

# Jennifer T Coull

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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85  
papers

10,461  
citations

57758

44  
h-index

69250

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. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 1998, 18, 7426-7435.	3.6	1,122
2	Neural correlates of attention and arousal: insights from electrophysiology, functional neuroimaging and psychopharmacology. <i>Progress in Neurobiology</i> , 1998, 55, 343-361.	5.7	778
3	Neuroanatomical and Neurochemical Substrates of Timing. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2011, 36, 3-25.	5.4	649
4	Functional Anatomy of the Attentional Modulation of Time Estimation. <i>Science</i> , 2004, 303, 1506-1508.	12.6	572
5	A fronto-parietal network for rapid visual information processing: a PET study of sustained attention and working memory. <i>Neuropsychologia</i> , 1996, 34, 1085-1095.	1.6	513
6	The hazards of time. <i>Current Opinion in Neurobiology</i> , 2007, 17, 465-470.	4.2	479
7	Dissociating explicit timing from temporal expectation with fMRI. <i>Current Opinion in Neurobiology</i> , 2008, 18, 137-144.	4.2	449
8	Orienting attention in time: behavioural and neuroanatomical distinction between exogenous and endogenous shifts. <i>Neuropsychologia</i> , 2000, 38, 808-819.	1.6	414
9	The Predictive Value of Changes in Effective Connectivity for Human Learning. <i>Science</i> , 1999, 283, 1538-1541.	12.6	407
10	Orienting attention in time. <i>Brain</i> , 1999, 122, 1507-1518.	7.6	340
11	Tryptophan depletion in normal volunteers produces selective impairments in learning and memory. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 1994, 33, 575-588.	4.1	291
12	Orienting Attention to Locations in Perceptual Versus Mental Representations. <i>Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience</i> , 2004, 16, 363-373.	2.3	264
13	Orbitofrontal cortex is activated during breaches of expectation in tasks of visual attention. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 1999, 2, 11-12.	14.8	245
14	Monitoring for target objects: activation of right frontal and parietal cortices with increasing time on task. <i>Neuropsychologia</i> , 1998, 36, 1325-1334.	1.6	206
15	fMRI studies of temporal attention: allocating attention within, or towards, time. <i>Cognitive Brain Research</i> , 2004, 21, 216-226.	3.0	169
16	Differential Activation of Right Superior Parietal Cortex and Intraparietal Sulcus by Spatial and Nonspatial Attention. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 1998, 8, 176-187.	4.2	167
17	Noradrenergically Mediated Plasticity in a Human Attentional Neuronal Network. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 1999, 10, 705-715.	4.2	150
18	Brain Activations during Visual Search: Contributions of Search Efficiency versus Feature Binding. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2003, 18, 91-103.	4.2	143

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19	Attentional effects of noradrenaline vary with arousal level: selective activation of thalamic pulvinar in humans. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2004, 22, 315-322.	4.2	134
20	Timing, Storage, and Comparison of Stimulus Duration Engage Discrete Anatomical Components of a Perceptual Timing Network. <i>Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience</i> , 2008, 20, 2185-2197.	2.3	131
21	The supplementary motor area in motor and perceptual time processing: fMRI studies. <i>Cognitive Processing</i> , 2006, 7, 89-94.	1.4	125
22	Contrasting effects of clonidine and diazepam on tests of working memory and planning. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 1995, 120, 311-321.	3.1	124
23	Pharmacological Manipulations of the $\alpha$ 2-Noradrenergic System. <i>Drugs and Aging</i> , 1994, 5, 116-126.	2.7	120
24	Behavioural Dissociation between Exogenous and Endogenous Temporal Orienting of Attention. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2011, 6, e14620.	2.5	117
25	Great expectations: Temporal expectation modulates perceptual processing speed.. <i>Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance</i> , 2012, 38, 1183-1191.	0.9	113
26	Clonidine and diazepam have differential effects on tests of attention and learning. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 1995, 120, 322-332.	3.1	112
27	The $\alpha$ 2 antagonist idazoxan remediates certain attentional and executive dysfunction in patients with dementia of frontal type. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 1996, 123, 239-249.	3.1	105
28	Dissociating Bottom-Up and Top-Down Mechanisms in the Cortico-Limbic System during Emotion Processing. <i>Cerebral Cortex</i> , 2016, 26, 144-155.	2.9	105
29	Dopamine Precursor Depletion Impairs Timing in Healthy Volunteers by Attenuating Activity in Putamen and Supplementary Motor Area. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2012, 32, 16704-16715.	3.6	101
30	The Neural Correlates of the Noradrenergic Modulation of Human Attention, Arousal and Learning. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 1997, 9, 589-598.	2.6	96
31	Orienting Attention in Time Activates Left Intraparietal Sulcus for Both Perceptual and Motor Task Goals. <i>Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience</i> , 2011, 23, 3318-3330.	2.3	96
32	Differential effects of clonidine, haloperidol, diazepam and tryptophan depletion on focused attention and attentional search. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 1995, 121, 222-230.	3.1	87
33	Neural Substrates of Mounting Temporal Expectation. <i>PLoS Biology</i> , 2009, 7, e1000166.	5.6	87
34	Functional anatomy of timing differs for production versus prediction of time intervals. <i>Neuropsychologia</i> , 2013, 51, 309-319.	1.6	87
35	Metrical Rhythm Implicitly Orients Attention in Time as Indexed by Improved Target Detection and Left Inferior Parietal Activation. <i>Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience</i> , 2014, 26, 593-605.	2.3	86
36	Prompt but inefficient: nicotine differentially modulates discrete components of attention. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2011, 218, 667-680.	3.1	84

