

Stefan Berti

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

52
papers

1,992
citations

304743

22
h-index

254184

43
g-index

57
all docs

57
docs citations

57
times ranked

1208
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Development and preliminary validation of the sports competition rumination scale (SCRS). <i>Journal of Applied Sport Psychology</i> , 2023, 35, 265-283.	2.3	6
2	Age-related changes in amplitude, latency and specialization of ERP responses to faces and watches. <i>Aging, Neuropsychology, and Cognition</i> , 2021, 28, 37-64.	1.3	11
3	The role of cognitive factors and personality traits in the perception of illusory self-motion (vection). <i>Attention, Perception, and Psychophysics</i> , 2021, 83, 1804-1817.	1.3	15
4	Do categorical representations modulate early perceptual or later cognitive visual processing? An ERP study. <i>Brain and Cognition</i> , 2021, 150, 105724.	1.8	3
5	Do categorical representations modulate early automatic visual processing? A visual mismatch-negativity study. <i>Biological Psychology</i> , 2021, 163, 108139.	2.2	4
6	Neuropsychological Approaches to Visually-Induced Vection: an Overview and Evaluation of Neuroimaging and Neurophysiological Studies. <i>Multisensory Research</i> , 2020, 34, 153-186.	1.1	18
7	Self-Distancing as a Strategy to Regulate Affect and Aggressive Behavior in Athletes: An Experimental Approach to Explore Emotion Regulation in the Laboratory. <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i> , 2020, 11, 572030.	2.1	1
8	Taking Action or Thinking About It? State Orientation and Rumination Are Correlated in Athletes. <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i> , 2019, 10, 576.	2.1	14
9	Early cortical processing of vection-inducing visual stimulation as measured by event-related brain potentials (ERP). <i>Displays</i> , 2019, 58, 56-65.	3.7	9
10	Visual mismatch negativity (vMMN) is elicited with para-foveal hemifield oddball stimulation: An event-related brain potential (ERP) study. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2018, 672, 113-117.	2.1	1
11	Detached and distracted: ERP correlates of altered attentional function in depersonalisation. <i>Biological Psychology</i> , 2018, 134, 64-71.	2.2	13
12	Exploring the switching of the focus of attention within working memory: A combined event-related potential and behavioral study. <i>International Journal of Psychophysiology</i> , 2018, 126, 30-41.	1.0	4
13	Effect of Different Display Types on Vection and Its Interaction With Motion Direction and Field Dependence. <i>I-Perception</i> , 2017, 8, 204166951770776.	1.4	25
14	The Orienting Response in Healthy Aging: Novelty P3 Indicates No General Decline but Reduced Efficacy for Fast Stimulation Rates. <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i> , 2017, 8, 1780.	2.1	16
15	Vection lies in the brain of the beholder: EEG parameters as an objective measurement of vection. <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i> , 2015, 6, 1581.	2.1	23
16	Switching Attention Within Working Memory is Reflected in the P3a Component of the Human Event-Related Brain Potential. <i>Frontiers in Human Neuroscience</i> , 2015, 9, 701.	2.0	18
17	Earlier timbre processing of instrumental tones compared to equally complex spectrally rotated sounds as revealed by the mismatch negativity. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2014, 581, 115-119.	2.1	14
18	Altered orientation of spatial attention in depersonalization disorder. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2014, 216, 230-235.	3.3	15

