CITEVECTOR
Citation report

Matthew Thomas J Halma

Open Source Medicine
Biophysics

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1. Summary

Matthew Thomas J Halma is a researcher affiliated with Open Source Medicine, working in biophysics. Since 2019, they have published 44 works, accumulating 558 citations, an h-index of 14, and an i10-index of 16. Among all active authors with 10 or more works in their core topics, Halma's h-index places them in the top 28% for SARS-CoV-2 research, top 33% for force microscopy, and top 39% for RNA and protein synthesis mechanisms. Citation ranks are top 46%, top 47%, and 42nd percentile, respectively. Self-citation accounts for 9% of total citations.

558	14	16	44
CITATIONS 540 since 2021	H-INDEX 14 since 2021	I10-INDEX	PUBLICATIONS since 2019

155	66%	Top 28%
CITATIONS IN 2025 +74% vs 2024	GROWTH PER YEAR over 1 observed year	H-INDEX AMONG PEERS of 99,852 active SARS-CoV-2 and...

KEY FINDINGS

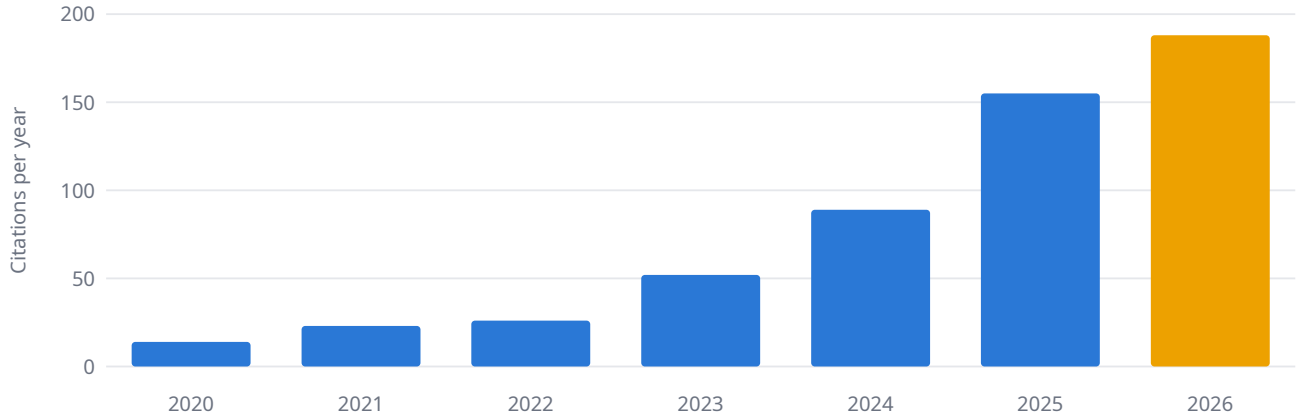
- 155 citations were received in 2025, an increase of 74% on 2024.
- Total citations grew at about 66% per year over the 1 year covered by archived captures of the profile.
- The h-index ranks in the top 28% of 99,852 active SARS-CoV-2 and COVID-19 Research authors in OpenAlex, and in the 12th percentile among 15,745 authors with a similar number of works (a more senior group).
- 378 papers cite the 50 most-cited works, from authors in 71 countries and more than 200 institutions.
- 90.6% of citing papers are independent of the researcher (self-citation share 9.4%).
- Halma is first author on 57% and last author on 13% of 83 indexed works, with 91 distinct co-authors at 37 institutions.
- 94% of indexed works are open access.
- 16 of 44 papers have at least 10 citations and 0 have 100 or more; the top five papers account for 46% of all citations.
- The model projects an h-index of 21 by 2029 and 23 by 2031 from the existing papers alone.

2. Citation trajectory

Halma's citation record shows accelerating growth. Yearly citations rose from 14 in 2020 to 188 in 2026, with a compound annual growth rate of 66% over the observed period. Between October 2025 and October 2026, total citations increased from 329 to 558, the h-index from 11 to 14, and the i10-index from 11 to 16. Milestones reached include 100 and 250 citations by October 2025, and 500 citations by October 2026. The h-index is projected to reach 15 by 2027. This trajectory reflects a rapid uptake of the researcher's work.

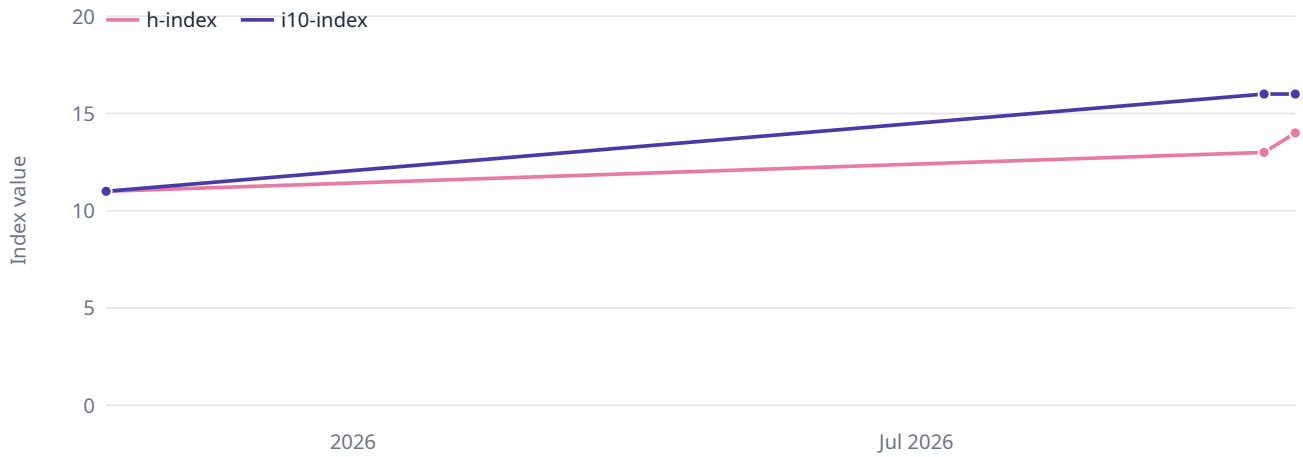


Total citations on each dated observation: Wayback Machine captures (amber), CiteVector observations (green) and the live value (blue).



