Fig. 4 represents for a 3% iron in palladium sample the digital record of the counting rate at the two velocities as a function of the sample temperature at 0 and 60 kbar. The solid lines are computer fits to the data using a theory which takes into account a Gaussian distribution of local Curie temperatures [4] and which simultaneously correlates both counting rates. For 0 kbar, the fit gives $T_C = 86.2 \pm 0.3$ K and a Gaussian width of 2.3 K. For 60 kbar, the respective values are 80.9 ± 0.5 K and 2.6 K. Therefore, the difference $\Delta T_C = -5.3 \pm 0.6$ K is determined with an accuracy comparable to that of the pressure.

In a similar manner, transition pressures or reaction rates could be studied by scanning in pressure or time.

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