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Integration of sensory information precedes the sensation of vection: A combined behavioral and event-related brain potential (ERP) study. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2014, 259, 131-136.	2.2	33
20	Differences in sensory processing of German vowels and physically matched non-speech sounds as revealed by the mismatch negativity (MMN) of the human event-related brain potential (ERP). <i>Brain and Language</i> , 2014, 136, 8-18.	1.6	18
21	Anwendung der sport- und bewegungsbezogenen Selbstkonkordanz auf den Leistungssport. <i>Zeitschrift Fur Sportpsychologie</i> , 2014, 21, 119-126.	0.2	3
22	Age dependent changes of distractibility and reorienting of attention revisited: An event-related potential study. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2013, 1491, 156-166.	2.2	39
23	Encoding of faces and objects into visual working memory. <i>NeuroReport</i> , 2013, 24, 735-740.	1.2	4
24	The role of auditory transient and deviance processing in distraction of task performance: a combined behavioral and event-related brain potential study. <i>Frontiers in Human Neuroscience</i> , 2013, 7, 352.	2.0	43
25	Encoding into Visual Working Memory: Event-Related Brain Potentials Reflect Automatic Processing of Seemingly Redundant Information. <i>Neuroscience Journal</i> , 2013, 2013, 1-8.	2.5	8
26	P300 amplitudes in the concealed information test are less affected by depth of processing than electrodermal responses. <i>Frontiers in Human Neuroscience</i> , 2012, 6, 308.	2.0	22
27	Automatic processing of rare versus novel auditory stimuli reveal different mechanisms of auditory change detection. <i>NeuroReport</i> , 2012, 23, 441-446.	1.2	22
28	Using Redundant Visual Information From Different Dimensions for Attentional Selection. <i>Journal of Psychophysiology</i> , 2012, 26, 99-104.	0.7	4
29	The attentional blink demonstrates automatic deviance processing in vision. <i>NeuroReport</i> , 2011, 22, 664-667.	1.2	39
30	To switch or not to switch: Brain potential indices of attentional control after task-relevant and task-irrelevant changes of stimulus features. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2010, 1345, 164-175.	2.2	50
31	Task relevance and recognition of concealed information have different influences on electrodermal activity and event-related brain potentials. <i>Psychophysiology</i> , 2010, 47, 355-364.	2.4	63
32	Disentangling effects of auditory distraction and of stimulus-response sequence. <i>Psychophysiology</i> , 2009, 46, 425-438.	2.4	9
33	Distraction of task-relevant information processing by irrelevant changes in auditory, visual, and bimodal stimulus features: A behavioral and event-related potential study. <i>Psychophysiology</i> , 2009, 46, 645-654.	2.4	38
34	Position but not color deviants result in visual mismatch negativity in an active oddball task. <i>NeuroReport</i> , 2009, 20, 702-707.	1.2	13
35	Cognitive control after distraction: Event-related brain potentials (ERPs) dissociate between different processes of attentional allocation. <i>Psychophysiology</i> , 2008, 45, 608-620.	2.4	86
36	Object switching within working memory is reflected in the human event-related brain potential. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2008, 434, 200-205.	2.1	27

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37	Primary motor area contribution to attentional reorienting after distraction. <i>NeuroReport</i> , 2008, 19, 443-446.	1.2	17
38	Behavioral and event-related potential distraction effects with regularly occurring auditory deviants. <i>Psychophysiology</i> , 2007, 44, 79-85.	2.4	41
39	The development of involuntary and voluntary attention from childhood to adulthood: A combined behavioral and event-related potential study. <i>Clinical Neurophysiology</i> , 2006, 117, 2191-2203.	1.5	105
40	Examining task-dependencies of different attentional processes as reflected in the P3a and reorienting negativity components of the human event-related brain potential. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2006, 396, 177-181.	2.1	78
41	Different Interference Effects in Musicians and a Control Group. <i>Experimental Psychology</i> , 2006, 53, 111-116.	0.7	24
42	Visual distraction: a behavioral and event-related brain potential study in humans. <i>NeuroReport</i> , 2006, 17, 151-155.	1.2	57
43	Response repetition vs. response change modulates behavioral and electrophysiological effects of distraction. <i>Cognitive Brain Research</i> , 2005, 22, 451-456.	3.0	29
44	Diagnostic subgroups of developmental dyslexia have different deficits in neural processing of tones and phonemes. <i>International Journal of Psychophysiology</i> , 2005, 56, 105-120.	1.0	121
45	Bottom-Up Influences on Working Memory: Behavioral and Electrophysiological Distraction Varies with Distractor Strength. <i>Experimental Psychology</i> , 2004, 51, 249-257.	0.7	148
46	Distraction and reorientation in children: a behavioral and ERP study. <i>NeuroReport</i> , 2004, 15, 1355-1358.	1.2	33
47	Distraction effects in vision: behavioral and event-related potential indices. <i>NeuroReport</i> , 2004, 15, 665-669.	1.2	83
48	Working memory controls involuntary attention switching: evidence from an auditory distraction paradigm. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2003, 17, 1119-1122.	2.6	202
49	Auditory distraction with different presentation rates: an event-related potential and behavioral study. <i>Clinical Neurophysiology</i> , 2003, 114, 341-349.	1.5	61
50	A comparison of auditory and visual distraction effects: behavioral and event-related indices. <i>Cognitive Brain Research</i> , 2001, 10, 265-273.	3.0	188
51	Attentive and pre-attentive periodicity analysis in auditory memory. <i>NeuroReport</i> , 2000, 11, 1883-1887.	1.2	11
52	Event-related brain potentials dissociate visual working memory processes under categorical and identical comparison conditions. <i>Cognitive Brain Research</i> , 2000, 9, 147-155.	3.0	44