Citations received per year as reported by the profile; the current year is partial.

3. Index trajectory and milestones



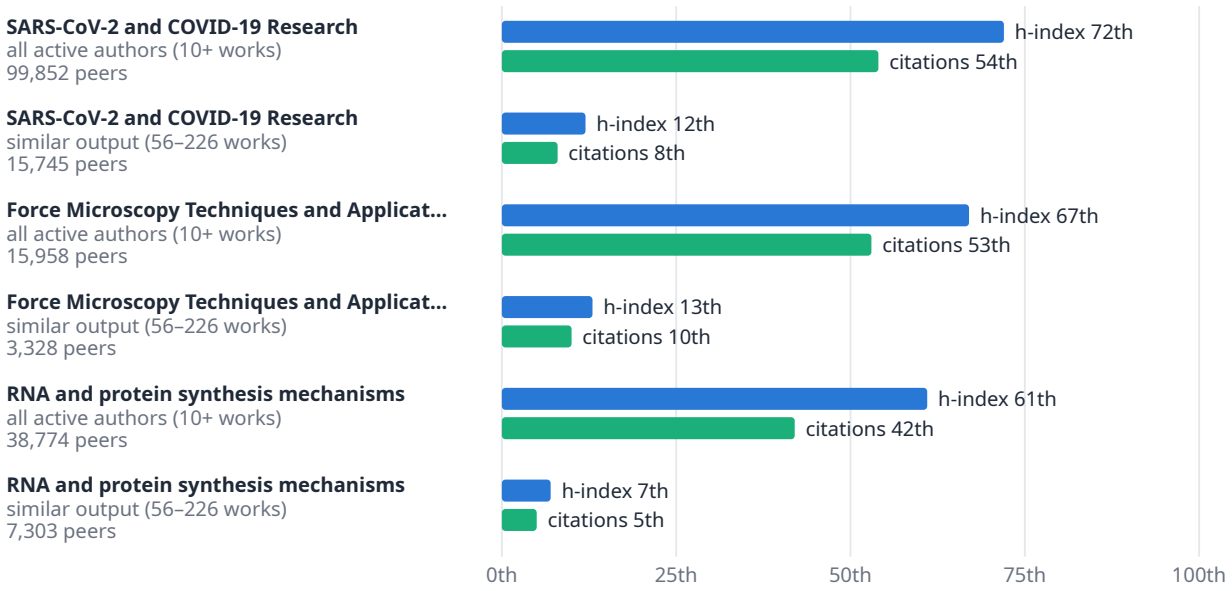
h-index and i10-index at each dated observation of the profile.

MILESTONE	REACHED	SOURCE
h-index 5	by Oct 2025	already reached at the earliest observation
h-index 10	by Oct 2025	already reached at the earliest observation
100 citations	by Oct 2025	already reached at the earliest observation
250 citations	by Oct 2025	already reached at the earliest observation
500 citations	Oct 2026	first observation at or above this level
h-index 15	*2027 (projected)*	*year-end projection from existing papers (section 7)*

MILESTONE	REACHED	SOURCE
h-index 20	*2029 (projected)*	*year-end projection from existing papers (section 7)*
1,000 citations	*2029 (projected)*	*year-end projection from existing papers (section 7)*

4. Standing among peers

Percentiles are computed exactly from OpenAlex counts, not samples, for each of the researcher's main topics and for two peer groups: all active authors in the topic (at least 10 works), the population a committee usually has in mind, and authors with similar output (between 56 and 226 works, half to double this researcher's 113 in OpenAlex), a strict control for career stage that leans towards senior researchers because OpenAlex counts preprints and versions as works. The percentile is the share of the group ranking below the researcher. Everyone, including this researcher (OpenAlex h-index 13, 457 citations), is measured with OpenAlex's own figures, so the comparison is like for like.



Percentile rank for h-index (blue) and total citations (green) in each topic, for both peer groups.

MEASURE	GOOGLE SCHOLAR	OPENALEX	NOTE
Citations	558	457	Scholar indexes more sources (preprints, theses, books), so it runs higher
h-index	14	13	Percentiles above use the OpenAlex value
i10-index	16	14	
Publications	44	113	OpenAlex may split or merge author records; see the OpenAlex ID in section 9
Self-citation share	—	9.4%	35 of 373 citing papers include the researcher as an author (covering the 40 most-cited papers). Shares under 15% are typical.

5. Who cites this work

Every paper in OpenAlex that cites one of the 50 most-cited works was counted by the country and institution of its authors, by venue and by year. Counts are of citing papers, so a paper with authors in two countries counts once for each.

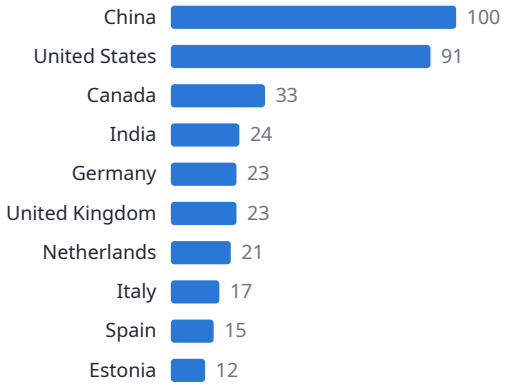
378
CITING PAPERS
in OpenAlex

71
COUNTRIES
led by China

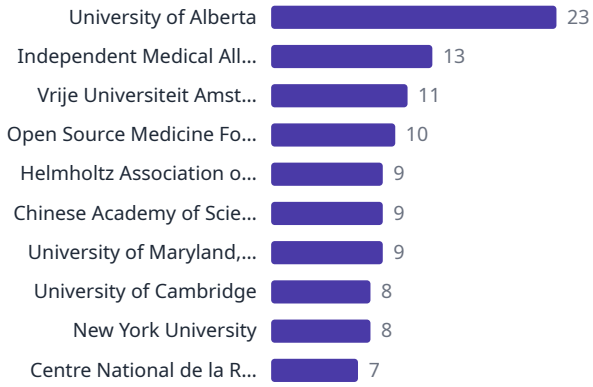
200+
INSTITUTIONS
led by University of Alberta

