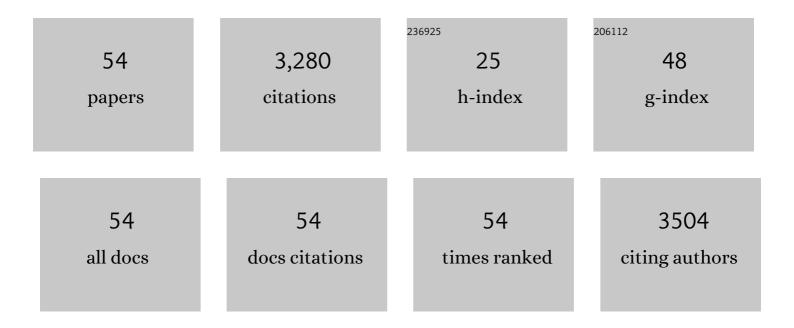
## Seppo P Ahlfors

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/1280603/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Parieto-occipital â^1⁄41 OHz activity reflects anticipatory state of visual attention mechanisms. NeuroReport, 1998, 9, 3929-3933.	1.2	479
2	Assessing and improving the spatial accuracy in MEG source localization by depth-weighted minimum-norm estimates. NeuroImage, 2006, 31, 160-171.	4.2	420
3	Mapping the signalâ€toâ€noiseâ€ratios of cortical sources in magnetoencephalography and electroencephalography. Human Brain Mapping, 2009, 30, 1077-1086.	3.6	241
4	Sensitivity of MEG and EEG to Source Orientation. Brain Topography, 2010, 23, 227-232.	1.8	208
5	Lexical influences on speech perception: A Granger causality analysis of MEG and EEG source estimates. Neurolmage, 2008, 43, 614-623.	4.2	153
6	Developmental neural networks in children performing a Categorical N-Back Task. NeuroImage, 2006, 33, 980-990.	4.2	135
7	Early (M170) activation of face-specific cortex by face-like objects. NeuroReport, 2009, 20, 403-407.	1.2	129
8	Cancellation of EEG and MEG signals generated by extended and distributed sources. Human Brain Mapping, 2010, 31, 140-149.	3.6	111
9	Largeâ€area lowâ€noise sevenâ€channel dc SQUID magnetometer for brain research. Review of Scientific Instruments, 1987, 58, 2145-2156.	1.3	109
10	Combining fMRI with EEG and MEG in order to relate patterns of brain activity to cognition. International Journal of Psychophysiology, 2009, 73, 43-52.	1.0	103
11	Attention-driven auditory cortex short-term plasticity helps segregate relevant sounds from noise. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2011, 108, 4182-4187.	7.1	99
12	Dynamic magnetic resonance inverse imaging of human brain function. Magnetic Resonance in Medicine, 2006, 56, 787-802.	3.0	93
13	Geometrical interpretation of fMRI-guided MEG/EEG inverse estimates. NeuroImage, 2004, 22, 323-332.	4.2	73
14	Head movements of children in MEG: Quantification, effects on source estimation, and compensation. NeuroImage, 2008, 40, 541-550.	4.2	73
15	Application of Magnetoencephalography in Epilepsy Patients with Widespread Spike or Slow-wave Activity. Epilepsia, 2005, 46, 1264-1272.	5.1	72
16	Early Category-Specific Cortical Activation Revealed by Visual Stimulus Inversion. PLoS ONE, 2008, 3, e3503.	2.5	72
17	Clinical applications of magnetoencephalography. Human Brain Mapping, 2009, 30, 1813-1823.	3.6	71
18	Propagation of epileptic spikes reconstructed from spatiotemporal magnetoencephalographic and electroencephalographic source analysis. NeuroImage, 2010, 50, 217-222.	4.2	62

