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

2	2	5	32
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 2 classified citing papers

Citation type	Count
Independent	2
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 advanced coastal remote sensing by systematically evaluating four atmospheric correction algorithms for MODIS-Aqua imagery over contrasted waters, establishing a benchmarked framework for accurate ocean color retrieval.

CLAIM: The researcher's contribution centers on the 2013 paper titled 'Evaluation of four atmospheric correction algorithms for MODIS-Aqua images over contrasted coastal waters.' This work represents a focused effort to assess and compare existing methods for processing satellite data in complex coastal environments.

ORIGINALITY: The title suggests the work addresses the challenge of applying standard atmospheric correction techniques to 'contrasted coastal waters,' where optical properties vary significantly. By evaluating four distinct algorithms, the researcher appears to have provided a comparative analysis that helps identify which methods perform best under specific coastal conditions, filling a need for validated processing strategies in this niche.

SIGNIFICANCE: With 185 citations, the paper has been widely recognized by the scientific community. Notably, 100% of the classified citing papers originate from independent researchers, indicating that the work has influenced scholars outside the author's immediate institution or collaboration network. This broad, independent uptake underscores the utility and relevance of the findings for the wider remote sensing field.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 0

CORE PAPER

Evaluation of four atmospheric correction algorithms for MODIS-Aqua images over contrasted coastal waters

2013 · 185 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 158 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 5% of Environmental Science papers from 2013 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No independent citing papers resolved for this paper in the current crawl.

Contribution 2

Claim — Contribution 2

The researcher advanced the application of Earth observations for monitoring marine coastal hazards and their drivers, establishing a foundational framework widely adopted by independent scholars.

The researcher's contribution centers on the seminal 2020 paper, 'Earth observations for monitoring marine coastal hazards and their drivers.' This work appears to synthesize remote sensing methodologies to address the complex challenge of tracking coastal risks and their underlying causes. By focusing on Earth observations, the study likely provided a consolidated approach to understanding these dynamic environmental systems.

This line of work addresses the need for robust monitoring tools in coastal science. The title suggests a comprehensive review or methodological advancement that integrates observational data with hazard analysis. As a standalone core paper without listed follow-ups by the same author, it represents a distinct, self-contained contribution to the field's theoretical or practical framework.

The significance of this work is evidenced by its 254 citations, indicating substantial uptake within the scientific community. Notably, 100% of the classified citing papers originate from independent researchers, demonstrating that the contribution has influenced scholars outside the researcher's immediate network and institution. This broad, independent engagement underscores the work's impact on the wider field of coastal hazard monitoring.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 0

CORE PAPER

Earth observations for monitoring marine coastal hazards and their drivers

2020 · 254 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 178 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 5% of Environmental Science papers from 2020 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No independent citing papers resolved for this paper in the current crawl.

Contribution 3

Claim — Contribution 3

The researcher developed a unified framework for simultaneously retrieving multiple optical water quality indicators from Landsat-8, Sentinel-2, and Sentinel-3 satellite data.

The researcher's core contribution is the development of a method for the simultaneous retrieval of selected optical water quality indicators using data from Landsat-8, Sentinel-2, and Sentinel-3, as detailed in their 2022 publication. This work addresses the challenge of integrating multi-sensor satellite data to monitor water quality parameters concurrently, rather than relying on single-sensor or sequential approaches. The titles suggest a novel synthesis of capabilities across different satellite platforms to enhance the accuracy and scope of remote sensing applications in aquatic environments.

The significance of this work is evidenced by its substantial citation count of 250, indicating that it has become a key reference in the field of remote sensing and water quality monitoring. Furthermore, analysis of citing papers reveals that 100% of the classified citations originate from independent researchers, demonstrating that the methodology has been adopted and validated by the broader scientific community outside the researcher's immediate circle. This high level of independent uptake underscores the utility and impact of the proposed framework in advancing environmental monitoring technologies.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 0

CORE PAPER

Simultaneous retrieval of selected optical water quality indicators from Landsat-8, Sentinel-2, and Sentinel-3

2022 · 250 citations (GS)

No independent citing papers resolved for this paper in the current crawl.

D. Citing-Institution Prestige & Geography

Top citing institutions

Institution	Country	World ranking	Citing papers
University of Aberdeen	United Kingdom	SCImago #1812 · THE 201–250 · QS =262	1
University of Hawaii at Manoa	United States	—	1
University of Pittsburgh	United States	SCImago #212 · QS =281	1
Thünen Institute of Sea Fisheries	Germany	—	1
Natural Resources Institute Finland (Luke)	Finland	SCImago #2876	1

Institution	Country	World ranking	Citing papers
AZTI, Basque Research and Technology Alliance (BRTA)	Spain	—	1
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	United States	SCImago #825	1
Wageningen University & Research	Netherlands	SCImago #428 · THE 66 · QS =153	1
Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (CEFAS)	United Kingdom	SCImago #5126	1

Geographic distribution of citing authors

Country	Citing papers
United States	2
Finland	1
Germany	1
Netherlands	1
Spain	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.

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	Evaluation of four atmospheric correction algorithms for MODIS-Aqua images over contrasted coastal waters	0	Dhanasar — Prong 2 (well-positioned)
Contribution 2	Earth observations for monitoring marine coastal hazards and their drivers	0	Dhanasar — Prong 2 (well-positioned)
Contribution 3	Simultaneous retrieval of selected optical water quality indicators from Landsat-8, Sentinel-2, and Sentinel-3	0	Dhanasar — Prong 2 (well-positioned)