91%
INDEPENDENT
citing papers without the researcher as author

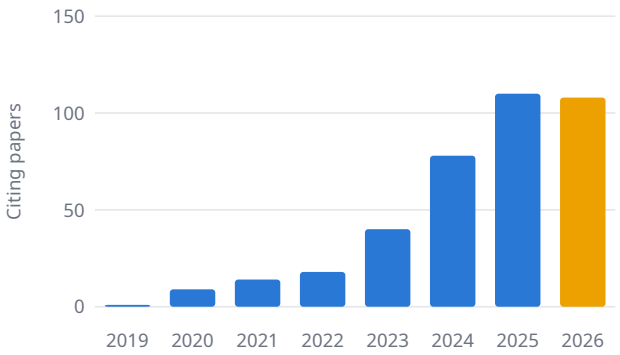
110
CITING PAPERS IN 2025
108 so far in 2026



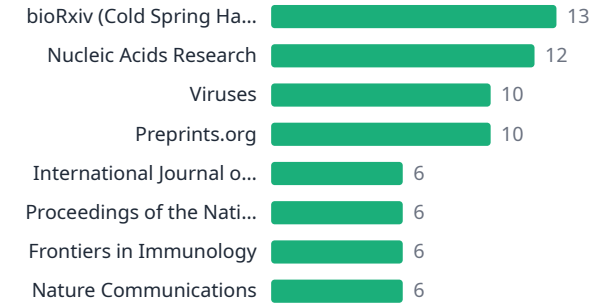
Citing papers by author country (top 10 of 71).



Citing papers by author institution (top 10).



Citing papers published per year (current year partial).



Venues that cite the work most often.

By document type: article 213 · review 106 · preprint 38 · book-chapter 8 · conference-paper 4.

6. Publication portfolio

Halma's 44 publications span five themes: mRNA Vaccine Frameshifting and Public Trust (26 papers, 137 citations), Force Spectroscopy of DNA-Protein Interactions (15, 121), Spike Protein Injury and Therapeutics (16, 80), Integrative Lifestyle Medicine for Chronic Disease (12, 69), and Environmental Exposures and Metabolic Health (14, 48). The top five papers account for 46% of citations. Median citations per paper is 4.5, and 16 papers have at least 10 citations. Halma is first author on 57% of indexed works, with 9 solo publications, and has collaborated with 91 coauthors across 37 institutions. Frequent coauthors include Joseph Varón (34 works) and Paul Ellis Marik (11). The portfolio is 94% open access. Citing works originate from 71 countries, led by China (100) and the United States (91). Self-citation stands at 9%.

57%
FIRST AUTHOR
of 83 indexed works

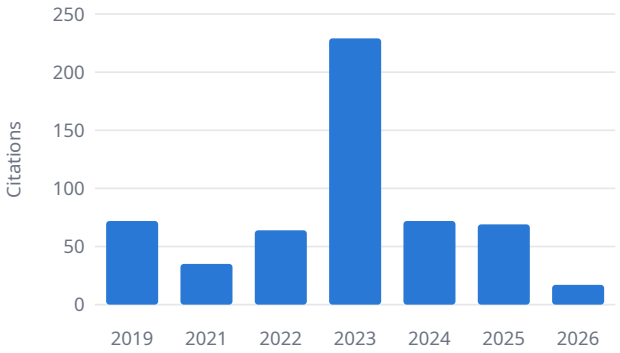
13%
LAST AUTHOR
9 single-author

91
CO-AUTHORS
at 37 institutions

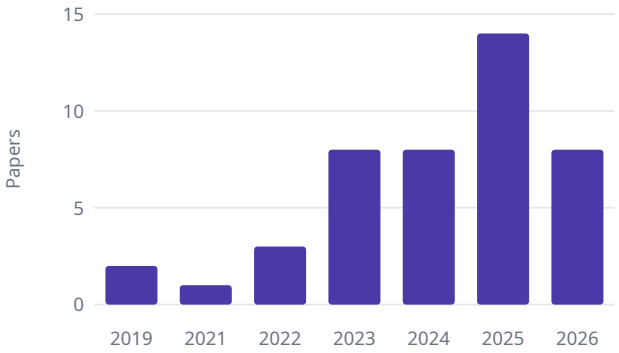
3.8
AUTHORS PER PAPER
mean

94%
OPEN ACCESS
78 of 83 works

15
CO-AUTHOR COUNTRIES
United States, Estonia, Canada



Citations to date by year of publication (Google Scholar list).



Papers published per year (Google Scholar list).

CITATION DISTRIBUTION	VALUE
Papers listed	44
Mean citations per paper	12.7
Median citations per paper	4.5
Papers with 10+ / 50+ / 100+ citations	16 / 2 / 0
Share of citations in the h-core (top 14 papers)	82%
Share of citations in the top five papers	46%
Concentration (Gini, 0 even to 1 single paper)	0.64
Papers from the last five years	41 (451 citations)
Uncited papers	6

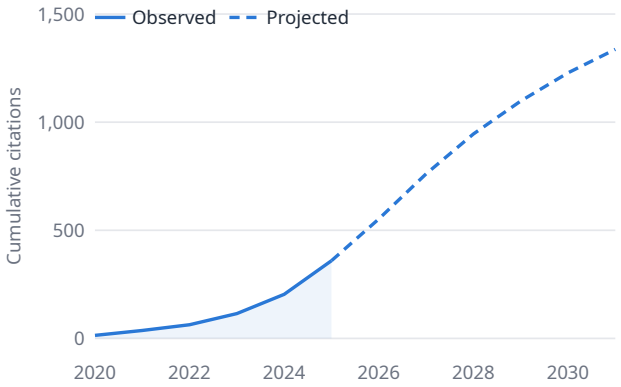
FREQUENT CO-AUTHORS	JOINT WORKS
Joseph Varón	34
Paul Ellis Marik	11
Gijs J. L. Wuite	11
Jack A. Tuszyński	9
Longfu Xu	8
Edgar Selem	8

