

Naoyuki Osaka

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

63
papers

2,299
citations

257450

24
h-index

214800

47
g-index

67
all docs

67
docs citations

67
times ranked

2460
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Capacity differences in working memory based on resting state brain networks. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2021, 11, 19502.	3.3	3
2	Does Implicit Self-Reference Effect Occur by the Instantaneous Own-Name?. <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i> , 2021, 12, 709601.	2.1	2
3	Does working memory training enhance intelligence?. <i>Shinrigaku Kenkyu</i> , 2019, 90, 308-326.	0.7	3
4	Self and Others Represented in the Social Brain. <i>Transactions of the Japan Academy</i> , 2019, 73, 57-81.	0.1	0
5	Self-Recognition Process in the Human Prefrontal Cortex. , 2017, , 187-206.		0
6	Neural Mechanisms of Individual Differences in Working Memory Capacity: Observations From Functional Neuroimaging Studies. <i>Current Directions in Psychological Science</i> , 2017, 26, 335-345.	5.3	1
7	Emergence of active consciousness in working memory. <i>Transactions of the Japan Academy</i> , 2016, 70, 135.	0.1	1
8	Neural correlates of the self-reference effect: evidence from evaluation and recognition processes. <i>Frontiers in Human Neuroscience</i> , 2015, 9, 383.	2.0	25
9	How Two Brains Make One Synchronized Mind in the Inferior Frontal Cortex: fNIRS-Based Hyperscanning During Cooperative Singing. <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i> , 2015, 6, 1811.	2.1	119
10	The rostral prefrontal cortex underlies individual differences in working memory capacity: An approach from the hierarchical model of the cognitive control. <i>Cortex</i> , 2015, 71, 277-290.	2.4	15
11	The anodal tDCS over the left posterior parietal cortex enhances attention toward a focus word in a sentence. <i>Frontiers in Human Neuroscience</i> , 2014, 8, 992.	2.0	11
12	Raise two effects with one scene: scene contexts have two separate effects in visual working memory of target faces. <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i> , 2014, 5, 400.	2.1	0
13	Age and individual differences in visual working memory deficit induced by overload. <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i> , 2014, 5, 384.	2.1	9
14	Coactivation of the Default Mode Network regions and Working Memory Network regions during task preparation. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2014, 4, 5954.	3.3	81
15	Serial changes of humor comprehension for four-frame comic Manga: an fMRI study. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2014, 4, 5828.	3.3	16
16	Medial prefrontal cortex dissociation between self and others in a referential task: An fMRI study based on word traits. <i>Journal of Physiology (Paris)</i> , 2013, 107, 517-525.	2.1	5
17	When do negative and positive emotions modulate working memory performance?. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2013, 3, 1375.	3.3	43
18	Neural correlates of delicate sadness. <i>NeuroReport</i> , 2012, 23, 26-29.	1.2	8

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19	Practice on conflict tasks promotes executive function of working memory in the elderly. Behavioural Brain Research, 2012, 233, 90-98.	2.2	6
20	Verbal to visual code switching improves working memory in older adults: an fMRI study. Frontiers in Human Neuroscience, 2012, 6, 24.	2.0	19
21	Effect of Intentional Bias on Agency Attribution of Animated Motion: An Event-Related fMRI Study. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e49053.	2.5	21
22	First-Person Perspective Effects on Theory of Mind without Self-Reference. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e19320.	2.5	7
23	Ideomotor response and the neural representation of implied crying in the human brain: An fMRI study using onomatopoeia1. Japanese Psychological Research, 2011, 53, 372-378.	1.1	7
24	Implied motion because of instability in Hokusai Manga activates the human motion-sensitive extrastriate visual cortex: an fMRI study of the impact of visual art. NeuroReport, 2010, 21, 264-267.	1.2	37
25	Individual differences in working memory capacity and distractor processing: Possible contribution of top-down inhibitory control. Brain Research, 2010, 1335, 63-73.	2.2	35
26	Picture span test: Measuring visual working memory capacity involved in remembering and comprehension. Behavior Research Methods, 2009, 41, 309-317.	4.0	12
27	Walk-related mimic word activates the extrastriate visual cortex in the human brain: An fMRI study. Behavioural Brain Research, 2009, 198, 186-189.	2.2	12
28	Gaze-related mimic word activates the frontal eye field and related network in the human brain: An fMRI study. Neuroscience Letters, 2009, 461, 65-68.	2.1	6
29	Individual differences in the theory of mind and superior temporal sulcus. Neuroscience Letters, 2009, 463, 150-153.	2.1	18
30	Is the self special in the dorsomedial prefrontal cortex? An fMRI study. Social Neuroscience, 2009, 4, 455-463.	1.3	44
31	Connectivity and signal intensity in the parieto-occipital cortex predicts top-down attentional effect in visual masking: An fMRI study based on individual differences. NeuroImage, 2009, 45, 587-597.	4.2	18
32	Role of anterior cingulate cortex during semantic coding in verbal working memory. Neuroscience Letters, 2008, 436, 57-61.	2.1	24
33	Functional asymmetry of superior parietal lobule for working memory in the elderly. NeuroReport, 2008, 19, 1355-1359.	1.2	25
34	Transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) applied to left dorsolateral prefrontal cortex disrupts verbal working memory performance in humans. Neuroscience Letters, 2007, 418, 232-235.	2.1	41
35	Neural bases of focusing attention in working memory: An fMRI study based on group differences. Cognitive, Affective and Behavioral Neuroscience, 2007, 7, 130-139.	2.0	66
36	Corteccia del cingolo anteriore umana e dolore affettivo indotto da parole mimiche: uno studio con immagini da risonanza magnetica funzionale. , 2007, , 273-284.		0

