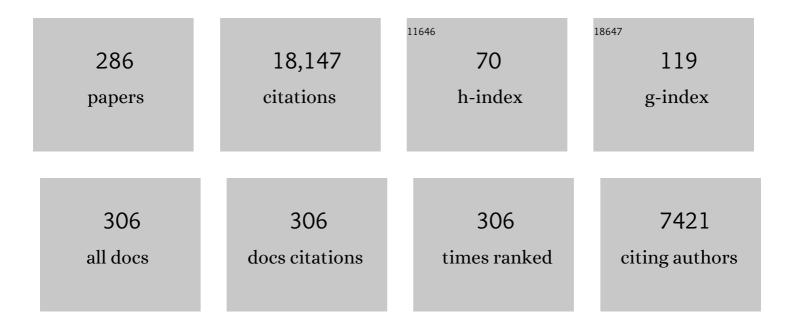
List of Publications by Year in descending order

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FRICH SCHRÄGER

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Involuntary Attention and Distractibility as Evaluated with Event-Related Brain Potentials. Audiology and Neuro-Otology, 2000, 5, 151-166.	1.3	567
2	Brain Indices of Music Processing: "Nonmusicians―are Musical. Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience, 2000, 12, 520-541.	2.3	463
3	The mismatch negativity in cognitive and clinical neuroscience: Theoretical and methodological considerations. Biological Psychology, 2007, 74, 1-19.	2.2	438
4	Differential Contribution of Frontal and Temporal Cortices to Auditory Change Detection: fMRI and ERP Results. NeuroImage, 2002, 15, 167-174.	4.2	436
5	Digital filter design for electrophysiological data – a practical approach. Journal of Neuroscience Methods, 2015, 250, 34-46.	2.5	427
6	Superior pre-attentive auditory processing in musicians. NeuroReport, 1999, 10, 1309-1313.	1.2	345
7	On the detection of auditory deviations: A preâ€attentive activation model. Psychophysiology, 1997, 34, 245-257.	2.4	315
8	Prefrontal cortex involvement in preattentive auditory deviance detection:. NeuroImage, 2003, 20, 1270-1282.	4.2	310
9	Development of a memory trace for a complex sound in the human brain. NeuroReport, 1993, 4, 503-506.	1.2	307
10	Behavioral and electrophysiological effects of task-irrelevant sound change: a new distraction paradigm. Cognitive Brain Research, 1998, 7, 71-87.	3.0	296
11	Is there pre-attentive memory-based comparison of pitch?. Psychophysiology, 2001, 38, 723-727.	2.4	278
12	Attentional orienting and reorienting is indicated by human event-related brain potentials. NeuroReport, 1998, 9, 3355-3358.	1.2	267
13	Early electrophysiological indicators for predictive processing in audition: A review. International Journal of Psychophysiology, 2012, 83, 120-131.	1.0	262
14	Pitch discrimination accuracy in musicians vs nonmusicians: an event-related potential and behavioral study. Experimental Brain Research, 2005, 161, 1-10.	1.5	250
15	Mismatch response of the human brain to changes in sound location. NeuroReport, 1996, 7, 3005-3008.	1.2	249
16	A Neural Mechanism for Involuntary Attention Shifts to Changes in Auditory Stimulation. Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience, 1996, 8, 527-539.	2.3	242
17	Suppression of the auditory N1 event-related potential component with unpredictable self-initiated tones: Evidence for internal forward models with dynamic stimulation. International Journal of Psychophysiology, 2008, 70, 137-143.	1.0	221
18	Measuring duration mismatch negativity. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2003, 114, 1133-1143.	1.5	205

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19	Working memory controls involuntary attention switching: evidence from an auditory distraction paradigm. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2003, 17, 1119-1122.	2.6	202
20	Attention and prediction in human audition: a lesson from cognitive psychophysiology. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2015, 41, 641-664.	2.6	202
21	Filter Effects and Filter Artifacts in the Analysis of Electrophysiological Data. Frontiers in Psychology, 2012, 3, 233.	2.1	196
22	Auditory distraction: event-related potential and behavioral indices. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2000, 111, 1450-1460.	1.5	194
23	A comparison of auditory and visual distraction effects: behavioral and event-related indices. Cognitive Brain Research, 2001, 10, 265-273.	3.0	188
24	Measurement and interpretation of the mismatch negativity. Behavior Research Methods, 1998, 30, 131-145.	1.3	187
25	Superior Formation of Cortical Memory Traces for Melodic Patterns in Musicians. Learning and Memory, 2001, 8, 295-300.	1.3	185
26	Representation of abstract attributes of auditory stimuli in the human brain. NeuroReport, 1992, 3, 1149-1151.	1.2	175
27	l Heard That Coming: Event-Related Potential Evidence for Stimulus-Driven Prediction in the Auditory System. Journal of Neuroscience, 2009, 29, 8447-8451.	3.6	173
28	Two separate mechanisms underlie auditory change detection and involuntary control of attention. Brain Research, 2006, 1077, 135-143.	2.2	172
