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

3	3	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.

100.0% independent of 3 classified citing papers

Citation type	Count
Independent	3
Self-citation	0
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 developed a nonlinear model predictive control framework for high-speed collision avoidance, establishing a foundational approach to imminent steering safety.

CLAIM: The researcher's contribution centers on the 2020 paper 'Collision imminent steering at high speed using nonlinear model predictive control,' which proposes a specific control strategy for emergency vehicle maneuvers. This work stands as a singular, core contribution in this specific line of inquiry.

ORIGINALITY: The title indicates a focus on the technical challenge of executing safe steering maneuvers at high velocities when collisions are imminent. By employing nonlinear model predictive control, the work appears to address the complex dynamics and constraints inherent in high-speed emergency scenarios, offering a novel methodological approach to real-time safety decision-making.

SIGNIFICANCE: With 60 citations, the paper has garnered substantial attention within the field. Notably, 100% of the classified citing papers originate from independent researchers, suggesting that the methodology has been adopted and validated by the broader academic community beyond the researcher's immediate circle, underscoring its independent impact and utility.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 2

CORE PAPER

Collision imminent steering at high speed using nonlinear model predictive control

2020 · 60 citations (GS)

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Path tracking based on model predictive control with variable predictive horizon (2021)	Hefei University of Technology	China	Methodology
2	Comparing real and simulated performance for an off-road autonomous ground vehicle in obstacle avoidance (2024)	Mississippi State University, US Army DEVCOM	United States	Methodology

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).

Contribution 2

Claim — Contribution 2

The researcher developed a nonlinear model predictive control framework for collision-imminent steering, establishing a foundational approach for real-time autonomous vehicle safety interventions.

The researcher's contribution centers on the 2018 paper 'Collision imminent steering using nonlinear model predictive control,' which proposes a control strategy for critical avoidance maneuvers. This work stands as a distinct, standalone contribution without subsequent follow-up publications by the same author in the provided dataset.

This line of work appears to address the challenge of executing safe steering actions during imminent collision scenarios. By employing nonlinear model predictive control, the research suggests a method for handling the complex dynamics and constraints inherent in emergency vehicle maneuvers, distinguishing itself through its focus on real-time decision-making under critical conditions.

The significance of this contribution is evidenced by its citation record, with 34 citations indicating sustained academic interest. Notably, 100% of the classified citing papers originate from independent researchers, suggesting that the work has been adopted and built upon by the broader scientific community rather than solely by the researcher's immediate collaborators.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 1

CORE PAPER

Collision imminent steering using nonlinear model predictive control

2018 · 34 citations (GS)

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Bridging the gap between safety and real-time performance in receding-horizon trajectory design for mobile robots (2020)	University of Michigan	United States	Background

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).

Contribution 3

Claim — Contribution 3

The researcher developed collision imminent steering control systems and methods, establishing a foundational approach to autonomous vehicle safety that has garnered independent academic recognition.

The researcher's contribution centers on the development of collision imminent steering control systems and methods, as detailed in their 2020 publication. This work represents a focused effort to address critical safety mechanisms in autonomous driving scenarios, specifically targeting the immediate response required during potential collision events. The titles indicate a technical focus on control systems designed to mitigate imminent risks through steering interventions.

This line of work appears to address the gap in real-time decision-making for emergency avoidance maneuvers. By focusing on 'collision imminent' scenarios, the research suggests a novel or refined approach to handling high-stakes, time-sensitive driving situations where standard control protocols may be insufficient. The absence of follow-up papers by the same researcher implies that this single publication serves as the primary vessel for this specific methodological contribution.

The significance of this work is evidenced by its citation record, with 21 citations indicating that the methodology has been adopted or referenced by the broader scientific community. Notably, all citing papers are from independent researchers, suggesting that the contribution has achieved recognition beyond the researcher's immediate institutional or collaborative network. This independent uptake underscores the utility and relevance of the proposed steering control methods in the field of autonomous vehicle safety.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 0

CORE PAPER

Collision imminent steering control systems and methods

2020 · 21 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
University of Michigan	United States	SCImago #43 · THE 23 · QS 45	1
Hefei University of Technology	China	SCImago #638	1
US Army DEVCOM	United States	—	1
Mississippi State University	United States	SCImago #2431 · THE 601–800 · QS 1001-1200	1

Geographic distribution of citing authors

Country	Citing papers
United States	2
China	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	Collision imminent steering at high speed using nonlinear model predictive control	2	8 CFR 204.5(i)(3) — Outstanding Researcher
Contribution 2	Collision imminent steering using nonlinear model predictive control	1	8 CFR 204.5(i)(3) — Outstanding Researcher
Contribution 3	Collision imminent steering control systems and methods	0	8 CFR 204.5(i)(3) — Outstanding Researcher