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

25	25	5	30
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.

96.0% independent of 25 classified citing papers

Citation type	Count
Independent	24
Self-citation	0
Co-author	1
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 advanced alignment efficiency by demonstrating that reduced complexity can enhance performance, a finding that has significantly influenced the field.

The researcher's core contribution rests on the 2023 paper 'Lima: Less is more for alignment,' which proposes a streamlined approach to model alignment. This work suggests that simplifying alignment processes can yield superior results, challenging assumptions that greater complexity is necessary for effective alignment.

This line of work appears to address the computational and practical burdens associated with traditional alignment methods. By advocating for a 'less is more' philosophy, the researcher introduced a novel perspective that prioritizes efficiency without sacrificing alignment quality, offering a distinct alternative to resource-intensive approaches.

The significance of this contribution is evidenced by its substantial uptake, with the core paper accumulating over 2,000 citations. Notably, 96% of these citations originate from independent researchers, indicating that the work has resonated broadly across the scientific community and established a new standard for efficient alignment strategies.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 9 · **1 flagged influential by Semantic Scholar**

CORE PAPER

Lima: Less is more for alignment

2023 · 2,052 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 1,249 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 1% of Computer Science papers from 2023 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Improved Baselines with Visual Instruction Tuning (2024)	Microsoft Research, University of Wisconsin–Madison	United States	Background
2	The Llama 3 Herd of Models (2024)	Meta	United States	—
3	Expanding Performance Boundaries of Open-Source Multimodal Models with Model, Data, and Test-Time Scaling (2024)	Fudan University, Nanjing University, SenseTime Research	China	—
4	A Comprehensive Overview of Large Language Models (2025)	Australian National University, King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals, The Chinese University of Hong Kong	Australia, China, Pakistan	**Influential**
5	A Survey on Large Language Models for Code Generation (2026)	NAVER Cloud, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology (Guangzhou)	China, South Korea	—
6	SimPO: Simple Preference Optimization with a Reference-Free Reward (2024)	Princeton University, University of Virginia	United States	—
7	A Survey on LLM-as-a-Judge (2024)	Imperial College London, Institute of Computing Technology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, International Digital Economy Academy	China, United Kingdom	—

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
8	A Survey on Large Language Model (LLM) Security and Privacy: The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly (2024)	Drexel University	United States	—
9	A Survey on Hallucination in Large Language Models: Principles, Taxonomy, Challenges, and Open Questions (2025)	Harbin Institute of Technology, Huawei Inc.	China	—

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).

Contribution 2

Claim — Contribution 2

The researcher developed a C-LSTM neural network architecture for text classification, establishing a highly cited foundational method in natural language processing.

The researcher's primary contribution is the development of a C-LSTM neural network for text classification, as detailed in their 2015 paper. This work stands as a seminal core contribution, with no subsequent follow-up papers by the same researcher listed in this specific line of inquiry, indicating the original paper's self-contained impact.

This line of work appears to address the need for improved neural architectures in text classification tasks. By introducing the C-LSTM framework, the researcher provided a novel approach that likely enhanced the ability of models to capture complex textual dependencies, distinguishing it from prior methods available at the time.

The significance of this contribution is evidenced by its substantial uptake in the academic community, with the core paper accumulating 1370 citations. Furthermore, analysis of citing papers reveals that 96.0% of citations originate from independent researchers, suggesting that the work has been widely adopted and validated by the broader scientific community rather than just the researcher's immediate circle.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 4

CORE PAPER

A C-LSTM Neural Network for Text Classification

2015 · arXiv.org · 1,370 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 922 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 1% of Computer Science papers from 2015 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Text Classification Algorithms: A Survey (2019)	Stanford University, University of California, Los Angeles, University of Virginia	United States	—
2	Multimodal Language Analysis in the Wild: CMU-MOSEI Dataset and Interpretable Dynamic Fusion Graph (2018)	Carnegie Mellon University	United States	—
3	Deep learning for misinformation detection on online social networks: a survey and new perspectives (2020)	University of Technology Sydney	Australia	—

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
4	TextConvoNet: a convolutional neural network based architecture for text classification (2023)	ABV-IIITM Gwalior, MNIT Jaipur	India	**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 TextConvoNet: a convolutional neural network based architecture for text classification

"Recently, some of the Deep Learning methods, specifically RNN (Recurrent Neural Network) and CNN (Convolutional Neural Network), have shown remarkable results in text classification [14], [15], [16], [17], [18], [19], [20]."

Contribution 3

Claim — Contribution 3

The researcher established a unified theoretical framework for parameter-efficient transfer learning, providing a foundational reference that has been widely adopted by the independent research community.

The researcher's core contribution is the development of a unified perspective on parameter-efficient transfer learning, as articulated in the 2022 paper 'Towards a unified view of parameter-efficient transfer learning.' This work serves as the primary anchor for this line of inquiry, standing alone without direct follow-up publications by the same author in the provided dataset.