29	ERP effects of intermodal attention and cross-modal links in spatial attention. Psychophysiology, 1998, 35, 313-327.	2.4	169
30	Visual mismatch negativity: New evidence from the equiprobable paradigm. Psychophysiology, 2009, 46, 402-409.	2.4	169
31	Speeded responses to audiovisual signal changes result from bimodal integration. Psychophysiology, 1998, 35, 755-759.	2.4	168
32	Top-down control over involuntary attention switching in the auditory modality. Psychonomic Bulletin and Review, 2003, 10, 630-637.	2.8	167
33	Selective suppression of selfâ€initiated sounds in an auditory stream: An ERP study. Psychophysiology, 2011, 48, 1276-1283.	2.4	161
34	Bottom-Up Influences on Working Memory: Behavioral and Electrophysiological Distraction Varies with Distractor Strength. Experimental Psychology, 2004, 51, 249-257.	0.7	148
35	The effects of selective attention and speech acoustics on neural speech-tracking in a multi-talker scene. Cortex, 2015, 68, 144-154.	2.4	137
36	Visual mismatch negativity and its importance in visual cognitive sciences. NeuroReport, 2011, 22, 669-673.	1.2	135

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37	Localizing pre-attentive auditory memory-based comparison: Magnetic mismatch negativity to pitch change. Neurolmage, 2007, 37, 561-571.	4.2	134
38	The Primacy of Beauty in Judging the Aesthetics of Objects. Psychological Reports, 2004, 94, 1253-1260.	1.7	125
39	Regularity Extraction and Application in Dynamic Auditory Stimulus Sequences. Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience, 2007, 19, 1664-1677.	2.3	122
40	Mismatch Negativity. Journal of Psychophysiology, 2007, 21, 138-146.	0.7	122
41	Diagnostic subgroups of developmental dyslexia have different deficits in neural processing of tones and phonemes. International Journal of Psychophysiology, 2005, 56, 105-120.	1.0	121
42	Hearing Silences: Human Auditory Processing Relies on Preactivation of Sound-Specific Brain Activity Patterns. Journal of Neuroscience, 2013, 33, 8633-8639.	3.6	110
43	Processing of auditory deviants with changes in one versus two stimulus dimensions. Psychophysiology, 1995, 32, 55-65.	2.4	108
44	The development of involuntary and voluntary attention from childhood to adulthood: A combined behavioral and event-related potential study. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2006, 117, 2191-2203.	1.5	105
45	Music matters: Preattentive musicality of the human brain. Psychophysiology, 2002, 39, 38-48.	2.4	104
46	Children Processing Music: Electric Brain Responses Reveal Musical Competence and Gender Differences. Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience, 2003, 15, 683-693.	2.3	104
47	Cerebellar contribution to the prediction of self-initiated sounds. Cortex, 2013, 49, 2449-2461.	2.4	102
48	Interaural time and level differences: integrated or separated processing?. Hearing Research, 1996, 96, 191-198.	2.0	99
49	Unintentional Temporal Context-Based Prediction of Emotional Faces: An Electrophysiological Study. Cerebral Cortex, 2012, 22, 1774-1785.	2.9	99
50	The Role of Large-Scale Memory Organization in the Mismatch Negativity Event-Related Brain Potential. Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience, 2001, 13, 59-71.	2.3	96
51	Topâ€down modulation of auditory processing: effects of sound context, musical expertise and attentional focus. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2009, 30, 1636-1642.	2.6	96
52	Differentiating ERAN and MMN: An ERP study. NeuroReport, 2001, 12, 1385-1389.	1.2	95
53	Attenuated human auditory middle latency response and evoked 40â€Hz response to selfâ€initiated sounds. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2009, 29, 1514-1521.	2.6	94
54	Sensory suppression effects to selfâ€initiated sounds reflect the attenuation of the unspecific <scp>N</scp> 1 component of the auditory <scp>ERP</scp> . Psychophysiology, 2013, 50, 334-343.	2.4	94

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55	Sensory and cognitive mechanisms for preattentive change detection in auditory cortex. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2005, 21, 531-535.	2.6	91
