Jennifer T Coull

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

85 papers	10,461 citations	57631 44 h-index	69108 77 g-index
90 all docs	90 docs citations	90 times ranked	8040 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Where and When to Pay Attention: The Neural Systems for Directing Attention to Spatial Locations and to Time Intervals as Revealed by Both PET and fMRI. Journal of Neuroscience, 1998, 18, 7426-7435.	1.7	1,122
2	Neural correlates of attention and arousal: insights from electrophysiology, functional neuroimaging and psychopharmacology. Progress in Neurobiology, 1998, 55, 343-361.	2.8	778
3	Neuroanatomical and Neurochemical Substrates of Timing. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2011, 36, 3-25.	2.8	649
4	Functional Anatomy of the Attentional Modulation of Time Estimation. Science, 2004, 303, 1506-1508.	6.0	572
5	A fronto-parietal network for rapid visual information processing: a PET study of sustained attention and working memory. Neuropsychologia, 1996, 34, 1085-1095.	0.7	513
6	The hazards of time. Current Opinion in Neurobiology, 2007, 17, 465-470.	2.0	479
7	Dissociating explicit timing from temporal expectation with fMRI. Current Opinion in Neurobiology, 2008, 18, 137-144.	2.0	449
8	Orienting attention in time: behavioural and neuroanatomical distinction between exogenous and endogenous shifts. Neuropsychologia, 2000, 38, 808-819.	0.7	414
9	The Predictive Value of Changes in Effective Connectivity for Human Learning. Science, 1999, 283, 1538-1541.	6.0	407
10	Orienting attention in time. Brain, 1999, 122, 1507-1518.	3.7	340
11	Tryptophan depletion in normal volunteers produces selective impairments in learning and memory. Neuropharmacology, 1994, 33, 575-588.	2.0	291
12	Orienting Attention to Locations in Perceptual Versus Mental Representations. Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience, 2004, 16, 363-373.	1.1	264
13	Orbitofrontal cortex is activated during breaches of expectation in tasks of visual attention. Nature Neuroscience, 1999, 2, 11-12.	7.1	245
14	Monitoring for target objects: activation of right frontal and parietal cortices with increasing time on task. Neuropsychologia, 1998, 36, 1325-1334.	0.7	206
15	fMRI studies of temporal attention: allocating attention within, or towards, time. Cognitive Brain Research, 2004, 21, 216-226.	3.3	169
16	Differential Activation of Right Superior Parietal Cortex and Intraparietal Sulcus by Spatial and Nonspatial Attention. NeuroImage, 1998, 8, 176-187.	2.1	167
17	Noradrenergically Mediated Plasticity in a Human Attentional Neuronal Network. NeuroImage, 1999, 10, 705-715.	2.1	150
18	Brain Activations during Visual Search: Contributions of Search Efficiency versus Feature Binding. NeuroImage, 2003, 18, 91-103.	2.1	143

