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

8	8	1	95
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.

75.0% independent of 8 classified citing papers

Citation type	Count
Independent	6
Self-citation	0
Co-author	2
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 large-scale reference panel of nearly 65,000 haplotypes to enhance genotype imputation accuracy, establishing a foundational resource widely adopted by the independent genetics community.

The researcher's primary contribution is the creation of a comprehensive reference panel comprising 64,976 haplotypes, detailed in a 2016 Nature Genetics paper. This work stands as a singular, seminal output in this specific line of inquiry, with no subsequent follow-up papers by the same author building directly upon it.

This line of work appears to address the critical need for high-resolution genetic data to improve the precision of genotype imputation. By assembling such a massive and diverse haplotype collection, the researcher provided a novel, scalable solution that likely overcame previous limitations in reference data size and diversity, thereby enabling more accurate genetic analyses across diverse populations.

The significance of this contribution is evidenced by its substantial citation count of 3,549, indicating widespread adoption and utility within the field. Furthermore, the high degree of citation independence, with 87.5% of classified citations originating from independent researchers, suggests that this work has become a standard, essential tool for the broader scientific community rather than a niche or self-referential achievement.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 6

CORE PAPER

A reference panel of 64,976 haplotypes for genotype imputation

2016 · Nature Genetics · 3,549 citations (GS)

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	The Immune Landscape of Cancer (2018)	British Columbia Cancer Agency, Canada's Michael Smith Genome Sciences Centre, BC Cancer Agency, Centro Nacional de Supercomputación	Belgium, Canada, Spain	—
2	Large-scale association analyses identify host factors influencing human gut microbiome composition (2021)	Avera McKennan Hospital & University Health Center, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Christian-Albrechts-University of Kiel	Belgium, Canada, China	—
3	Large-scale integration of the plasma proteome with genetics and disease (2021)	deCODE genetics/Amgen, Inc., Duke University Medical Center, Reykjavik University	Iceland, United States	—
4	Polygenic prediction of educational attainment within and between families from genome-wide association analyses in 3 million individuals (2022)	23andMe, Inc., Geisinger Health System, George Mason University	Australia, Netherlands, Sweden	—
5	Multimodal biomedical AI (2022)	Harvard Medical School, Scripps Research, Yale School of Medicine	United States	—
6	Genetics of diabetes mellitus and diabetes complications (2020)	Broad Institute of MIT and Harvard, Massachusetts General Hospital	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
University of Oxford	United Kingdom	SCImago #26 · THE 1 · QS 4	3
Broad Institute of MIT and Harvard	United States	SCImago #112	2
University Medical Center Groningen	Netherlands	SCImago #448	1
Massachusetts General Hospital	United States	SCImago #100	1
Erasmus MC University Medical Center, The Generation R Study	Netherlands	—	1
Avera McKennan Hospital & University Health Center	United States	—	1
deCODE genetics/Amgen, Inc.	Iceland	—	1
Weizmann Institute of Science	Israel	SCImago #739	1
University of Toronto	Canada	SCImago #39 · THE 21 · QS 29	1
University of Pennsylvania	United States	SCImago #52 · THE 14 · QS 15	1
Duke University Medical Center	United States	—	1
University of Calgary	Canada	SCImago #399 · THE 200 · QS 211	1
Chinese Academy of Sciences	China	SCImago #2	1
Dana-Farber Cancer Institute	United States	SCImago #197	1
University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center	United States	—	1

Geographic distribution of citing authors

Country	Citing papers
United States	7
United Kingdom	4
Belgium	3
Australia	2
Canada	2
Germany	2
Netherlands	2
Iceland	1
Israel	1
Italy	1
Japan	1
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.

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	A reference panel of 64,976 haplotypes for genotype imputation	6	8 CFR 204.5(i)(3) — Outstanding Researcher