SEPPO P AHLFORS

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Biasing the brain's attentional set: I. Cue driven deployments of intersensory selective attention. Experimental Brain Research, 2005, 166, 370-392.	1.5	55
20	Different Cortical Dynamics in Face and Body Perception: An MEG study. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e71408.	2.5	42
21	Increased MEG activation in OCD reflects a compensatory mechanism specific to the phase of a visual working memory task. NeuroImage, 2005, 24, 1180-1191.	4.2	37
22	Effects of phonological contrast on auditory word discrimination in children with and without reading disability: A magnetoencephalography (MEG) study. Neuropsychologia, 2007, 45, 3251-3262.	1.6	34
23	Dissociation between MEG alpha modulation and performance accuracy on visual working memory task in obsessive compulsive disorder. Human Brain Mapping, 2007, 28, 1401-1414.	3.6	33
24	Short timescale abnormalities in the states of spontaneous synchrony in the functional neural neural networks in Alzheimer's disease. NeuroImage: Clinical, 2018, 20, 128-152.	2.7	32
25	Parallel MRI reconstruction using variance partitioning regularization. Magnetic Resonance in Medicine, 2007, 58, 735-744.	3.0	28
26	Early Preferential Responses to Fear Stimuli in Human Right Dorsal Visual Stream - A Meg Study. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 24831.	3.3	27
27	A neural mechanism of direct and observational conditioning for placebo and nocebo responses. NeuroImage, 2019, 184, 954-963.	4.2	27
28	Dynamic Statistical Parametric Mapping for Analyzing the Magnetoencephalographic Epileptiform Activity in Patients With Epilepsy. Journal of Child Neurology, 2005, 20, 363-369.	1.4	26
29	Direction of magnetoencephalography sources associated with feedback and feedforward contributions in a visual object recognition task. Neuroscience Letters, 2015, 585, 149-154.	2.1	23
30	Role of medial cortical networks for anticipatory processing in obsessive ompulsive disorder. Human Brain Mapping, 2012, 33, 2125-2134.	3.6	21
31	The Influence of Semantic Processing on Phonological Decisions in Children and Adults: A Magnetoencephalography (MEG) Study. Journal of Speech, Language, and Hearing Research, 2007, 50, 716-731.	1.6	20
32	Gamma phase locking modulated by phonological contrast during auditory comprehension in reading disability. NeuroReport, 2012, 23, 851-856.	1.2	20
33	Top-down control of MEG alpha-band activity in children performing Categorical N-Back Task. Neuropsychologia, 2010, 48, 3573-3579.	1.6	17
34	Auditory word perception in sentence context in reading-disabled children. NeuroReport, 2008, 19, 1567-1571.	1.2	16
35	Modeling the effect of dendritic input location on MEG and EEG source dipoles. Medical and Biological Engineering and Computing, 2015, 53, 879-887.	2.8	13
36	Overview of MEG. Organizational Research Methods, 2019, 22, 95-115.	9.1	13

SEPPO P AHLFORS

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
37	The effect of stimulation rate on the signal-to-noise ratio of evoked responses. Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology - Evoked Potentials, 1993, 88, 339-342.	2.0	12
38	Objective phonological and subjective perceptual characteristics of syllables modulate spatiotemporal patterns of superior temporal gyrus activity. NeuroImage, 2008, 40, 1888-1901.	4.2	12
39	Sparse current source estimation for MEG using loose orientation constraints. Human Brain Mapping, 2013, 34, 2190-2201.	3.6	12
40	Removing Cardiac Artefacts in Magnetoencephalography with Resampled Moving Average Subtraction. Brain Topography, 2016, 29, 783-790.	1.8	10
41	Interacting parallel pathways associate sounds with visual identity in auditory cortices. NeuroImage, 2016, 124, 858-868.	4.2	9
42	Comparison of Three Methods for Localizing Interictal Epileptiform Discharges With Magnetoencephalography. Journal of Clinical Neurophysiology, 2011, 28, 431-440.	1.7	9
43	MEG and EEG: source estimation. , 0, , 257-286.		7
44	Distinct Regional Oscillatory Connectivity Patterns During Auditory Target and Novelty Processing. Brain Topography, 2020, 33, 477-488.	1.8	5
45	Behavioral and Neurodynamic Effects of Word Learning on Phonotactic Repair. Frontiers in Psychology, 2021, 12, 590155.	2.1	4
46	P3-163: Identification of Neurophysiological Biomarkers of MCI Using Resting State EEG. , 2016, 12, P882-P882.		3
47	How expectations of pain elicited by consciously and unconsciously perceived cues unfold over time. NeuroImage, 2021, 235, 117985.	4.2	3
48	Tracking reorganization of large-scale effective connectivity in aphasia following right hemisphere stroke. Brain and Language, 2017, 170, 12-17.	1.6	2
49	Bilateral Representation of Sensorimotor Responses in Benign Adult Familial Myoclonus Epilepsy: An MEG Study. Frontiers in Neurology, 2021, 12, 759866.	2.4	2
50	MEG and Multimodal Integration. , 2019, , 259-278.		2
51	Auditory cues facilitate object movement processing in human extrastriate visual cortex during simulated self-motion: A pilot study. Brain Research, 2021, 1765, 147489.	2.2	1
52	Influence of unfused cranial bones on magnetoencephalography signals in human infants. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2021, 132, 708-719.	1.5	0
53	Causal Modeling: Methods and Their Application to Speech and Language. Innovations in Cognitive Neuroscience, 2017, , 155-174.	0.3	0

54 MEG and Multimodal Integration. , 2019, , 1-20.

0