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 2026-05-22 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

453	472	101	72
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 7 classified citing papers

Citation type	Count
Independent	7
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 the Llama 3 family of large language models, establishing a highly cited foundation for open-weight AI research.

The researcher's primary contribution is the development of the Llama 3 herd of models, as detailed in their 2024 paper. This work stands as a singular, foundational output in this specific line of inquiry, with no subsequent follow-up papers by the same author listed in the provided data.

This line of work appears to address the need for advanced, accessible large language model architectures. By releasing a comprehensive 'herd' of models, the researcher likely aimed to provide the community with robust, scalable tools for diverse AI applications, distinguishing this effort through its breadth and immediate impact.

The significance of this contribution is evidenced by its substantial citation count of 16,328. Furthermore, analysis of citing papers reveals that 100% of the classified citations originate from independent researchers. This high degree of independent uptake suggests the work has become a standard reference point, widely adopted by the broader scientific community beyond the researcher's immediate circle.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 7

CORE PAPER

The llama 3 herd of models

2024 · 16,328 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 14,532 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 1% of Computer Science papers from 2024 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	VGGT: Visual Geometry Grounded Transformer (2025)	Meta AI, University of Oxford	United Kingdom	—
2	s1: Simple test-time scaling (2025)	Stanford University, University of Washington	United States	—
3	Qwen2.5-Coder Technical Report (2024)	Alibaba Group	China	Background
4	Qwen3 Technical Report (2025)	Qwen Team	—	—
5	A Review on Edge Large Language Models: Design, Execution, and Applications (2026)	Zhejiang University, Zhejiang University of Technology	China	—
6	Unleashing the potential of prompt engineering for large language models (2025)	Advanced Institute of Natural Science, Beijing Normal University, Beijing Normal-Hong Kong Baptist University, BNU-HKBU United International College	China, Singapore, United States	—
7	Kimi k1.5: Scaling Reinforcement Learning with LLMs (2025)	Kimi Team	—	—

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).

D. Citing-Institution Prestige & Geography

Top citing institutions

Institution	Country	World ranking	Citing papers
Zhejiang University	China	SCImago #6 · THE 39 · QS 49	4
Alibaba Group	China	SCImago #226	3
South China University of Technology	China	SCImago #111 · THE 251–300 · QS 377	3
Southeast University	China	THE 251–300 · QS =392	3
Kingston and St George's University	United Kingdom	—	2
ByteDance	China	—	2
University of Lincoln	United Kingdom	SCImago #3036 · THE 601–800 · QS 801-850	2
Yorkshire Ambulance Service NHS Trust	United Kingdom	—	2
Northeastern University	United States	QS 384	2
Stony Brook University	United States	SCImago #993 · THE 301–350	2
Tongji University	China	SCImago #82 · THE =141 · QS =177	2
University of Bath	United Kingdom	SCImago #1061 · THE 251–300 · QS =132	2
University of Sheffield	United Kingdom	SCImago #526 · THE =108 · QS 92	2
Stanford University	United States	SCImago #18 · THE =5 · QS 3	2
Renmin University of China	China	SCImago #2319	2

Geographic distribution of citing authors

Country	Citing papers
China	34
United States	15
India	5
United Kingdom	5
Singapore	4
Australia	3
Italy	2
Japan	2
France	2
South Korea	2
Sweden	2
Germany	2

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.

E. Citation Growth Over Time

Distinct citing papers by publication year. Sustained or rising citation activity supports continuing relevance; note that only citations **as of the filing date** are weighed by USCIS.

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	The llama 3 herd of models	7	8 CFR 204.5(i)(3) — Outstanding Researcher