the survey has been widely recognized and utilized by the broader academic community as a valuable resource for advancing research in video surveillance and behavior analysis.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 24

CORE PAPER

Deep learning for abnormal human behavior detection in surveillance videos—A survey

2024 · 48 citations (GS)

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	A human pose estimation network based on YOLOv8 framework with efficient multi-scale receptive field and expanded feature pyramid network	Huzhou University	China	—
2	EDL-DRVFLNN: ensemble deep learning with dynamic random vector functional link neural networks for privacy-preserving electric vehicle battery health prediction	National Institute of Technology Andhra Pradesh	India	—
3	Safeguarding youtube discussions: a framework for detecting anomalous commenter and engagement behaviors	University of Arkansas	United States	—
4	Deep learning applied for abnormal human behavior recognition in video surveillance systems: A systematic review	University of Carthage	Tunisia	—
5	InBRwSANet: Self-attention based parallel inverted residual bottleneck architecture for human action recognition in smart cities	HITEC University, King Khalid University, Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University	Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Serbia	—
6	Application of deep learning in behavior recognition and early warning system for campus safety management	Nanjing Audit University Jinshen College	China	—
7	Exploring Cutout and Mixup for Robust Human Activity Recognition on Sensor and Skeleton Data	Dongguk University	South Korea	—

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
8	Human Fall Detection with Infrared Imaging: A Comparison of Graph Convolutional Networks and YOLO	Poznań University of Technology	Poland	—
9	Automatic classification of criminal activities for security surveillance by keyframes detection and advanced inception techniques	Criminal Investigation Police University of China	China	—
10	Deploying Neural Networks at Sea: Condition Monitoring of the Ropes on the Amerigo Vespucci	University of Genoa	Italy	—
11	A Study on Real-time Object Detection using Deep Learning	Gitam University	India	—
12	Fine-Tuning YOLOv8s for Unified Human and Face Detection in Crowded Environments	Cadi Ayyad University	Morocco	—
13	Trajectory Smoothing and Transition Prediction-Based Person Identification and Tracking in Surveillance Video Using MFBFDP	Vellore Institute of Technology	India	—
14	Sustainable Development in Education Using Quantum-Classical Synergistic Fibroblast Dense Nested Convolutional Attention Network	Sharda University, SRM Institute of Science and Technology, St. Joseph's College of Engineering	India, Uzbekistan	—
15	Advances in Deep Learning for Video Anomaly Detection: A Comprehensive Review	Dalian University of Technology, Federation University, University of South Australia	Australia, China	—
16	RETRACTED: Big data sentiment analysis and experience optimization of health tourism based on deep learning and NLP	GuangXi Vocational Normal University	China	—
17	A Review of Human Behavior-Based Suspicious Activities Detection on Surveillance	Anna University	India	—
18	Comparative Analysis of Convolutional Neural Networks for Facial Expression Recognition	Sookmyung Women's University	South Korea	—
19	Harvesting Temporal Correlation in Large Vision-Language Models: Using Pose Estimation as a Case Study	National Tsing Hua University	Taiwan	—
20	AI-Based Intelligent Surveillance System for Criminal Detection and Threat Analysis	Muthayammal College of Engineering	India	—
21	SmartAberration: An annotated multimodal smartphone IMU dataset for aberration detection	Netaji Subhas University of Technology	India	—
22	A Comprehensive Survey of Advanced Surveillance Techniques for Theft Detection in Retail Environments: Integrating Multi-Object Tracking and Human Pose ...	University of Diyala	Iraq	—
23	Design and Implementation of Deep Learning-Based Abnormal Behavior Detection System	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, The University of Texas at San Antonio, University of Canberra	Australia, United States	—

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
24	Human Behavior Understanding Using AI-Powered Image Processing, Computer Vision, and Machine Learning	Amity University	—	—

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
Panjab University	India	SCImago #3938 · THE 601–800 · QS 901-950	2
Jaypee Institute of Information Technology	India	SCImago #7971	2
University of New South Wales	Australia	SCImago #107 · QS 20	2
Universiti Teknologi PETRONAS	Malaysia	THE 201–250 · QS =251	1
Anna University	India	SCImago #3923 · THE 801–1000 · QS =465	1
Thapar Institute of Engineering & Technology	India	SCImago #4045 · THE 601–800 · QS 771-780	1
National Institute of Technology Andhra Pradesh	India	—	1
Poznań University of Technology	Poland	SCImago #3413 · THE 1501+ · QS 1001-1200	1
Nanjing Audit University Jinshen College	China	—	1
University of North Carolina Wilmington	United States	SCImago #6878	1
St. Joseph's College of Engineering	India	SCImago #9903	1
Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology	India	SCImago #4045 · THE 601–800 · QS 771-780	1
Nanyang Technological University	Singapore	SCImago #137	1
Cadi Ayyad University	Morocco	SCImago #6348	1
National Tsing Hua University	Taiwan	SCImago #1590 · THE 401–500	1

Geographic distribution of citing authors

Country	Citing papers
India	11
China	8
Indonesia	5
Australia	4

Country	Citing papers
South Korea	4
United States	3
Malaysia	2
Saudi Arabia	2
Poland	1
Serbia	1
Singapore	1
Taiwan	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	Deep learning for abnormal human behavior detection in surveillance videos—A survey	24	8 CFR 204.5(h)(3)(v) — Criterion 5