56	Development of Bilingual Phonological Awareness in Spanish-Speaking English Language Learners: The Roles of Vocabulary, Letter Knowledge, and Prior Phonological Awareness. Scientific Studies of Reading, 2009, 13, 535-564.	2.0	91
57	Mismatch negativity to pitch change: varied stimulus proportions in controlling effects of neural refractoriness on human auditory event-related brain potentials. Neuroscience Letters, 2003, 344, 79-82.	2.1	88
58	Preattentive Memory-Based Comparison of Sound Intensity. Audiology and Neuro-Otology, 2003, 8, 338-346.	1.3	86
59	The N1-suppression effect for self-initiated sounds is independent of attention. BMC Neuroscience, 2013, 14, 2.	1.9	86
60	Auditory distraction by duration and location deviants: a behavioral and event-related potential study. Cognitive Brain Research, 2003, 17, 347-357.	3.0	84
61	Rapid extraction of auditory feature contingencies. NeuroImage, 2008, 41, 1111-1119.	4.2	84
62	Distraction effects in vision: behavioral and event-related potential indices. NeuroReport, 2004, 15, 665-669.	1.2	83
63	The Cerebellum Generates Motor-to-Auditory Predictions: ERP Lesion Evidence. Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience, 2012, 24, 698-706.	2.3	83
64	Finding the right control: The mismatch negativity under investigation. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2012, 123, 507-512.	1.5	82
65	Processing of Abstract Rule Violations in Audition. PLoS ONE, 2007, 2, e1131.	2.5	81
66	Event-related potentials to auditory stimuli following transient shifts of spatial attention in a Go/Nogo task. Biological Psychology, 1993, 36, 183-207.	2.2	80
67	Evidence for the auditory P3a reflecting an automatic process: Elicitation during highly-focused continuous visual attention. Brain Research, 2007, 1170, 71-78.	2.2	80
68	Event-related potentials reveal how non-attended complex sound patterns are represented by the human brain. Neuroscience Letters, 1992, 146, 183-186.	2.1	79
69	Presentation rate and magnitude of stimulus deviance effects on human pre-attentive change detection. Neuroscience Letters, 1995, 193, 185-188.	2.1	79
70	Localizing sensory and cognitive systems for pre-attentive visual deviance detection: An sLORETA analysis of the data of Kimura et al. (2009). Neuroscience Letters, 2010, 485, 198-203.	2.1	78
71	Neural mechanisms of intermodal sustained selective attention with concurrently presented auditory and visual stimuli. Frontiers in Human Neuroscience, 2009, 3, 58.	2.0	76
72	Emotion and goal-directed behavior: ERP evidence on cognitive and emotional conflict. Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience, 2015, 10, 1577-1587.	3.0	76

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73	Predictive Regularity Representations in Violation Detection and Auditory Stream Segregation: From Conceptual to Computational Models. Brain Topography, 2014, 27, 565-577.	1.8	75
74	MMN or no MMN: No magnitude of deviance effect on the MMN amplitude. Psychophysiology, 2008, 45, 60-69.	2.4	74
75	Motor Intention Determines Sensory Attenuation of Brain Responses to Self-initiated Sounds. Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience, 2014, 26, 1481-1489.	2.3	74
76	Brain activity index of distractibility in normal school-age children. Neuroscience Letters, 2001, 314, 147-150.	2.1	73
77	Pre-attentive auditory processing of lexicality. Brain and Language, 2004, 88, 54-67.	1.6	72
78	Temporal aspects of prediction in audition: Cortical and subcortical neural mechanisms. International Journal of Psychophysiology, 2012, 83, 200-207.	1.0	71
79	Personal significance is encoded automatically by the human brain: an eventâ€related potential study with ringtones. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2007, 26, 784-790.	2.6	70
80	I know what is missing here: electrophysiological prediction error signals elicited by omissions of predicted â€what―but not â€when― Frontiers in Human Neuroscience, 2013, 7, 407.	2.0	69
81	Sensory suppression of brain responses to self-generated sounds is observed with and without the perception of agency. Cortex, 2016, 80, 5-20.	2.4	69
82	Effects of spectral complexity and sound duration on automatic complex-sound pitch processing in humans – a mismatch negativity study. Neuroscience Letters, 2000, 290, 66-70.	2.1	68