MOST FREQUENT VENUES	PAPERS	CITATIONS
Biophysical Journal	3	3
Nutrients	1	73
Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences	1	72
Viruses	1	47
Physical Review Letters	1	35
MDPI BioMed	1	28

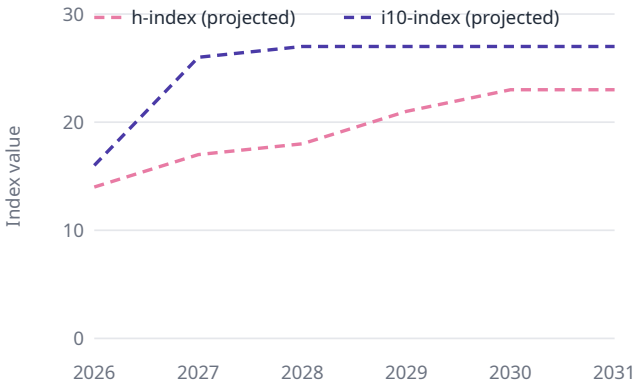
OpenAlex document types: article 37 · review 22 · preprint 17 · dataset 4 · book-chapter 1.

7. Outlook: five-year projections

Projections based on recent citation trends suggest Halma's h-index will reach 15 by 2027 and 20 by 2029, while total citations may rise to 1,187 in three years and 1,445 in five years. The i10-index is projected to reach 27 within three years. These estimates assume that current publication and citation patterns continue and do not account for shifts in research focus or field dynamics. The underlying model extrapolates from one year of observed growth, which may not capture longer-term variability.



Cumulative citations, observed year-end totals (solid) and model projection (dashed).



Projected h-index and i10-index at each year-end, anchored at today's values.

YEAR-END	H-INDEX	I10-INDEX	TOTAL CITATIONS
2026 (current)	14	16	558
2027	17	26	761
2028	18	27	945
2029	21	27	1,098
2030	23	27	1,228
2031	23	27	1,337

8. Publications: the 25 most-cited papers with forecasts

#	TITLE	VENUE	YEAR	CITATIONS	PER YEAR	+1 YR	+3 YR	+5 YR
1	Cancer Metabolism as a Therapeutic Target and Review of Interventions MTJ Halma, JA Tuszynski, PE Marik	Nutrients 15 (19), 4225, 2023	2023	73	21.9	95	133	161
2	Complex dynamics under tension in a high-efficiency frameshift stimulatory structure MTJ Halma, DB Ritchie, TR Cappellano, K Neupane, MT Woodside	Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences 116 (39), 19500-19505, 2019	2019	72	9.8	77	85	91
3	Identifying inhibitors of- 1 programmed ribosomal frameshifting in a broad spectrum of coronaviruses S Munshi, K Neupane, SM Ileperuma, MTJ Halma, JA Kelly, CF Halpern, ...	Viruses 14 (2), 177, 2022	2022	47	10.8	55	67	76
4	Conformational Shannon Entropy of mRNA Structures from Force Spectroscopy Measurements Predicts the Efficiency of Programmed Ribosomal Frameshift ... MTJ Halma, DB Ritchie, MT Woodside	Physical Review Letters 126 (3), 038102, 2021	2021	35	6.6	39	44	48
5	The novelty of mRNA viral vaccines and potential harms: a scoping review MTJ Halma, J Rose, T Lawrie	J 6 (2), 220-235, 2023	2023	29	8.7	36	46	53
6	Public Health Needs the Public Trust: A Pandemic Retrospective M Halma, J Guetzkow	MDPI BioMed 3 (2), 256-271, 2023	2023	28	8.4	34	44	51
7	Optical tweezers for drug discovery MTJ Halma, JA Tuszynski, GJL Wuite	Drug Discovery Today 28 (1), 103443, 2023	2023	28	8.4	34	44	51
8	Strategies for the management of spike protein-related pathology MTJ Halma, C Plothe, P Marik, TA Lawrie	Microorganisms 11 (5), 1308, 2023	2023	26	7.8	32	41	47

