

Citation Evidence Report

EB-2 NIW Petition — National Interest Waiver

Matter of Dhanasar · Prong 2 (well-positioned)

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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 Prong 2 of Matter of Dhanasar (the petitioner is well positioned to advance the proposed endeavor) — the prong where past citation evidence is most probative. 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

6 Citing papers mapped	6 Citation edges	1 Home papers mapped	22 h-index (GS)
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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 6 classified citing papers

Citation type	Count
Independent	6
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 learning-based approach for view synthesis using multiplane images, significantly advancing stereo magnification techniques in computer graphics.

The researcher’s core contribution is the development of a novel method for stereo magnification through learning-based view synthesis using multiplane images, as detailed in their 2018 paper published in ACM Transactions on Graphics. This work represents a distinct technical advancement in the field of computer graphics and image processing.

This line of work appears to address the challenge of generating high-quality intermediate views from sparse input data. By leveraging multiplane images and learning-based techniques, the researcher introduced a new framework for stereo magnification, distinguishing this approach from traditional geometric or optimization-based methods prevalent at the time.

The significance of this contribution is evidenced by its substantial citation count of 1,566, indicating widespread adoption and influence within the research community. Furthermore, analysis of citing papers reveals that 100% of the classified citations originate from independent researchers, underscoring the broad external impact and validation of this work beyond the researcher’s immediate circle.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 6

CORE PAPER

[Stereo Magnification: Learning View Synthesis using Multiplane Images](#)

2018 · ACM Transactions on Graphics 37(4):1-12. Accepted to SIGGRAPH 2018. · 1,566 citations (GS)

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	DUST3R: Geometric 3D Vision Made Easy (2024)	Aalto University, Naver, Naver Labs Europe	Finland, France	—
2	VGGT: Visual Geometry Grounded Transformer (2025)	Meta AI, University of Oxford	United Kingdom	—
3	Grounding Image Matching in 3D with MAST3R (2024)	Naver, Naver Labs Europe	France	—
4	Continuous 3D Perception Model with Persistent State (2025)	UC Berkeley	United States	—
5	MVSplat: Efficient 3D Gaussian Splatting from Sparse Multi-View Images (2024)	ByteDance, Nanyang Technological University, Universität Tübingen	Germany, Singapore	—
6	GS-LRM: Large Reconstruction Model for 3D Gaussian Splatting (2024)	Adobe, Cornell University	United States	—

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
Naver Labs Europe	France	—	2
Naver	France	—	2
Aalto University	Finland	SCImago #854 · THE =195 · QS =114	1
Cornell University	United States	SCImago #61 · THE =18 · QS 16	1
University of Oxford	United Kingdom	SCImago #26 · THE 1 · QS 4	1
Meta AI	United States	—	1
Adobe	United States	—	1
UC Berkeley	United States	—	1
Universität Tübingen	Germany	—	1
ByteDance	China	—	1
Nanyang Technological University	Singapore	SCImago #137	1

Geographic distribution of citing authors

Country	Citing papers
France	2
United States	2
Finland	1
Germany	1
Singapore	1
United Kingdom	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.

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.

2024  4

2025  2

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	Stereo Magnification: Learning View Synthesis using Multiplane Images	6	Dhanasar — Prong 2 (well-positioned)