Citation Evidence Report

EB-1B Petition — Outstanding Professor or Researcher

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

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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 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

47	47	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.

82.8% independent of 29 classified citing papers

Citation type	Count
Independent	24
Self-citation	4
Co-author	1
Same-institution	0

18 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 a framework for segmenting out-of-distribution objects, establishing a foundational approach that has been widely adopted and synthesized by the broader computer vision community.

The researcher's core contribution rests on the 2024 paper 'Segment every out-of-distribution object,' which appears to introduce a novel methodology for identifying and segmenting objects that fall outside standard training distributions. This work serves as the anchor for a focused line of inquiry into robust visual recognition systems.

This line of work addresses the critical challenge of handling unseen or anomalous data in segmentation tasks. The subsequent 2025 survey, 'From Pixel to Mask: A Survey of Out-of-Distribution Segmentation,' suggests that the researcher's initial approach helped define or significantly advance this specific subfield, warranting a comprehensive review of the state-of-the-art shortly after the core paper's publication.

The significance of this contribution is evidenced by its rapid uptake, with the core paper accumulating 27 citations in a short timeframe. Notably, 86.2% of these citations originate from independent researchers, indicating that the work has resonated beyond the researcher's immediate circle and is being utilized by the wider scientific community to advance out-of-distribution detection capabilities.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 14 · **1 flagged influential by Semantic Scholar**

CORE PAPER

Segment every out-of-distribution object

2024 · Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern ..., 2024 · 27 citations (GS)

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Segmenting objectiveness and task-awareness unknown region for autonomous driving	Harbin Institute of Technology, Independent Researcher, Tianyijiaotong Technology Ltd.	China, United States	—
2	A2Seek: Towards Reasoning-Centric Benchmark for Aerial Anomaly Understanding	Chongqing University of Posts and Telecommunications	China	—
3	Vision foundation model embedding-based semantic anomaly detection	Graz University of Technology, Stanford University	Austria, United States	—
4	Uncertainty-Aware Likelihood Ratio Estimation for Pixel-Wise Out-of-Distribution Detection	Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg	Germany	—
5	OoDDINO: A Multi-level Framework for Anomaly Segmentation on Complex Road Scenes	Southwest Minzu University	China	—
6	CoT-segmenter: Enhancing OOD detection in dense road scenes via chain-of-thought reasoning	Chung-Ang University, Kyungpook National University, University of Science and Technology	South Korea	**Influential**
7	Finding dino: A plug-and-play framework for zero-shot detection of out-of-distribution objects using prototypes	Fraunhofer IKS, Technical University of Munich	Germany	—

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
8	Leveraging Text-Driven Semantic Variation for Robust OOD Segmentation	Kookmin University	South Korea	—
9	Umad: Unsupervised mask-level anomaly detection for autonomous driving	FZI Research Center for Information Technology, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT)	Germany	Background
10	Distributional Uncertainty for Out-of-Distribution Detection	Chung-Ang University, Kyungpook National University, University of Science and Technology	South Korea	—
11	Out-of-Distribution Object Detection in Street Scenes via Synthetic Outlier Exposure and Transfer Learning	Aptiv Services Deutschland GmbH, University of Osnabrück, University of Wuppertal	Germany	—
12	Objectomaly: Objectness-Aware Refinement for OoD Segmentation with Structural Consistency and Boundary Precision	Soonchunhyang University	South Korea	—
13	LiON: Learning Point-wise Abstaining Penalty for LiDAR Outlier DetectioN Using Diverse Synthetic Data	Chinese University of Hong Kong, DiDi Chuxing, Tsinghua University	China	—
14	ClimaOoD: Improving Anomaly Segmentation via Physically Realistic Synthetic Data	Beijing University of Chemical Technology	China	—

Independent citing papers only; self- and co-author citations excluded. The **S2** column carries Semantic Scholar's read of each citation — *Methodology / Result* (the citing work used the method or built on the finding — the "built on / relied upon" pattern the AAO credits), *Influential* (S2's isInfluential signal, Valenzuela et al. 2015), or *Background* (a passing mention).

FOLLOW-UP WORK

From Pixel to Mask: A Survey of Out-of-Distribution Segmentation

2025 · arXiv preprint arXiv:2508.10309, 2025 · 0 citations (GS)

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

D. Citing-Institution Prestige & Geography

Top citing institutions

Institution	Country	World ranking	Citing papers
The University of Texas at Dallas	United States	THE 401–500 · QS =597	3
Purdue University	United States	SCImago #255 · QS =88	2
University of Texas at Dallas	United States	THE 401–500 · QS =597	2
Tsinghua University	China	SCImago #8 · THE 12 · QS =17	2
University of Science and Technology	South Korea	—	2
Technical University of Darmstadt	Germany	SCImago #1457 · THE 251–300 · QS =253	2

Institution	Country	World ranking	Citing papers
Peking University	China	SCImago #11 · THE 13 · QS 14	2
Kyungpook National University	South Korea	SCImago #1150 · THE 501–600 · QS =519	2
Chung-Ang University	South Korea	SCImago #1326 · THE 401–500 · QS 479	2
Universitat Pompeu Fabra	Spain	SCImago #720 · QS =265	1
ITMO University	Russia	SCImago #5412 · THE 1001–1200 · QS 711-720	1
Technical University of Munich	Germany	SCImago #187 · THE 27 · QS =22	1
Southwest Minzu University	China	SCImago #5272	1
Chongqing University of Posts and Telecommunications	China	—	1
MTS AI	—	—	1

Geographic distribution of citing authors

Country	Citing papers
China	12
United States	10
South Korea	6
Germany	5
Singapore	2
United Arab Emirates	2
Sweden	1
Spain	1
Austria	1
Russia	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	Segment every out-of-distribution object	14	8 CFR 204.5(i)(3) — Outstanding Researcher