83	Auditory perceptual objects as generative models: Setting the stage for communication by sound. Brain and Language, 2015, 148, 1-22.	1.6	68
84	Familiarity Affects the Processing of Task-irrelevant Auditory Deviance. Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience, 2005, 17, 1704-1713.	2.3	65
85	Cognitive control of involuntary attention and distraction in children and adolescents. Brain Research, 2007, 1155, 134-146.	2.2	64
86	Perceptual and cognitive task difficulty has differential effects on auditory distraction. Brain Research, 2007, 1136, 169-177.	2.2	63
87	Selective tuning of cortical sound-feature processing by language experience. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2006, 23, 2538-2541.	2.6	62
88	Prediction errors in self- and externally-generated deviants. Biological Psychology, 2013, 92, 410-416.	2.2	62
89	Auditory distraction with different presentation rates: an event-related potential and behavioral study. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2003, 114, 341-349.	1.5	61
90	On the development of auditory distraction: A review. PsyCh Journal, 2014, 3, 72-91.	1.1	61

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91	From symbols to sounds: Visual symbolic information activates sound representations. Psychophysiology, 2004, 41, 709-715.	2.4	57
92	Visual distraction: a behavioral and event-related brain potential study in humans. NeuroReport, 2006, 17, 151-155.	1.2	57
93	Violation of Expectation: Neural Correlates Reflect Bases of Prediction. Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience, 2009, 21, 155-168.	2.3	57
94	The dissociation between the <scp>P</scp> 3a eventâ€related potential and behavioral distraction. Psychophysiology, 2013, 50, 920-930.	2.4	57
95	Emotion lies in the eye of the listener: Emotional arousal to novel sounds is reflected in the sympathetic contribution to the pupil dilation response and the P3. Biological Psychology, 2018, 133, 10-17.	2.2	57
96	Binding Symbols and Sounds: Evidence from Event-Related Oscillatory Gamma-Band Activity. Cerebral Cortex, 2007, 17, 2696-2702.	2.9	56
97	Human pre-attentive auditory change-detection with single, double, and triple deviations as revealed by mismatch negativity additivity. Neuroscience Letters, 2001, 311, 37-40.	2.1	55
98	Processing Tonal Modulations: An ERP Study. Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience, 2003, 15, 1149-1159.	2.3	55
99	Memory trace formation for abstract auditory features and its consequences in different attentional contexts. Biological Psychology, 2008, 78, 231-241.	2.2	55
100	Bridging prediction and attention in current research on perception and action. Brain Research, 2015, 1626, 1-13.	2.2	55
101	The influence of stimulus intensity and inter-stimulus interval on the detection of pitch and loudness changes. Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology - Evoked Potentials, 1996, 100, 517-526.	2.0	54
102	Preattentive processing of auditory spatial information in humans. Neuroscience Letters, 1998, 242, 49-52.	2.1	53
103	Electrophysiological indices of acute effects of ethanol on involuntary attention shifting. Psychopharmacology, 1999, 141, 16-21.	3.1	53
104	Distraction and facilitation—two faces of the same coin?. Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance, 2012, 38, 664-674.	0.9	53
105	Neural representation for the temporal structure of sound patterns. NeuroReport, 1995, 6, 690-694.	1.2	51
106	Fast preattentive processing of location: a functional basis for selective listening in humans. Neuroscience Letters, 1997, 232, 5-8.	2.1	51
107	Automaticity and attention: investigating automatic processing in texture segmentation with event-related brain potentials. Cognitive Brain Research, 2001, 11, 341-361.	3.0	51
108	Effects of intermodal attention on the auditory steadyâ€state response and the eventâ€related potential. Psychophysiology, 2009, 46, 321-327.	2.4	50

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109	Human Visual System Automatically Encodes Sequential Regularities of Discrete Events. Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience, 2010, 22, 1124-1139.	2.3	50
110	Sensorial suppression of self-generated sounds and its dependence on attention. International Journal of Psychophysiology, 2013, 90, 300-310.	1.0	50
