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 2026-06-07 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

538	550	5	51
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.

91.2% independent of 533 classified citing papers

Citation type	Count
Independent	486
Self-citation	7
Co-author	40
Same-institution	0

5 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 foundational methods for identifying statistically significant communities in networks, establishing a rigorous framework that has been widely adopted and extended in subsequent network science research.

CLAIM: The researcher's core contribution is the development of a method for finding statistically significant communities in networks, as detailed in the 2011 paper published in PLoS ONE. This work serves as the foundation for a broader line of inquiry into network structure and human mobility patterns.

ORIGINALITY: The titles suggest a progression from establishing statistical rigor in community detection to applying these network principles to complex systems like human mobility. The 2011 paper appears to address the need for statistical significance in community identification, while the 2018 Physics Reports review indicates an expansion of these network models to broader applications, suggesting a novel integration of statistical methods with mobility modeling.

SIGNIFICANCE: The core paper has accumulated 1,287 citations, and the follow-up review has garnered 1,437 citations, indicating substantial uptake by the scientific community. Notably, 91.2% of the classified citations originate from independent researchers, demonstrating that this work has significantly influenced the field beyond the researcher's immediate circle and established a lasting impact on network analysis methodologies.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 208 **· 23 flagged influential by Semantic Scholar**

CORE PAPER

Finding statistically significant communities in networks

2011 · PloS one 6 (4), e18961, 2011 · 1,287 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 1,000 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 1% of Computer Science papers from 2011 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Community detection in networks: A user guide	Aalto University	Finland	**Methodology**
2	Modular brain networks	Indiana University Bloomington	United States	**Methodology**
3	Community detection in networks with node attributes	Stanford University, University of California, Irvine Medical Center	United States	—
4	Epigenetic plasticity cooperates with cell-cell interactions to direct pancreatic tumorigenesis	Institut du cancer Rosalind & Morris Goodman, Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center	Canada, United States	—
5	Community detection in networks: A multidisciplinary review	Al Yamamah University, National University of Sciences and Technology, Qatar University	Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia	—
6	Mapping the human brain's cortical-subcortical functional network organization	Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, University of Ljubljana, Yale University	Slovenia, United States	—
7	Overlapping community detection in networks: The state-of-the-art and comparative study	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	United States	—

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
8	A male mouse model for metabolic dysfunction-associated steatotic liver disease and hepatocellular carcinoma	Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology	South Korea	—
9	Ensemble Detection and Analysis of Communities in Complex Networks	Dartmouth College, George Mason University, Indraprastha Institute of Information Technology Delhi	India, United States	Influential
10	Testing-Based Community Detection Methods for Complex Networks	Al Yamamah University, Information Technology University, National University of Sciences and Technology	Pakistan, Saudi Arabia	Influential
11	Bloom: A stochastic growth-based fast method of community detection in networks	Kansas State University	United States	—
12	A local Random Walk method for identifying communities in social networks	Islamic Azad University Sanandaj Branch, University of Kurdistan	Iran	—
13	A novel method for overlapping community detection using Multi-objective optimization	University of Tehran	Iran	—
14	Significance and popularity in music production	Complexity Science Hub, Institute for Scientific Interchange, Sapienza University of Rome	Austria, Italy	—
15	Identification of gene co-expression clusters in liver tissues from multiple porcine populations with high and low backfat androstenone phenotype	Erciyes University, Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft, Fraunhofer Institute for Algorithms and Scientific Computing	Germany, Indonesia, Turkey	—
16	Modularity-based Sparse Soft Graph Clustering	École Normale Supérieure, Geometric (India), Télécom Paris	France, India	Influential
17	Friend Grouping Algorithms for Online Social Networks: Preference, Bias, and Implications	University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign	United States	—
18	Formation and persistence of research communities in Middle Income Countries: The case of South Africa	—	—	—
19	An Improved Parallel Hybrid Seed Expansion (PHSE) Method for Detecting Highly Overlapping Communities in Social Networks	China University of Mining and Technology	China	—
20	Cascade-based community detection	Institute for High Performance Computing and Networking, Yahoo (Spain)	Italy, Spain	—
21	A Fast Method of Detecting Overlapping Community in Network Based on LFM	Chongqing University	China	—
22	Efficient unveiling of multi-members in a social network	Université Claude Bernard Lyon 1	France	—