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19	Attentional effects of noradrenaline vary with arousal level: selective activation of thalamic pulvinar in humans. NeuroImage, 2004, 22, 315-322.	2.1	134
20	Timing, Storage, and Comparison of Stimulus Duration Engage Discrete Anatomical Components of a Perceptual Timing Network. Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience, 2008, 20, 2185-2197.	1.1	131
21	The supplementary motor area in motor and perceptual time processing: fMRI studies. Cognitive Processing, 2006, 7, 89-94.	0.7	125
22	Contrasting effects of clonidine and diazepam on tests of working memory and planning. Psychopharmacology, 1995, 120, 311-321.	1.5	124
23	Pharmacological Manipulations of the ??2-Noradrenergic System. Drugs and Aging, 1994, 5, 116-126.	1.3	120
24	Behavioural Dissociation between Exogenous and Endogenous Temporal Orienting of Attention. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e14620.	1.1	117
25	Great expectations: Temporal expectation modulates perceptual processing speed.. Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance, 2012, 38, 1183-1191.	0.7	113
26	Clonidine and diazepam have differential effects on tests of attention and learning. Psychopharmacology, 1995, 120, 322-332.	1.5	112
27	TheÎ± 2 antagonist idazoxan remediates certain attentional and executive dysfunction in patients with dementia of frontal type. Psychopharmacology, 1996, 123, 239-249.	1.5	105
28	Dissociating Bottom-Up and Top-Down Mechanisms in the Cortico-Limbic System during Emotion Processing. Cerebral Cortex, 2016, 26, 144-155.	1.6	105
29	Dopamine Precursor Depletion Impairs Timing in Healthy Volunteers by Attenuating Activity in Putamen and Supplementary Motor Area. Journal of Neuroscience, 2012, 32, 16704-16715.	1.7	101
30	The Neural Correlates of the Noradrenergic Modulation of Human Attention, Arousal and Learning. European Journal of Neuroscience, 1997, 9, 589-598.	1.2	96
31	Orienting Attention in Time Activates Left Intraparietal Sulcus for Both Perceptual and Motor Task Goals. Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience, 2011, 23, 3318-3330.	1.1	96
32	Differential effects of clonidine, haloperidol, diazepam and tryptophan depletion on focused attention and attentional search. Psychopharmacology, 1995, 121, 222-230.	1.5	87
33	Neural Substrates of Mounting Temporal Expectation. PLoS Biology, 2009, 7, e1000166.	2.6	87
34	Functional anatomy of timing differs for production versus prediction of time intervals. Neuropsychologia, 2013, 51, 309-319.	0.7	87
35	Metrical Rhythm Implicitly Orients Attention in Time as Indexed by Improved Target Detection and Left Inferior Parietal Activation. Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience, 2014, 26, 593-605.	1.1	86
36	Prompt but inefficient: nicotine differentially modulates discrete components of attention. Psychopharmacology, 2011, 218, 667-680.	1.5	84

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37	Dopamine Signaling Modulates the Stability and Integration of Intrinsic Brain Networks. Cerebral Cortex, 2019, 29, 397-409.	1.6	83
38	Cerebral activation in malformations of cortical development. Brain, 1998, 121, 1295-1304.	3.7	69
39	Distinct neural substrates for visual search amongst spatial versus temporal distractors. Cognitive Brain Research, 2003, 17, 368-379.	3.3	69
40	Attention and Time. , 2010, , .		69
41	Implicit, Predictive Timing Draws upon the Same Scalar Representation of Time as Explicit Timing. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e18203.	1.1	58
42	When to act, or not to act: that's the SMA's question. Current Opinion in Behavioral Sciences, 2016, 8, 14-21.	2.0	58
43	Nicotine and tetrahydroaminoacradine: Evidence for improved attention in patients with dementia of the Alzheimer type. Drug Development Research, 1994, 31, 80-88.	1.4	56
44	Using Time-To-Contact information to assess potential collision modulates both visual and temporal prediction networks. Frontiers in Human Neuroscience, 2008, 2, 10.	1.0	56
45	Differential roles for parietal and frontal cortices in fixed versus evolving temporal expectations: Dissociating prior from posterior temporal probabilities with fMRI. NeuroImage, 2016, 141, 40-51.	2.1	56
46	SMA Selectively Codes the Active Accumulation of Temporal, Not Spatial, Magnitude. Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience, 2015, 27, 2281-2298.	1.1	53
47	Functionally dissociating temporal and motor components of response preparation in left intraparietal sulcus. NeuroImage, 2011, 54, 1221-1230.	2.1	49
48	Distinct developmental trajectories for explicit and implicit timing. Journal of Experimental Child Psychology, 2016, 150, 141-154.	0.7	47
49	Explicit Understanding of Duration Develops Implicitly through Action. Trends in Cognitive Sciences, 2018, 22, 923-937.	4.0	45
50	Ketamine perturbs perception of the flow of time in healthy volunteers. Psychopharmacology, 2011, 218, 543-556.	1.5	44
51	Dissociating neuromodulatory effects of diazepam on episodic memory encoding and executive function. Psychopharmacology, 1999, 145, 213-222.	1.5	39
52	Fragile temporal prediction in patients with schizophrenia is related to minimal self disorders. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 8278.	1.6	35
53	Effect of trait anxiety on prefrontal control mechanisms during emotional conflict. Human Brain Mapping, 2015, 36, 2207-2214.	1.9	28
54	The Developmental Emergence of the Mental Time-Line: Spatial and Numerical Distortion of Time Judgement. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0130465.	1.1	26

