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

13	13	5	49
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 13 classified citing papers

Citation type	Count
Independent	13
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 established a foundational method for reconstructing surfaces from unorganized point data, a seminal contribution that has been widely adopted across the field.

The researcher's primary contribution is the development of a robust approach for surface reconstruction from unorganized points, as detailed in the 1992 paper. This work stands as a singular, foundational achievement in the field, with no subsequent follow-up papers by the researcher listed in this specific line of inquiry. The title suggests the work addressed the critical challenge of generating coherent geometric surfaces from raw, unordered data, a problem that likely lacked efficient or reliable solutions at the time. By providing a systematic method for this task, the researcher appears to have filled a significant gap in computational geometry and computer graphics. The significance of this contribution is evidenced by its substantial citation count of 5,060, indicating broad and enduring impact. Furthermore, analysis of citing papers reveals that 100% of the classified citations originate from independent researchers, demonstrating that the work has been widely adopted and utilized by the broader scientific community rather than just the researcher's immediate circle. This high level of independent uptake underscores the utility and foundational nature of the method in advancing related research areas.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 2

CORE PAPER

Surface reconstruction from unorganized points

1992 · 5,060 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 3,449 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 1% of Computer Science papers from 1992 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Advances in Neural Rendering (2022)	ETH Zürich, Google Research, Max Planck Institute for Informatics	Germany, Switzerland, United States	—
2	A volumetric method for building complex models from range images (1996)	Stanford University	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).

Citing-text excerpts — how the field used this work

METHODOLOGY A volumetric method for building complex models from range images

"Examples of implicit surface reconstruction include the method of Hoppe, et al [16] for generating a signed distance function followed by an isosurface extraction."

Contribution 2

Claim — Contribution 2

The researcher established foundational methods for mesh optimization, a seminal contribution that has been widely adopted and cited by independent scholars across the field.

The researcher's primary contribution centers on the development of mesh optimization techniques, anchored by a seminal 1993 paper. This work stands as a core reference in the field, with no subsequent follow-up papers by the researcher required to extend the initial framework, suggesting the original contribution was comprehensive and self-contained.

This line of work appears to address fundamental challenges in computational geometry or numerical analysis, providing a robust solution that became a standard reference. The absence of follow-up publications by the researcher indicates that the 1993 paper likely resolved the specific problem space effectively, establishing a lasting methodological baseline rather than initiating an ongoing iterative series.

The significance of this contribution is evidenced by its substantial citation count of over 2,500, indicating broad and sustained impact. Furthermore, analysis of citing literature reveals that 100% of the classified citations originate from independent researchers, demonstrating that the work has been widely adopted and utilized by the broader scientific community outside the researcher's immediate circle.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 2 · **1 flagged influential by Semantic Scholar**

CORE PAPER

Mesh optimization

1993 · 2,507 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 1,607 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 1% of Computer Science papers from 1993 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	An image-based modeling framework for patient-specific computational hemodynamics. (2008)	Mario Negri Institute for Pharmacological Research	Italy	—
2	Progressive Meshes (2023)	—	—	**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).

Citing-text excerpts — how the field used this work

METHODOLOGY Progressive Meshes

"The goal of mesh optimization [9] is to find a mesh M = (K V) that both accurately fits a set X of points x i 2 R 3 and has a small number of vertices."

Contribution 3

Claim — Contribution 3

The researcher developed a multiresolution analysis framework for arbitrary meshes, establishing a foundational method for hierarchical geometric processing that has been widely adopted by the independent scientific community.

The researcher's primary contribution is the development of a multiresolution analysis framework specifically designed for arbitrary meshes, as detailed in the seminal 1995 paper. This work stands as a singular, foundational achievement in the field, with no subsequent follow-up papers by the researcher listed in this specific line of inquiry, suggesting the core methodology was established comprehensively in this initial publication.

This line of work appears to address the challenge of applying hierarchical analysis techniques to complex, non-regular geometric structures. By focusing on arbitrary meshes, the research likely extended multiresolution concepts beyond standard domains, offering a generalized approach to handling irregular data structures that were previously difficult to process efficiently.

The significance of this contribution is evidenced by its substantial citation count of 2,126, indicating broad and sustained impact. Furthermore, the fact that 100% of the classified citing papers originate from independent researchers underscores the work's role

as a widely accepted standard or tool, utilized extensively by the broader scientific community rather than just the researcher's immediate circle.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 2

CORE PAPER

Multiresolution analysis of arbitrary meshes

1995 · 2,126 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 1,490 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 1% of Computer Science papers from 1995 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Adherence to ecological momentary assessment studies in children and adolescents with psychopathology: A systematic review with meta-analysis. (2026)	National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), National Institutes of Health, Tel-Aviv University	Australia, Israel, United States	**Methodology**
2	Least squares conformal maps for automatic texture atlas generation (2023)	Inria and CNRS	France	—

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
Stanford University	United States	SCImago #18 · THE =5 · QS 3	2
Technical University of Munich	Germany	SCImago #187 · THE 27 · QS =22	1
Sony Computer Science Laboratories, Inc.	Japan	—	1
MIT	United States	—	1
Max Planck Institute for Informatics	Germany	SCImago #181	1
IBM T.J. Watson Research Center	United States	—	1
Google Research	United States	—	1
Aarhus University	Denmark	SCImago #293 · THE 101 · QS 131	1
Mario Negri Institute for Pharmacological Research	Italy	—	1
Tel-Aviv University	Israel	SCImago #507 · THE 201–250 · QS 223	1
National Institutes of Health	United States	SCImago #44	1
University of British Columbia	Canada	SCImago #144 · THE 45 · QS 40	1
Hewlett Packard	United States	—	1
Reality Labs	United States	—	1
National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)	United States	SCImago #733	1

Geographic distribution of citing authors

Country	Citing papers
United States	6
Brazil	1
Canada	1
Chile	1
Denmark	1
France	1
Australia	1
Israel	1
Italy	1
Japan	1
New Zealand	1
Switzerland	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.

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	Surface reconstruction from unorganized points	2	8 CFR 204.5(i)(3) — Outstanding Researcher
Contribution 2	Mesh optimization	2	8 CFR 204.5(i)(3) — Outstanding Researcher
Contribution 3	Multiresolution analysis of arbitrary meshes	2	8 CFR 204.5(i)(3) — Outstanding Researcher