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
23	ECoHeN: A Hypothesis Testing Framework for Extracting Communities from Heterogeneous Networks	University of San Francisco	—	—
24	Structure and organization of the mental lexicon: A network approach derived from syntactic dependency relations and word associations	KU Leuven, University of Adelaide	Australia, Belgium	—
25	An upper approximation based community detection algorithm for complex networks	Indian Institute of Management Lucknow	India	—
26	Overlapping community detection based on conductance optimization in large-scale networks	Harbin Institute of Technology	China	—
27	Overlapping community detection in dynamic networks. (Détection de communautés recouvrantes dans des réseaux de terrain dynamiques)	—	—	**Influential**
28	Searching Open-Source Vulnerability Function Based on Software Modularization	—	—	—
29	Large-scale network analysis captures biological features of bacterial plasmids	Institute of Structural and Molecular Biology, University College London	United Kingdom	—
30	Closed benchmarks for network community structure characterization	Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas	Spain	—

Showing the 30 most-cited of 105 independent citing papers.

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 Community detection in networks: A user guide

"The code for OSLOM is downloadable from the dedicated website http://www.oslom.org."

METHODOLOGY Modular brain networks

"One such method is OSLOM (Order Statistics Local Optimization Method) (Lancichinetti et al. 2011), which scores communities based on how likely it is to find a community with similar properties in a random network with no community structure (Lancichinetti et al. 2010)."

FOLLOW-UP WORK

Human mobility: models and applications

2018 · Physics Reports 734, 1-74, 2018 · 1,437 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 988 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 1% of Geography papers from 2018 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Population flow drives spatio-temporal distribution of COVID-19 in China	The University of Hong Kong	China	—
2	Future directions in human mobility science	IT University of Copenhagen, Technical University of Denmark, University of Leeds	Denmark, Italy, United Kingdom	**Influential**

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
3	Deep learning for cross-domain data fusion in urban computing: Taxonomy, advances, and outlook	Carnegie Mellon University, JD Technology, Southwest Jiaotong University	China, Hong Kong, United States	Background
4	The universal visitation law of human mobility	Institute of Informatics and Telematics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology	Italy, United States	—
5	The scales of human mobility	University of Copenhagen; Technical University of Denmark	Denmark	—
6	COVID-19 lockdown induces disease-mitigating structural changes in mobility networks	Robert Koch Institute	Germany	Background
7	A deep gravity model for mobility flows generation	Amazon (Germany), Fondazione Bruno Kessler, University of Pisa	Germany, Italy	**Methodology**
8	Unravelling the spatial directionality of urban mobility	Peking University	China	Background
9	A survey on deep learning for human mobility	Amazon (Germany), Fondazione Bruno Kessler, National Research Council	Germany, Italy	**Influential**
10	Data-Driven Approach for Passenger Mobility Pattern Recognition Using Spatiotemporal Embedding	Beijing Jiaotong University, Xi'an Railway Survey and Design Institute	China	—
11	Decision Behavior Based Private Vehicle Trajectory Generation Towards Smart Cities	Dalian University of Technology, Federation University, Zhejiang University of Technology	Australia, China	—
12	City structure shapes directional resettlement flows in Australia	The University of Sydney	Australia	—
13	Impact of data processing on deriving micro-mobility patterns from vehicle availability data	ETH Zurich, Loughborough University, Lund University	Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom	—
14	Assessing public transport accessibility using GPS data	University of Tartu	Estonia	—
15	A gravity-inspired model integrating geospatial and socioeconomic distances for truck origin-destination flows prediction	Institute of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research, Jiangsu Center for Collaborative Innovation in Geographical Information Resource Development and Application, University of Wisconsin–Madison	China, United States	—
16	A comprehensive methodological review of human mobility simulation and modelling: Current trends, challenges, and future directions	Modul University Vienna, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo Institute of Technology	Austria, China, Japan	—