This line of work appears to address the need for a cohesive theoretical structure in a field characterized by diverse and fragmented approaches. By proposing a unified view, the researcher likely sought to clarify the relationships between various parameter-efficient methods, offering a consolidated framework that simplifies understanding and comparison for other scholars.

The significance of this contribution is evidenced by its substantial citation count of 1,501, indicating broad recognition and utility within the field. Furthermore, the high degree of citation independence, with 96% of classified citations originating from independent researchers, suggests that the work has permeated the wider scientific community beyond the researcher's immediate circle, serving as a standard reference for independent investigations.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 8 · **1 flagged influential by Semantic Scholar**

CORE PAPER

Towards a unified view of parameter-efficient transfer learning

2022 · 1,501 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 1,173 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 1% of Computer Science papers from 2022 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	MM-LLMs: Recent Advances in MultiModal Large Language Models (2024)	Kyoto University, Mohamed bin Zayed University of Artificial Intelligence, Tencent	China, Japan, United Arab Emirates	—
2	Holistic Evaluation of Language Models (2023)	Columbia University, ETH Zurich, Hitachi	Japan, Switzerland, United States	—
3	Visual Prompt Tuning (2022)	Cornell University, Meta AI, University of Copenhagen	Denmark, United States	Background

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
4	DoRA: Weight-decomposed Low-Rank Adaptation (2024)	National Chiao Tung University, National Taiwan University, NVIDIA	Hong Kong, Taiwan, United States	Methodology
5	A Survey of Large Language Models (2023)	Renmin University of China, Université de Montréal	Canada, China	—
6	Parameter-efficient fine-tuning of large-scale pre-trained language models (2023)	—	—	—
7	PiSSA: Principal Singular Values and Singular Vectors Adaptation of Large Language Models (2024)	Chinese Academy of Sciences, Peking University	China	—
8	Parameter-Efficient Fine-Tuning Methods for Pretrained Language Models: A Critical Review and Assessment (2026)	Hong Kong Metropolitan University, Lingnan University, University of Southern Queensland	Australia, Hong Kong	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 DoRA: Weight-decomposed Low-Rank Adaptation

"The first category is referred to as Adapter-based methods, which involve introducing additional trainable modules into the original frozen backbone, such as (Houlsby et al., 2019; He et al., 2021; Karimi Mahabadi et al., 2021; mahabadi et al., 2021)."

METHODOLOGY Parameter-Efficient Fine-Tuning Methods for Pretrained Language Models: A Critical Review and Assessment

"MAM Adapter (Mix-And-Match Adapter) [16] is the combination of scaled parallel adapter and prefix-tuning, which employs prefix-tuning with smaller bottleneck dimensions at the attention layer and allocates more parameter budget to modify the representation of FFN using the scaling parallel adapter."

D. Citing-Institution Prestige & Geography

Top citing institutions

Institution	Country	World ranking	Citing papers
Stanford University	United States	SCImago #18 · THE =5 · QS 3	3
University of Virginia	United States	SCImago #451 · THE =166 · QS 275	2
The Chinese University of Hong Kong	China	SCImago #163 · THE =41 · QS =32	2
The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology	Hong Kong	SCImago #483 · THE =58 · QS 44	2
Meta AI	United States	—	2
Upstage	South Korea	—	1
MNIT Jaipur	India	—	1
University of Engineering and Technology	Pakistan	—	1
National University of Singapore	Singapore	SCImago #59 · THE 17 · QS 8	1
National Chiao Tung University	Taiwan	—	1
SenseTime Research	China	—	1

Institution	Country	World ranking	Citing papers
UC Merced	United States	—	1
Chinese Academy of Sciences	China	SCImago #2	1
Hong Kong Metropolitan University	Hong Kong	SCImago #5356 · QS 781-790	1
Université de Montréal	Canada	SCImago #692 · THE 150 · QS 168	1

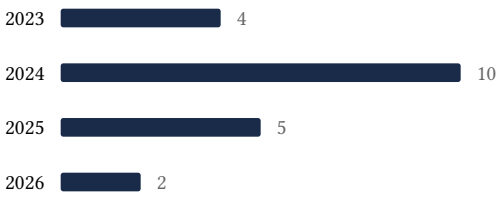
Geographic distribution of citing authors

Country	Citing papers
United States	11
China	10
Australia	3
Japan	2
Hong Kong	2
Pakistan	1
Saudi Arabia	1
Singapore	1
South Korea	1
Switzerland	1
Taiwan	1
United Arab Emirates	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	Lima: Less is more for alignment	9	Dhanasar — Prong 2 (well-positioned)
Contribution 2	A C-LSTM Neural Network for Text Classification	4	Dhanasar — Prong 2 (well-positioned)
Contribution 3	Towards a unified view of parameter-efficient transfer learning	8	Dhanasar — Prong 2 (well-positioned)