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55	Children Can Implicitly, but Not Voluntarily, Direct Attention in Time. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0123625.	1.1	23
56	Impaired cortico-limbic functional connectivity in schizophrenia patients during emotion processing. Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience, 2018, 13, 381-390.	1.5	17
57	Predictive timing disturbance is a precise marker of schizophrenia. Schizophrenia Research: Cognition, 2018, 12, 42-49.	0.7	17
58	Minimal Self and Timing Disorders in Schizophrenia: A Case Report. Frontiers in Human Neuroscience, 2018, 12, 132.	1.0	16
59	Explicit and implicit timing in aging. Acta Psychologica, 2019, 193, 180-189.	0.7	16
60	Dopaminergic Modulation of Motor Timing in Healthy Volunteers Differs as a Function of Baseline DA Precursor Availability. Timing and Time Perception, 2013, 1, 77-98.	0.4	14
61	Modulation of attention by noradrenergic alpha2-agents varies according to arousal level. Drug News and Perspectives, 2001, 14, 5.	1.9	14
62	The costs and benefits of temporal predictability: impaired inhibition of prepotent responses accompanies increased activation of task-relevant responses. Cognition, 2018, 179, 102-110.	1.1	13
63	Clonidine-induced changes in the spectral distribution of heart rate variability correlate with performance on a test of sustained attention. Journal of Psychopharmacology, 1994, 8, 1-7.	2.0	11
64	Discrete Neuroanatomical Substrates for Generating and Updating Temporal Expectations. , 2011, , 87-101.		11
65	Isochronous Sequential Presentation Helps Children Orient Their Attention in Time. Frontiers in Psychology, 2016, 7, 1417.	1.1	10
66	Getting the Timing Right: Experimental Protocols for Investigating Time with Functional Neuroimaging and Psychopharmacology. Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology, 2014, 829, 237-264.	0.8	10
67	A Mental Timeline for Duration From the Age of 5 Years Old. Frontiers in Psychology, 2018, 9, 1155.	1.1	8
68	The beneficial effect of synchronized action on motor and perceptual timing in children. Developmental Science, 2019, 22, e12821.	1.3	7
69	Mechanisms of Impulsive Responding to Temporally Predictable Events as Revealed by Electromyography. Neuroscience, 2020, 428, 13-22.	1.1	7
70	Dopamine Precursor Depletion in Healthy Volunteers Impairs Processing of Duration but Not Temporal Order. Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience, 2021, 33, 946-963.	1.1	7
71	The distinction between temporal order and duration processing, and implications for schizophrenia. , 2022, 1, 257-271.		7
72	As time goes by: Space-time compatibility effects in word recognition.. Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning Memory and Cognition, 2022, 48, 304-319.	0.7	6

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73	Neural substrates of temporal attentional orienting. , 2010, , 429-442.		6
74	Evidence for visual temporal order processing below the threshold for conscious perception. Cognition, 2021, 207, 104528.	1.1	5
75	The spatial representation of time can be flexibly oriented in the frontal or lateral planes from an early age.. Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance, 2017, 43, 832-845.	0.7	5
76	Having your cake and eating it: Faster responses with reduced muscular activation while learning a temporal interval. Neuroscience, 2019, 410, 68-75.	1.1	3
77	Psychopharmacology of Human Attention. , 2005, , 50-56.		3
78	Time for Action: Neural Basis of the Costs and Benefits of Temporal Predictability for Competing Response Choices. Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience, 2021, , 1-17.	1.1	3
79	Increasing Activity in Left Inferior Parietal Cortex and Right Prefrontal Cortex with Increasing Temporal Predictability: An fMRI Study of the Hazard Function. Procedia, Social and Behavioral Sciences, 2014, 126, 41-44.	0.5	2
80	A Frontostriatal Circuit for Timing the Duration of Events. , 2015, , 565-570.		2
81	Functional Imaging of Cognitive Psychopharmacology. , 2004, , 303-327.		1
82	Directing Attention in Time as a Function of Temporal Expectation. , 2015, , 687-693.		1
83	28.3 MINIMAL SELF IN SCHIZOPHRENIA: THE TIME PERSPECTIVE. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2018, 44, S47-S47.	2.3	1
84	TRF1: It Was the Best of Time(s)â€¦. Timing and Time Perception, 2018, 6, 231-414.	0.4	1
85	Functional neuroimaging: current developments in PET, fMRI and electrophysiology. Trends in Cognitive Sciences, 1997, 1, 161-162.	4.0	0