#	TITLE	VENUE	YEAR	CITATIONS	PER YEAR	+1 YR	+3 YR	+5 YR
9	Unravelling how single-stranded DNA binding protein coordinates DNA metabolism using single-molecule approaches L Xu, MTJ Halma, GJL Wuite	International Journal of Molecular Sciences 24 (3), 2806, 2023	2023	26	7.8	32	41	47
10	Mitochondrial Reactive Oxygen Species: A Unifying Mechanism in Long COVID and Spike Protein-Associated Injury: A Narrative Review E Lee, AA Ozigbo, J Varon, M Halma, M Laezzo, SP Ang, J Iglesias	Biomolecules 15 (1339), 1-29, 2025	2025	24	18	50	99	138
11	Graphene-based Nanomaterials: Uses, Environmental Fate, and Human Health Hazards H du Preez, M Halma	Nano Biomedicine and Engineering 16 (2), 219-231, 2024	2024	24	10.3	34	49	59
12	Therapeutic Potential of Compounds Targeting SARS-CoV-2 Helicase M Halma, M Wever, S Abeln, D Roche, G Wuite	Frontiers in Chemistry, 2022	2022	17	3.9	19	22	25
13	Mapping fast DNA polymerase exchange during replication L Xu, M Halma, G Wuite	Nature Communications 15 (5328), 1-11, 2024	2024	16	6.9	22	30	36
14	Exploring autophagy in treating SARS-CoV-2 spike protein-related pathology MTJ Halma, PE Marik, YM Saleeby	Endocrine and Metabolic Science, 2024	2024	14	6	19	26	31
15	Breaking the silence: Recognizing post-vaccination syndrome M Halma, J Varon	Heliyon 11 (11), 2025	2025	10	7.5	19	31	40
16	Regulation of T7 gp2. 5 binding dynamics by its C-terminal tail, template conformation and sequence L Xu, J Cabanas-Danés, MTJ Halma, I Heller, SA Stratmann, ...	Nucleic acids research 51 (13), 6540-6553, 2023	2023	10	3	12	14	16
17	Fiat Lux: Light and Pedagogy for the 21st Century JC Lech, MTJ Halma, AO Obajuluwa, M Baker, MR Hamblin	Annals of Neurosciences, 2023	2023	9	2.7	11	13	14
18	Lifestyle medicine for healthy cognitive aging: A narrative review M Halma, P Marik, S Gazda, J Tuszynski	Brain Behavior and Immunity Integrative, 2024	2024	8	3.4	11	14	16
19	Restoring trust in vaccination: listening to patients and acknowledging Post-Acute COVID Vaccine Syndrome M Halma, J Varon	Frontiers in Medicine 12, 1688170, 2025	2025	7	5.2	13	20	26
20	Reversing Decline in Aging Muscles: Expected Trends, Impacts and Remedies M Halma, P Marik, J Varon, J Tuszynski	Journal of Functional Morphology and Kinesiology 10 (1), 29, 2025	2025	7	5.2	13	20	26
21	The Search for Potential Remediation Strategies and Sustainable Alternatives for Safe use of US EPA Superfund Sites AN Donald, BL Sanders, M Halma	Trends in Ecological and Indoor Environmental Engineering 1 (3), 11-24, 2025	2025	5	3.7	9	14	17
22	Life under tension: the relevance of force on biological polymers HM T.J., L Xu	Biophysics Reports, 2024	2024	5	2.1	7	9	10

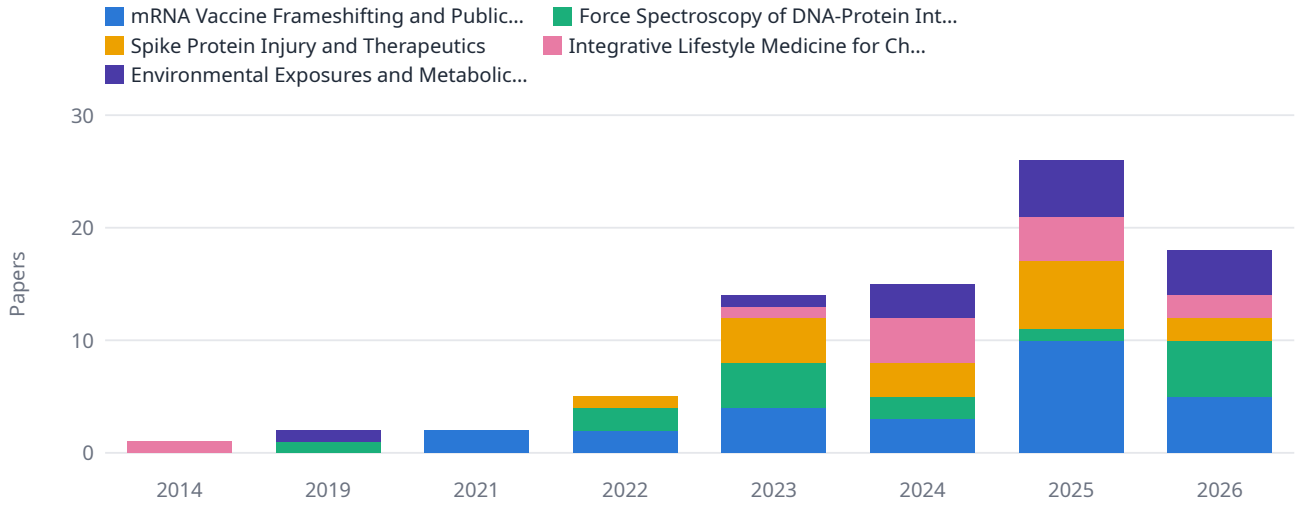
#	TITLE	VENUE	YEAR	CITATIONS	PER YEAR	+1 YR	+3 YR	+5 YR
23	Overview of the Most Common Endocrine Disruptors: Exposure, Mechanism, Health Effects, and Remediation Strategies C Gracidas, E Selem, ND Anyiam, B Fertig, J Varon, M Halma	Environmental Toxicology, 1-41, 2026	2026	4	8	21	53	78
24	Acute Management of Measles: A Systematic Review of Therapeutic Strategies A Kaur, U Alaribe, J Varon, S Hassaan, M Halma	Antiviral Research, 2026	2026	4	8	21	53	78
25	The persistence of COVID-19 vaccine artifacts in bodily fluids and tissues: a systematic review E Selem, M Raszek, J Varon, M Halma	Future Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 12 (16), 1-22, 2026	2026	3	6	15	35	50

Forecasts follow each paper's own fitted citation curve (see appendix). 6 listed papers have no citations yet and are forecast at zero.

9. Research themes

The 83 works with abstracts in OpenAlex were clustered by the vocabulary of their titles and abstracts into 5 themes, which the model then named and connected. The share column is each theme's share of OpenAlex citations to those works.