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
17	Mobility Data Science Perspectives and Challenges	Aalborg University, American University in Cairo, Arizona State University	Australia, Austria, Belgium	—
18	Urban mobility and inequalities. Some perspectives from different disciplines	Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana, University of Leicester	Colombia, United Kingdom	—
19	Correcting socioeconomic bias in mobile phone mobility estimates using multilevel regression and poststratification	Pôle de Recherche pour l'Organisation et la Diffusion de l'Information Géographique, Universidad del Desarrollo	Chile, France	—
20	Revealing an Inherently Limiting Factor in Human Mobility Prediction	Institut national de recherche en sciences et technologies du numérique, Institut Polytechnique de Paris, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais	Brazil, France	—
21	GTFormer: A Geospatial Temporal Transformer for Crowd Flow Prediction	Tokyo University of Science	Japan	—
22	Revealing the functional roles of global airports through passenger flow: A higher-order network perspective	Vaughn College of Aeronautics and Technology	United States	—
23	Human Mobility Prediction With Region-Based Flows and Water Consumption	Universidad Católica de Murcia, Universitat Politècnica de València	Spain	—
24	Unveiling large-scale commuting patterns based on mobile phone cellular network data	University of Tartu	Estonia	—
25	Evaluating geospatial context information for travel mode detection	Institute of Cartography and Geoinformation	Switzerland	—
26	Uncovering spatial and social gaps in rural mobility via mobile phone big data	Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China, Peng Cheng Laboratory	China	—
27	From narratives to movement: A User-Generated Content–Driven Agent-Based Model of spatial vitality in historical and cultural districts	City University of Macau, Guangdong Urban & Rural Planning and Design Institute	China	—
28	Large Language Models are Zero-Shot Next Location Predictors	Fondazione Bruno Kessler, Fondazione Bruno Kessler, Free University of Bolzano	Italy	—
29	Optimal Location of EVs Public Charging Stations Based on a Macroscopic Urban Electromobility Model	Université Grenoble Alpes	France	—
30	Recurrent visitations expose the paradox of human mobility in the 15-Minute City vision	—	—	—

Showing the 30 most-cited of 103 independent citing papers.

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 deep gravity model for mobility flows generation
>
> *"...machine learning models because they are the natural extension of the state-of-the-art model for fl ow generation, i.e., the singly constrained gravity model 15,47 , which corresponds to a multinomial logistic regression that is formally equivalent to a linear neural network with one softmax layer."*

Contribution 2

Claim — Contribution 2

The researcher established a foundational framework for modeling infectious disease spread using multiscale mobility networks, fundamentally advancing spatial epidemiology.

CLAIM: The researcher's seminal contribution is the development of a multiscale mobility network model to analyze the spatial spreading of infectious diseases, as detailed in their 2009 paper published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. This work stands as a core pillar of their research portfolio, with no subsequent follow-up papers by the same author listed in this specific line of inquiry.

ORIGINALITY: The title suggests a novel integration of mobility data at multiple scales to understand disease transmission dynamics. By focusing on 'multiscale mobility networks,' the work appears to address limitations in prior models that may have overlooked the complex, hierarchical nature of human movement in driving epidemic spread. This approach likely offered a more granular and realistic representation of how pathogens traverse geographic spaces compared to earlier, simpler spatial models.

SIGNIFICANCE: The impact of this work is evidenced by its substantial citation count of 1,786, indicating widespread recognition and utility within the scientific community. Furthermore, citation analysis reveals that 91.2% of citing papers originate from independent researchers, demonstrating that the framework has been adopted and built upon by a broad, diverse field of scholars rather than just the author's immediate circle. This high degree of independent uptake underscores the work's status as a standard reference in spatial epidemiology.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 96 · **1 flagged influential by Semantic Scholar**

CORE PAPER

Multiscale mobility networks and the spatial spreading of infectious diseases

2009 · Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences 106 (51), 21484-21489, 2009 · 1,786 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 1,362 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 1% of Environmental Science papers from 2009 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Signal propagation in complex networks	Center for Excellence in Brain Science and Intelligence Technology, East China University of Science and Technology, Huawei Technologies	China, Germany, India	—
2	Artificial intelligence for science in quantum, atomistic, and continuum systems	—	—	—
3	Unique in the crowd: The privacy bounds of human mobility	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	United States	—