111	The role of emotion in dynamic audiovisual integration of faces and voices. Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience, 2015, 10, 713-720.	3.0	50
112	Effects of consciousness on human brain waves following binocular rivalry. NeuroReport, 1999, 10, 713-716.	1.2	49
113	Human auditory event-related potentials predict duration judgments. Neuroscience Letters, 2005, 383, 284-288.	2.1	49
114	From Air Oscillations to Music and Speech: Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging Evidence for Fine-Tuned Neural Networks in Audition. Journal of Neuroscience, 2006, 26, 8647-8652.	3.6	49
115	Modulation of the mismatch negativity (MMN) to vowel duration changes in native speakers of Finnish and German as a result of language experience. International Journal of Psychophysiology, 2007, 67, 131-43.	1.0	49
116	Pre-attentive perception of vowel phonemes from variable speech stimuli. Psychophysiology, 2004, 41, 654-659.	2.4	48
117	Increased Distractibility by Task-Irrelevant Sound Changes in Abstinent Alcoholics. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2000, 24, 1850-1854.	2.4	47
118	The time-course of auditory and visual distraction effects in a new crossmodal paradigm. Neuropsychologia, 2010, 48, 2130-2139.	1.6	47
119	Early visual and auditory processing rely on modality-specific attentional resources. NeuroImage, 2013, 70, 240-249.	4.2	47
120	Maturation of obligatory auditory responses and their neural sources: Evidence from EEG and MEG. NeuroImage, 2011, 58, 630-639.	4.2	46
121	Modulation of involuntary attention by the duration of novel and pitch deviant sounds in children and adolescents. Biological Psychology, 2007, 75, 24-31.	2.2	45
122	The modulation of auditory novelty processing by working memory load in school age children and adults: a combined behavioral and event-related potential study. BMC Neuroscience, 2010, 11, 126.	1.9	45
123	Visual Object Representations Can Be Formed outside the Focus of Voluntary Attention: Evidence from Event-related Brain Potentials. Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience, 2010, 22, 1179-1188.	2.3	44
124	An event-related potential study of sensory representations of unfamiliar tonal patterns. Psychophysiology, 1994, 31, 175-181.	2.4	43
125	Mechanisms for detecting auditory temporal and spectral deviations operate over similar time windows but are divided differently between the two hemispheres. NeuroImage, 2006, 32, 275-282.	4.2	43
126	Texture segmentation and visual search for pop-out targets. Cognitive Brain Research, 2004, 21, 317-334.	3.0	42

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127	Differential processing of duration changes within short and long sounds in humans. Neuroscience Letters, 2004, 356, 83-86.	2.1	42
128	Microsaccadic Responses Indicate Fast Categorization of Sounds: A Novel Approach to Study Auditory Cognition. Journal of Neuroscience, 2014, 34, 11152-11158.	3.6	42
129	Children Processing Music: Electric Brain Responses Reveal Musical Competence and Gender Differences. Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience, 2003, 15, 683-693.	2.3	42
130	Is My Mobile Ringing? Evidence for Rapid Processing of a Personally Significant Sound in Humans. Journal of Neuroscience, 2010, 30, 7310-7313.	3.6	41
131	Preventing distraction: Assessing stimulus-specific and general effects of the predictive cueing of deviant auditory events. Biological Psychology, 2011, 87, 35-48.	2.2	41
132	Selective Attention Modulates Early Human Evoked Potentials during Emotional Face–Voice Processing. Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience, 2015, 27, 798-818.	2.3	41
133	The cognitive control of distraction by novelty in children aged 7–8 and adults. Psychophysiology, 2009, 46, 607-616.	2.4	40
134	Processing of novel identifiability and duration in children and adults. Biological Psychology, 2011, 86, 39-49.	2.2	40
135	Age-related changes in the use of regular patterns for auditory scene analysis. Hearing Research, 2012, 289, 98-107.	2.0	40
136	Mismatch negativity to changes in a continuous tone with regularly varying frequencies. Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology - Evoked Potentials, 1994, 92, 140-147.	2.0	39