THEME	PAPERS	YEARS	CITATIONS	SHARE
mRNA Vaccine Frameshifting and Public Trust Investigate programmed ribosomal frameshifting in coronaviruses, the novelty and potential harms of mRNA vaccines, and the erosion of public trust during the pandemic. e.g. Identifying Inhibitors of -1 Programmed Ribosomal Frameshifting in a Broad Spectrum of Coronaviruses; The Novelty of mRNA Viral Vaccines and Potential Harms: A Scoping Review	26	2021–2026	137	30%
Force Spectroscopy of DNA-Protein Interactions Use optical tweezers to probe tension-dependent dynamics of nucleic acids and proteins, including replication, frameshift stimulation, and measles therapeutics. e.g. Complex dynamics under tension in a high-efficiency frameshift stimulatory structure; Optical tweezers for drug discovery	15	2019–2026	121	27%
Spike Protein Injury and Therapeutics Target spike protein-related pathology through mitochondrial antioxidants, autophagy, and herbal compounds in long COVID and vaccine injury. e.g. Strategies for the Management of Spike Protein-Related Pathology; Mitochondrial Reactive Oxygen Species: A Unifying Mechanism in Long COVID and Spike Protein-Associated Injury: A Narrative Review	16	2022–2026	80	18%
Integrative Lifestyle Medicine for Chronic Disease Apply lifestyle and integrative medicine approaches to cancer, depression, and COPD, emphasizing metabolic and dietary interventions. e.g. Cancer Metabolism as a Therapeutic Target and Review of Interventions; Lifestyle medicine for healthy cognitive aging: A narrative review	12	2014–2026	69	15%
Environmental Exposures and Metabolic Health Assess hazards from nanomaterials and endocrine disruptors, and explore metabolic modulation for post-vaccination syndrome. e.g. Graphene-based Nanomaterials: Uses, Environmental Fate, and Human Health Hazards; Fiat Lux: Light and Pedagogy for the 21st Century	14	2019–2026	48	11%



Papers per year by theme.

What connects the themes

Underlying Halma's work is a mechanistic curiosity about how molecular structures—particularly nucleic acids under force—govern biological function and how their perturbation by exogenous agents (vaccines, spike protein, environmental toxins) leads to disease. The recurring question is how tension-dependent conformational changes, from frameshift stimulatory RNA pseudoknots to DNA polymerase exchange, become dysregulated and how that dysregulation might be remedied. Single-molecule optical tweezers serve as a core method for revealing these dynamics, while systematic and narrative reviews extend that mechanistic thinking to population-level harms and interventions. Shared objects include the SARS-CoV-2 spike protein, mRNA vaccine constructs, and metabolic pathways as targets. An intellectual commitment to critiquing established vaccine narratives and seeking accessible, integrative therapies—herbals, lifestyle changes, repurposed drugs like ivermectin—ties these themes together, moving from biophysical entropy measurements to real-world concerns about public trust, post-vaccination syndromes, and environmental health.

How the work developed

Early work (2019–2021) centered on single-molecule biophysics of frameshift sequences and DNA-binding proteins under tension. The pandemic prompted a pivot: 2022 papers addressed coronaviral frameshifting inhibitors and mRNA vaccine novelty, while 2023 publications tackled spike protein pathology and public health trust. From 2024 onward, the scope broadened into lifestyle medicine for chronic diseases, environmental toxicology, and the long-term sequelae of vaccination, with 2025–2026 outputs on post-acute vaccination syndrome, vaccine artifact persistence, and metabolic modulation strategies.

OpenAlex author A5078697129 · ORCID 0000-0003-2487-0636 · 83 works indexed · 457 citations in OpenAlex. OpenAlex topic labels: SARS-CoV-2 and COVID-19 Research · 21 Force Microscopy Techniques and Applications · 18 RNA and protein synthesis mechanisms · 13 Long-Term Effects of COVID-19 · 11 COVID-19 Clinical Research Studies · 10

10. Observation log

DATE	SOURCE	CITATIONS	H-INDEX	I10-INDEX
October 30, 2026	Google Scholar (live)	558	14	16
October 20, 2026	Wayback Machine	552	13	16
October 13, 2025	Wayback Machine	329	11	11

Part II. Opportunities

Leads generated from the researcher's record on the day of the report. They date quickly; the dashboard's researcher tools refresh them daily.

11. Collaborators to contact

Active authors in the researcher's topics (SARS-CoV-2 and COVID-19 Research, Force Microscopy Techniques and Applications, RNA and protein synthesis mechanisms) who have never co-authored with them, ranked by similarity between their recent abstracts and this researcher's. Each line gives the reason the work connects. These are leads for outreach, not endorsements.

AUTHOR	INSTITUTION	OVERLAP	WHY IT CONNECTS
Ziyad Al-Aly 11 recent papers in shared topics, e.g. Long COVID science, research and policy (2024)	Washington University in St. Louis	37%	Your work on long COVID epidemiology and risk quantification is relevant to Matthew Thomas J Halma's work on mitochondrial reactive oxygen species as a unifying mechanism in long COVID because both address the need to characterize long COVID burden and underlying drivers.
David F. Putrino 5 recent papers in shared topics, e.g. Distinguishing features of long COVID identified through immune profiling (2023)	Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai	36%	Your work on immune profiling to distinguish long COVID features is relevant to Matthew Thomas J Halma's work on spike protein-related pathology because both investigate host factors and pathophysiological mechanisms underlying post-acute sequelae.
Yan Xie 9 recent papers in shared topics, e.g. Postacute sequelae of COVID-19 at 2 years (2023)	VA St. Louis Health Care System	36%	Your work on postacute sequelae of COVID-19 at 2 years is relevant to Matthew Thomas J Halma's work on long COVID mitochondrial mechanisms because both contribute to defining the long-term health impacts and risk profiles of SARS-CoV-2 infection.
Timothy J. Henrich 7 recent papers in shared topics, e.g. Long COVID manifests with T cell dysregulation, inflammation and an uncoordinated adaptive immune response to SARS-CoV-2 (2024)	University of California, San Francisco	33%	Your work on T cell dysregulation and inflammation in long COVID is relevant to Matthew Thomas J Halma's work on mitochondrial reactive oxygen species in long COVID because both explore how immune and inflammatory damage contribute to persistent symptoms.
Taeyoung Choi 5 recent papers in shared topics, e.g. Association of Treatment With Nirmatrelvir and the Risk of Post–COVID-19 Condition (2023)	VA St. Louis Health Care System	31%	Your work on nirmatrelvir and risk of post-COVID-19 condition is relevant to Matthew Thomas J Halma's work on strategies for managing spike protein-related pathology because both address interventions to reduce long-term COVID-19 complications.
Steven G. Deeks 7 recent papers in shared topics, e.g. Long COVID manifests with T cell dysregulation, inflammation and an uncoordinated adaptive immune response to SARS-CoV-2 (2024)	University of California, San Francisco	28%	Your work on inflammation and immune dysregulation in long COVID is relevant to Matthew Thomas J Halma's work on mitochondrial dysfunction in long COVID because both examine how infection-associated inflammation drives chronic disability.
Hannah Davis 6 recent papers in shared topics, e.g. Long COVID: major findings, mechanisms and recommendations (2023)	Patient-Led Research Collaborative	27%	Your work on long COVID mechanisms and recommendations is relevant to Matthew Thomas J Halma's work on public health trust during the pandemic because both engage with policy implications and the need for patient-centered research frameworks.