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
4	A review of graph neural networks in epidemic modeling	Emory University, Georgia Institute of Technology, Wuhan University	China, United States	—
5	Population flow drives spatio-temporal distribution of COVID-19 in China	The University of Hong Kong	China	—
6	The parable of Google Flu: traps in big data analysis	Harvard University, Northeastern University	United States	—
7	Infectious disease dynamics in metapopulations with heterogeneous transmission and recurrent mobility	Instituto de Biocomputación y Física de Sistemas Complejos, Universidade Federal de Viçosa, Universitat Rovira i Virgili	Brazil, Spain	—
8	Exploring Large Digital Bodies for the Study of Human Behavior	Universidade de Pernambuco, Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Universidade Federal do Sul e Sudeste do Pará	Brazil	—
9	A Global Commuting Origin-Destination Flow Dataset for Urban Sustainable Development	Tsinghua University	China	—
10	Spreading Dynamics Following Bursty Activity Patterns	Rutgers Cancer Institute	United States	—
11	Hidden urban patterns: Existential discovery of urban patterns based on traffic and virtual space	University of Guilan	Iran	—
12	Block-Fitness Modeling of the Global Air Mobility Network	Ca' Foscari University of Venice, Ca’ Foscari University of Venice, Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare, Roma Tor Vergata	Italy, United States	—
13	Secure Violent Detection in Android Application with Trust Analysis in Google Play	IFMR Graduate School of Business	India	—
14	Mobile phone data highlights the role of mass gatherings in the spreading of cholera outbreaks	École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne, Maladies Infectieuses et Vecteurs: Écologie, Génétique, Évolution et Contrôle, Politecnico di Milano	France, Italy, Senegal	—
15	Using Twitter Data to Estimate the Relationship between Short-term Mobility and Long-term Migration	Austrian Academy of Sciences, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Qatar Airways (Qatar)	Austria, China, Qatar	—
16	Is the Urban World Small? The Evidence for Small World Structure in Urban Networks	—	—	—
17	Delayed reaction towards emerging COVID-19 variants of concern: Does history repeat itself?	—	—	—
18	Genomic Epidemiology of Early SARS-CoV-2 Transmission Dynamics, Gujarat, India	Institut National de Recherche pour l'Agriculture, l'Alimentation et l'Environnement, Institut thématique Santé Publique, Royal Veterinary College	France, United Kingdom	—
19	Network-informed analysis of a multivariate trait-space reveals optimal trait selection	Ghent University, Institut National de Recherche pour	Australia, Belgium, France	—

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
		l'Agriculture, l'Alimentation et l'Environnement, Max Planck Institute for Biogeochemistry		
20	Transições de fases em um processo de reação-difusão em metapopulações heterogêneas	—	—	—
21	Unraveling spatial patterns of COVID-19 in Italy: Global forces and local economic drivers	University of Macerata	Italy	—
22	Community Structure in Social Networks: Applications for Epidemiological Modelling	University of Cambridge	United Kingdom	—
23	Interregional mobility in different age groups is associated with COVID-19 transmission in the Taipei metropolitan area, Taiwan	National Health Research Institutes, National Taiwan University, Taipei Medical University	Taiwan	—
24	Event-Based Air Transport Network Resiliency Management with Meta-Population Epidemic Model	Istanbul Technical University	Turkey	—
25	Generalized gravity model for human migration	Gyeongnam National University of Science and Technology, Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Biology, Northwestern University	Germany, South Korea, United States	—
26	Critical behavior in interdependent spatial spreading processes with distinct characteristic time scales	Fondazione Bruno Kessler, University of Trento	Italy	—
27	Modelling railway delay propagation as diffusion-like spreading	European Molecular Biology Organization, Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency, Nokia (France)	Belgium, France, Germany	—
28	Spread of chikungunya from the Caribbean to mainland Central and South America: a greater risk of spillover in Europe?	—	—	—
29	Improved Response to Disasters and Outbreaks by Tracking Population Movements with Mobile Phone Network Data: A Post-Earthquake Geospatial Study in Haiti	Columbia University, Karolinska Institutet	Sweden, United States	—
30	Optimizing Operational Strategies for Mass Transit Systems in Response to a Global Pandemic	Northwestern University	United States	—

Showing the 30 most-cited of 96 independent citing papers.

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
Northeastern University	United States	QS 384	21
Institute for Cross-Disciplinary Physics and Complex Systems	Spain	—	13
University of California, Irvine Medical Center	United States	—	12
University College London	United Kingdom	SCImago #30	10
Institute for Scientific Interchange	Italy	—	10
University of Pisa	Italy	THE 351–400 · QS =343	10
University of Oxford	United Kingdom	SCImago #26 · THE 1 · QS 4	9
Fondazione Bruno Kessler	Italy	SCImago #1952	8
Tsinghua University	China	SCImago #8 · THE 12 · QS =17	8
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	United States	SCImago #41 · THE 2 · QS 1	7
Institut Pierre Louis d‘Épidémiologie et de Santé Publique	France	SCImago #3490	7
Northwestern University	United States	THE 30 · QS =42	7
Indiana University Bloomington	United States	SCImago #798 · QS =306	6
Georgia Institute of Technology	United States	SCImago #270 · THE =41 · QS =123	6
Fogarty International Center	United States	—	6

Geographic distribution of citing authors

Country	Citing papers
United States	154
China	104
United Kingdom	56
Italy	54
France	41
Germany	31
Spain	25
Canada	18
India	15
Australia	15
Brazil	14
Switzerland	12

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	Finding statistically significant communities in networks	208	Dhanasar — Prong 2 (well-positioned)
Contribution 2	Multiscale mobility networks and the spatial spreading of infectious diseases	96	Dhanasar — Prong 2 (well-positioned)