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37	Decreased activation of anterior cingulate cortex in the working memory of the elderly. NeuroReport, 2006, 17, 1479-1482.	1.2	31
38	1.Scientific Study of Mind and Consciousness(Special Feature 2:Neurophilosophy Workshop,The) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50 Neurosurgery, 2006, 15, 308.	0.0	0
39	Striatal reward areas activated by implicit laughter induced by mimic words in humans: a functional magnetic resonance imaging study. NeuroReport, 2005, 16, 1621-1624.	1.2	24
40	Involvement of V5/MT+ in object substitution masking: evidence from repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation. NeuroReport, 2005, 16, 491-494.	1.2	5
41	The world as an inside working memory. Behavioral and Brain Sciences, 2004, 27, 905-906.	0.7	0
42	A word expressing affective pain activates the anterior cingulate cortex in the human brain: an fMRI study. Behavioural Brain Research, 2004, 153, 123-127.	2.2	81
43	Functional roles of the cingulo-frontal network in performance on working memory. NeuroImage, 2004, 21, 2-14.	4.2	173
44	The neural basis of executive function in working memory: an fMRI study based on individual differences. NeuroImage, 2004, 21, 623-631.	4.2	204
45	Cooperation of the anterior cingulate cortex and dorsolateral prefrontal cortex for attention shifting. NeuroImage, 2004, 23, 670-679.	4.2	181
46	The neural basis of individual differences in working memory capacity: an fMRI study. NeuroImage, 2003, 18, 789-797.	4.2	257
47	An emotion-based facial expression word activates laughter module in the human brain: a functional magnetic resonance imaging study. Neuroscience Letters, 2003, 340, 127-130.	2.1	72
48	On the perceptual and neural correlates of reading models. Behavioral and Brain Sciences, 2003, 26, 495-496.	0.7	1
49	How does the attentional pointer work in prefrontal cortex?. Behavioral and Brain Sciences, 2003, 26, 751-751.	0.7	0
50	Effect of focus on verbal working memory: Critical role of the focus word in reading. Memory and Cognition, 2002, 30, 562-571.	1.6	122
51	Individual differences in working memory during reading with and without parafoveal information: a moving-window study. American Journal of Psychology, 2002, 115, 501-13.	0.3	5
52	Optimal viewing position in vertically and horizontally presented Japanese words. Perception & Psychophysics, 2000, 62, 1634-1644.	2.3	22
53	Individual differences in working memory and the peak alpha frequency shift on magnetoencephalography. Cognitive Brain Research, 1999, 8, 365-368.	3.0	24
54	Making sensory scales based on verbal expression.. Ningen Kogaku = the Japanese Journal of Ergonomics, 1998, 34, 92-93.	0.1	0

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55	Effective Visual Field Size Necessary For Proofreading During Japanese Text Editing. <i>Studies in Visual Information Processing</i> , 1995, 6, 453-463.	0.3	1
56	Moving window generator for reading experiments. <i>Behavior Research Methods</i> , 1994, 26, 49-53.	1.3	8
57	Language-independent working memory: Evidence from German and French reading span tests. <i>Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society</i> , 1993, 31, 117-118.	0.2	56
58	Language-independent working memory as measured by Japanese and English reading span tests. <i>Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society</i> , 1992, 30, 287-289.	0.2	111
59	Effective visual field size necessary for vertical reading during Japanese text processing. <i>Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society</i> , 1991, 29, 345-347.	0.2	45
60	Peripheral lower visual fields: A neglected factor?. <i>Behavioral and Brain Sciences</i> , 1990, 13, 555-555.	0.7	2
61	Eye fixation and saccade during kana and kanji text reading: Comparison of English and Japanese text processing. <i>Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society</i> , 1989, 27, 548-550.	0.2	34
62	Effect of Refraction on Perceived Locus of a Target in the Peripheral Visual Field. <i>Journal of Psychology: Interdisciplinary and Applied</i> , 1977, 95, 59-62.	1.6	27
63	VISUAL REACTION TIME AS A FUNCTION OF TARGET SIZE AND RETINAL ECCENTRICITY IN THE PERIPHERAL VISUAL FIELD. <i>Japanese Psychological Research</i> , 1976, 18, 183-190.	1.1	14