AUTHOR	INSTITUTION	OVERLAP	WHY IT CONNECTS
Lisa McCorkell 7 recent papers in shared topics, e.g. Long COVID: major findings, mechanisms and recommendations (2023)	Patient-Led Research Collaborative	23%	Your work on defining long COVID and postacute sequelae is relevant to Matthew Thomas J Halma's work on spike protein-related pathology because both seek to clarify the definition and mechanisms of post-COVID conditions for better management.

12. Grants that fit

Open and forecasted calls on Grants.gov, searched on mrna, vaccine, vaccines, dna, SARS-CoV-2 and COVID-19 Research, Force Microscopy Techniques and Applications and scored against the researcher's abstracts (fingerprint: mRNA Vaccine Frameshifting and Public Trust; Force Spectroscopy of DNA-Protein Interactions; Spike Protein Injury and Therapeutics; Integrative Lifestyle Medicine for Chronic Disease; Environmental Exposures and Metabolic Health). Grants.gov was not serving call descriptions when this report was built, so open-call fit is scored on titles only and runs low. Recently funded NIH and NSF projects like this researcher's show where similar work is being funded now.

OPEN OR FORECASTED CALL	AGENCY	CLOSES	FIT
Assessing the Feasibility of Incorporating Mechanisms in Multi-site Clinical Trials of Mind and Body Interventions on Whole Person Health Restoration (R33 Clinical Trial Required) This fits Halma's work on integrative lifestyle medicine for chronic disease, as they could propose a mind-body intervention trial assessing mechanisms of whole person health restoration, though the clinical trial requirement may be a hurdle given their focus on molecular mechanisms and public trust.	HHS-NIH11	11/16/2029	14%
Implementation Science to Advance HIV Prevention, Treatment, and Care (R61/R33 Clinical Trial Optional) This does not fit Halma's research profile, as they have no demonstrated work in HIV prevention, treatment, or care, and their expertise in mRNA vaccines, spike protein injury, and lifestyle medicine does not align with implementation science for HIV.	HHS-NIH11	06/20/2029	12%
Resource-Related Research Projects for Development of Models and Related Materials for Studying Human Health and Diseases (R24 Clinical Trials Not Allowed) This fits Halma's work on force spectroscopy of DNA-protein interactions and spike protein injury, as they could propose developing new models or materials for studying protein-DNA mechanics relevant to disease mechanisms, though the resource-development focus is a partial mismatch with their mechanistic research.	HHS-NIH11	09/28/2028	12%
HEAL Initiative: Integrative Management of Chronic Pain and OUD for Whole Recovery (IMPOWR): Research Centers (RM1 Clinical Trial Required) This fits Halma's integrative lifestyle medicine focus, as they could propose a research center on integrative management of chronic pain and opioid use disorder using lifestyle and mind-body approaches, though the clinical trial requirement and RM1 center scope may exceed their current research infrastructure.	HHS-NIH11	01/26/2027	11%
Early-Onset Cancers: Investigating Etiology, Mechanisms, and Early Detection Strategies (RP1 Clinical Trials Optional) This partially fits Halma's interest in environmental exposures and metabolic health, as they could propose investigating early-onset cancer etiology related to environmental toxins or metabolic dysfunction, though their published work does not directly address cancer biology or early detection.	HHS-NIH11	10/11/2029	10%
Single Source for the Continuation of the Caring for OutPatiEnts after Acute Kidney Injury (COPE-AKI) Scientific and Data Research Center (U01 Clinical Trial Required) This does not fit Halma's research profile, as it is a single-source continuation for a specific acute kidney injury data center, and Halma has no demonstrated expertise in nephrology, acute kidney injury, or multi-site clinical trial data coordination.	HHS-NIH11	11/09/2026	10%
Systematic Characterization of Genomic Variation to Assess Effects of Individual Variants on Genome Function and Phenotype (UM1 Clinical Trials Not Allowed) This does not fit Halma's work, as their research on force spectroscopy and spike protein injury does not involve systematic characterization of genomic variation or functional genomics of individual variants, and the UM1 mechanism is for large-scale consortia.	HHS-NIH11	12/14/2026	10%
NIH Brain Development Cohorts (NBDC) and Population Assessment of Tobacco and Health (PATH) Study Biospecimen Access (X01 Clinical Trial Not Allowed) This does not fit Halma's research profile, as it is a biospecimen access mechanism for existing NIH cohort studies on brain development and tobacco health, and Halma's work does not involve population cohort studies or biospecimen-based epidemiology.	HHS-NIH11	04/17/2029	10%

RECENTLY FUNDED PROJECT LIKE THIS WORK	FUNDER	PI AND ORGANISATION	AMOUNT	FIT
Evaluating SARS-CoV-2 spike antigen-induced coagulopathy and neuroinflammation as mechanistic drivers of neurologic PASC	NINDS R01	PELUSO, MICHAEL JOSEPH, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO (2026)	$638,184	29%
Induction and maintenance of SARS-CoV-2 mRNA vaccine-specific memory across tissues	NIAID F30	DAVIS-PORADA, JULIA MEGHAN, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY HEALTH SCIENCES (2026)	$55,114	28%
The role of SARS-CoV-2-induced senescence in the development of Alzheimer's Disease	NINDS R01	MARKOUTSA, ELENI , UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA (2026)	$369,823	28%
Longitudinal SARS-CoV-2 mRNA vaccine-induced mucosal, serological, and cellular immunity in children and human milk	NIAID R01	PANNARAJ, PIA S, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO (2026)	$801,422	27%
Emerging mechanisms of viral gene regulation from battles between host and SARS-CoV-2	NIAID DP2	LIU, CHANG , JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY (2026)	$478,761	27%
Implementation of a qPCR-based assay for the quantification of SARS-CoV-2-specific T cells in immunocompromised patients	NCI UH3	OCHANDO, JORDI , ICAHN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AT MOUNT SINAI (2026)	$350,358	27%

13. Open positions in the field

Faculty, fellowship and postdoctoral openings posted in the last five months on Chronicle of Higher Education, Times Higher Education, jobRxiv, searched on Biophysics, Infectious Diseases, Atomic Molecular Physics Optics, Molecular Biology, Neurology and ranked by fit with the researcher's field and publication titles (248 postings considered). Postings close quickly; follow the link for the current status.