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37	Dopamine Signaling Modulates the Stability and Integration of Intrinsic Brain Networks. <i>Cerebral Cortex</i> , 2019, 29, 397-409.	2.9	83
38	Cerebral activation in malformations of cortical development. <i>Brain</i> , 1998, 121, 1295-1304.	7.6	69
39	Distinct neural substrates for visual search amongst spatial versus temporal distractors. <i>Cognitive Brain Research</i> , 2003, 17, 368-379.	3.0	69
40	Attention and Time. , 2010, , .		69
41	Implicit, Predictive Timing Draws upon the Same Scalar Representation of Time as Explicit Timing. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2011, 6, e18203.	2.5	58
42	When to act, or not to act: that's the SMA's question. <i>Current Opinion in Behavioral Sciences</i> , 2016, 8, 14-21.	3.9	58
43	Nicotine and tetrahydroaminoacradine: Evidence for improved attention in patients with dementia of the Alzheimer type. <i>Drug Development Research</i> , 1994, 31, 80-88.	2.9	56
44	Using Time-To-Contact information to assess potential collision modulates both visual and temporal prediction networks. <i>Frontiers in Human Neuroscience</i> , 2008, 2, 10.	2.0	56
45	Differential roles for parietal and frontal cortices in fixed versus evolving temporal expectations: Dissociating prior from posterior temporal probabilities with fMRI. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2016, 141, 40-51.	4.2	56
46	SMA Selectively Codes the Active Accumulation of Temporal, Not Spatial, Magnitude. <i>Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience</i> , 2015, 27, 2281-2298.	2.3	53
47	Functionally dissociating temporal and motor components of response preparation in left intraparietal sulcus. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2011, 54, 1221-1230.	4.2	49
48	Distinct developmental trajectories for explicit and implicit timing. <i>Journal of Experimental Child Psychology</i> , 2016, 150, 141-154.	1.4	47
49	Explicit Understanding of Duration Develops Implicitly through Action. <i>Trends in Cognitive Sciences</i> , 2018, 22, 923-937.	7.8	45
50	Ketamine perturbs perception of the flow of time in healthy volunteers. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2011, 218, 543-556.	3.1	44
51	Dissociating neuromodulatory effects of diazepam on episodic memory encoding and executive function. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 1999, 145, 213-222.	3.1	39
52	Fragile temporal prediction in patients with schizophrenia is related to minimal self disorders. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2017, 7, 8278.	3.3	35
53	Effect of trait anxiety on prefrontal control mechanisms during emotional conflict. <i>Human Brain Mapping</i> , 2015, 36, 2207-2214.	3.6	28
54	The Developmental Emergence of the Mental Time-Line: Spatial and Numerical Distortion of Time Judgement. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0130465.	2.5	26

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55	Children Can Implicitly, but Not Voluntarily, Direct Attention in Time. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0123625.	2.5	23
56	Impaired cortico-limbic functional connectivity in schizophrenia patients during emotion processing. <i>Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience</i> , 2018, 13, 381-390.	3.0	17
57	Predictive timing disturbance is a precise marker of schizophrenia. <i>Schizophrenia Research: Cognition</i> , 2018, 12, 42-49.	1.3	17
58	Minimal Self and Timing Disorders in Schizophrenia: A Case Report. <i>Frontiers in Human Neuroscience</i> , 2018, 12, 132.	2.0	16
59	Explicit and implicit timing in aging. <i>Acta Psychologica</i> , 2019, 193, 180-189.	1.5	16
60	Dopaminergic Modulation of Motor Timing in Healthy Volunteers Differs as a Function of Baseline DA Precursor Availability. <i>Timing and Time Perception</i> , 2013, 1, 77-98.	0.6	14
61	Modulation of attention by noradrenergic alpha2-agents varies according to arousal level. <i>Drug News and Perspectives</i> , 2001, 14, 5.	1.5	14
62	The costs and benefits of temporal predictability: impaired inhibition of prepotent responses accompanies increased activation of task-relevant responses. <i>Cognition</i> , 2018, 179, 102-110.	2.2	13
63	Clonidine-induced changes in the spectral distribution of heart rate variability correlate with performance on a test of sustained attention. <i>Journal of Psychopharmacology</i> , 1994, 8, 1-7.	4.0	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. <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i> , 2016, 7, 1417.	2.1	10
66	Getting the Timing Right: Experimental Protocols for Investigating Time with Functional Neuroimaging and Psychopharmacology. <i>Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology</i> , 2014, 829, 237-264.	1.6	10
67	A Mental Timeline for Duration From the Age of 5 Years Old. <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i> , 2018, 9, 1155.	2.1	8
68	The beneficial effect of synchronized action on motor and perceptual timing in children. <i>Developmental Science</i> , 2019, 22, e12821.	2.4	7
69	Mechanisms of Impulsive Responding to Temporally Predictable Events as Revealed by Electromyography. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2020, 428, 13-22.	2.3	7
70	Dopamine Precursor Depletion in Healthy Volunteers Impairs Processing of Duration but Not Temporal Order. <i>Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience</i> , 2021, 33, 946-963.	2.3	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.. <i>Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning Memory and Cognition</i> , 2022, 48, 304-319.	0.9	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.	2.2	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.	0.9	5
76	Having your cake and eating it: Faster responses with reduced muscular activation while learning a temporal interval. Neuroscience, 2019, 410, 68-75.	2.3	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.	2.3	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.	4.3	1
84	TRF1: It Was the Best of Time(s)â€ . Timing and Time Perception, 2018, 6, 231-414.	0.6	1
85	Functional neuroimaging: current developments in PET, fMRI and electrophysiology. Trends in Cognitive Sciences, 1997, 1, 161-162.	7.8	0