137	Age dependent changes of distractibility and reorienting of attention revisited: An event-related potential study. Brain Research, 2013, 1491, 156-166.	2.2	39
138	Sensation of agency and perception of temporal order. Consciousness and Cognition, 2014, 23, 42-52.	1.5	39
139	Syntactic and auditory spatial processing in the human temporal cortex: An MEG study. NeuroImage, 2011, 57, 624-633.	4.2	37
140	Positive emotion impedes emotional but not cognitive conflict processing. Cognitive, Affective and Behavioral Neuroscience, 2017, 17, 665-677.	2.0	37
141	Attentional gain is modulated by probabilistic feature expectations in a spatial cueing task: ERP evidence. Scientific Reports, 2018, 8, 54.	3.3	37
142	Effects of transient spatial attention on auditory event-related potentials. NeuroReport, 1993, 4, 588-590.	1.2	36
143	Music matters: Preattentive musicality of the human brain. Psychophysiology, 2002, 39, 38-48.	2.4	34
144	Distraction and reorientation in children: a behavioral and ERP study. NeuroReport, 2004, 15, 1355-1358.	1.2	33

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145	Auditory streaming affects the processing of successive deviant and standard sounds. Psychophysiology, 2005, 42, 668-676.	2.4	32
146	Early correlates of visual awareness in the human brain: Time and place from event-related brain potentials. Journal of Vision, 2008, 8, 21.	0.3	32
147	Interrelation of attention and prediction in visual processing: Effects of task-relevance and stimulus probability. Biological Psychology, 2017, 125, 76-90.	2.2	32
148	Speeded responses to audiovisual signal changes result from bimodal integration. Psychophysiology, 1998, 35, 755-759.	2.4	32
149	The processing of frequency deviations within sounds: evidence for the predictive nature of the Mismatch Negativity (MMN) system. Restorative Neurology and Neuroscience, 2007, 25, 241-9.	0.7	32
150	Pre-attentive and attentive processing of temporal and frequency characteristics within long sounds. Cognitive Brain Research, 2005, 25, 711-721.	3.0	31
151	Hemispheric specialization during discrimination of sound sources reflected by MMN. Neuropsychologia, 2009, 47, 2652-2659.	1.6	31
152	Processing of complex distracting sounds in school-aged children and adults: evidence from EEG and MEG data. Frontiers in Psychology, 2013, 4, 717.	2.1	31
153	Acoustic Detail Guides Attention Allocation in a Selective Listening Task. Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience, 2015, 27, 988-1000.	2.3	31
154	High-pass filters and baseline correction in M/EEG analysis. Commentary on: "How inappropriate high-pass filters can produce artefacts and incorrect conclusions in ERP studies of language and cognition― Journal of Neuroscience Methods, 2016, 266, 164-165.	2.5	31
155	Pre-attentive processing of spectrally complex sounds with asynchronous onsets: an event-related potential study with human subjects. Neuroscience Letters, 1997, 227, 197-200.	2.1	30
156	Regularity Extraction from Non-Adjacent Sounds. Frontiers in Psychology, 2012, 3, 143.	2.1	30
157	Temporal regularity facilitates higherâ€order sensory predictions in fast auditory sequences. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2014, 39, 308-318.	2.6	30
158	Response repetition vs. response change modulates behavioral and electrophysiological effects of distraction. Cognitive Brain Research, 2005, 22, 451-456.	3.0	29
159	Distraction in a visual multi-deviant paradigm: Behavioral and event-related potential effects. International Journal of Psychophysiology, 2009, 72, 260-266.	1.0	29
160	Top-down attention affects sequential regularity representation in the human visual system. International Journal of Psychophysiology, 2010, 77, 126-134.	1.0	29
161	The Human Brain Maintains Contradictory and Redundant Auditory Sensory Predictions. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e53634.	2.5	29
162	Preattentive periodicity detection in auditory patterns as governed by time and intensity information. Cognitive Brain Research, 1996, 4, 145-148.	3.0	28

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163	Familiarity affects environmental sound processing outside the focus of attention: An event-related potential study. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2009, 120, 887-896.	1.5	28