POSITION	RANK	INSTITUTION AND LOCATION	POSTED	FIT
PhD fellowship in Protein Dynamics at the Department of Drug Design and Pharmacology matches: protein, drug, dynamics, possible	Fellowship	—	2026-10-07	31%
Health Sciences Assistant or Associate Clinical Professor of Neurology matches: neurology, health, clinical, overview	Faculty	—	2026-10-06	30%
Associate Professor in Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Synthetic Biology, and Metabolic matches: metabolic, biochemistry, biology, molecular	Faculty	University of Georgia	2026-10-15	28%
PhD fellowship in Biological Physics matches: physics, biological, dynamics, protein	Fellowship	—	2026-09-22	27%
Pediatrics – Infectious Diseases Health Sciences Assistant Clinical Professor matches: health, clinical, infectious, diseases	Faculty	—	2026-09-04	27%
Seeking a few Postdoctoral Researchers (26-1710) matches: rna, dna, protein, biochemistry	Postdoc / research staff	—	2026-10-28	25%
Department of Laboratory Medicine/Microbiology Faculty Position at the San Francisco VA Health Care System matches: care, health, medicine, pathology	Faculty	—	2026-10-03	25%
Assistant Professor of Biology(Genetics, Molecular Biology) matches: genetics, biology, molecular	Faculty	King's College Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania	2026-09-30	25%
Assistant Professor of Experimental Physics (with research expertise in optics/quantum optics) matches: optics, physics	Faculty	California State University, Fullerton California, United States	2026-09-28	25%
Infectious Diseases Clinical Faculty matches: infectious, diseases, clinical	Faculty	University of Utah	2026-09-14	25%

Appendix: methods and sources

Live figures are read from the public Google Scholar profile on October 31, 2026. Google Scholar counts citations from a broader set of sources than Web of Science, Scopus or OpenAlex, so its totals run higher.

Trajectory and milestones: every archived copy of the profile in the Internet Archive's Wayback Machine was parsed for total citations, h-index and i10-index (2 usable captures from 2 archived copies), and combined with CiteVector's own dated observations. Each point is the value Google Scholar displayed on that date. A milestone is dated to the first observation at or above the level, so the true date lies between that observation and the one before it.

Projections use the citation model of Wang, Song and Barabási (Science 342, 127, 2013), equation 3: $c(t) = m(e^{\lambda\Phi((\ln t - \mu)/\sigma)} - 1)$, with $m = 30$, Φ the standard normal CDF, impact time $T^* = e^{\mu}$ fixed at 3 years and $\sigma = 1.2$ (the paper's reported typical values). The fitness λ of each paper is solved from its observed citation count and age; future counts follow the same curve. Publication dates are taken as mid-year, and a paper published in the current year is assumed to be six months old so that its fitness is not solved at an age where Φ is close to zero. The h-index and i10-index are recomputed from the projected per-paper counts at each year-end and anchored to today's actual values. The model does not include papers not yet published, so it is conservative for active researchers, and it treats each paper independently.

Research themes are found by clustering the titles and abstracts of the researcher's OpenAlex works (TF-IDF vectors, cosine k-means, the number of themes chosen by a silhouette-type score between 3 and 6); words that describe a paper's genre rather than its subject are removed first. The themes are then named and connected in prose by a language model from the cluster terms, paper titles and the vocabulary shared between clusters. Clustering is unsupervised: a paper sits in exactly one theme, and borderline papers can land in either of two related themes.

Research topics, authorship and open access come from OpenAlex's author record where a confident match (name, affiliation and paper titles) exists. Authorship position is the order OpenAlex lists authors; the first- and last-author shares exclude single-author works from the position counts but include them in the total. Open-access share counts works OpenAlex marks as open access in any form (gold, green, hybrid, bronze).

Citation reach counts every OpenAlex work citing any of the researcher's 50 most-cited works, grouped by the countries and institutions of the citing authors (a paper counts once per distinct country or institution), by venue and by year. Independent citations are citing works that do not list the researcher as an author.

Peer percentiles are exact counts, not samples: OpenAlex is asked how many authors in the same topic (and, for the second group, the same works band) exist, and how many of them have a lower h-index (or fewer citations) than this researcher. Ties count as not below. The works band is the only career-stage control OpenAlex allows for peers (it does not expose a first-publication year), and because OpenAlex counts preprints and versions it tends to compare the researcher with more senior authors; the active-author group has no such bias but mixes career stages. Percentiles depend on the topic chosen, so up to three topics are shown. Self-citation share is the fraction of papers citing the researcher's most-cited works that list the researcher as an author, computed from OpenAlex authorships.

Opportunities (collaborators, grants, positions) are generated from public sources on the day of the report: OpenAlex for authors active in the same topics, Grants.gov, NIH RePORTER and NSF for calls and funded projects, and the Chronicle of Higher Education, Times Higher Education and jobRxiv feeds for openings. Fit scores are TF-IDF cosine similarities between the researcher's abstracts (or field terms, for positions) and each item, scaled to 0–100; they rank candidates and are not probabilities.

Citation distribution: the Gini coefficient is computed over the citation counts of all listed papers; the h-core is the 14 papers that define the h-index.

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