164	Omission mismatch negativity builds up late. NeuroReport, 2010, 21, 537-541.	1.2	28
165	Human visual system automatically represents large-scale sequential regularities. Brain Research, 2010, 1317, 165-179.	2.2	28
166	Mapping Symbols to Sounds: Electrophysiological Correlates of the Impaired Reading Process in Dyslexia. Frontiers in Psychology, 2012, 3, 60.	2.1	27
167	Human brain potential signs of selection by location and frequency in an auditory transient attention situation. Neuroscience Letters, 1994, 173, 163-166.	2.1	26
168	Endogenous Covert Spatial Orienting in Audition Cost-Benefit Analyses of Reaction Times and Event related Potentials. Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology Section A: Human Experimental Psychology, 1997, 50, 457-474.	2.3	26
169	Activation of the auditory pre-attentive change detection system by tone repetitions with fast stimulation rate. Cognitive Brain Research, 2001, 10, 323-327.	3.0	26
170	Electrophysiological evidence for age effects on sensory memory processing of tonal patterns Psychology and Aging, 2012, 27, 384-398.	1.6	26
171	Impact of lower- vs. upper-hemifield presentation on automatic colour-deviance detection: A visual mismatch negativity study. Brain Research, 2012, 1472, 89-98.	2.2	26
172	Distraction by emotional sounds: Disentangling arousal benefits and orienting costs Emotion, 2015, 15, 428-437.	1.8	26
173	Response from SchrĶger. Trends in Cognitive Sciences, 1997, 1, 45-46.	7.8	24
174	Synchronized brain activity during rehearsal and short-term memory disruption by irrelevant speech is affected by recall mode. International Journal of Psychophysiology, 2006, 61, 188-203.	1.0	24
175	Different Interference Effects in Musicians and a Control Group. Experimental Psychology, 2006, 53, 111-116.	0.7	24
176	Sustained selective intermodal attention modulates processing of language-like stimuli. Experimental Brain Research, 2011, 213, 321-327.	1.5	24
177	The quest for the genuine visual mismatch negativity (vMMN): Eventâ€related potential indications of deviance detection for lowâ€level visual features. Psychophysiology, 2020, 57, e13576.	2.4	24
178	Auditory Predictions and Prediction Errors in Response to Self-Initiated Vowels. Frontiers in Neuroscience, 2019, 13, 1146.	2.8	23
179	Segregating early physical and syntactic processes in auditory sentence comprehension. NeuroReport, 2002, 13, 305-309.	1.2	22
180	Binocular rivalry is partly resolved at early processing stages with steady and with flickering presentation: a human event-related brain potential study. Neuroscience Letters, 2004, 371, 51-55.	2.1	22

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181	Deviance-repetition effects as a function of stimulus feature, feature value variation, and timing: a mismatch negativity study. Biological Psychology, 2005, 68, 1-14.	2.2	22
182	Specific or general? The nature of attention set changes triggered by distracting auditory events. Brain Research, 2008, 1229, 193-203.	2.2	22
183	An Asymmetry in the Automatic Detection of the Presence or Absence of a Frequency Modulation within a Tone: A Mismatch Negativity Study. Frontiers in Psychology, 2011, 2, 189.	2.1	22
184	The Influence of Negative Emotion on Cognitive and Emotional Control Remains Intact in Aging. Frontiers in Aging Neuroscience, 2017, 9, 349.	3.4	22
185	Neural networks engaged in short-term memory rehearsal are disrupted by irrelevant speech in human subjects. Neuroscience Letters, 2004, 354, 42-45.	2.1	21
186	Modulation of Cognitive and Emotional Control in Age-Related Mild-to-Moderate Hearing Loss. Frontiers in Neurology, 2018, 9, 783.	2.4	21
187	Early correlates of visual awareness following orientation and colour rivalry. Vision Research, 2008, 48, 2359-2369.	1.4	19
188	Omission related brain responses reflect specific and unspecific action-effect couplings. NeuroImage, 2020, 215, 116840.	4.2	19
189	Differences in processing violations of sequential and feature regularities as revealed by visual event-related brain potentials. Brain Research, 2010, 1317, 192-202.	2.2	18
190	Action Intention-based and Stimulus Regularity-based Predictions: Same or Different?. Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience, 2019, 31, 1917-1932.	2.3	18
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