

1 mm diameter capillary but the pressure in the pump loop was growing very fast (up to 30 bar) to lead finally to the damage of the loop. Preparation of new sample and the pump loop repair was very time consuming. Half way through the beamtime it was decided to switch to the standard open flat jet system and flushing the N₂ through the sample cell. Comparison of the sample degradation rate and the transient WAXS signals demonstrated that the switch to the open jet experiment did not change the signals, which was reassuring. However every few hours the MeOH solutions have to be changed because of the degradation (see **Fig.4**). Our efforts to measure on water solutions of MeCbl were not successful since the sample was degraded in few tens of minutes. Overall, important lessons learned on sample handling and excitation conditions.

Following technical issues were encountered during the beamtime:

- Crash of the WAXS data reduction PC, LAUE, which complicated the start of the experiment in the absence of fast feedback on the transient signal.
- Crash of the main control PC EWALD, the recovery took at least 2 shifts thanks to the efforts of the beamline staff and ESRF IT support (the crash happened on the weekend).
- The high speed chopper was occasionally overheated especially when the XES spectra were collected with photon energies lower than typical for the beamline, thus higher heatload. The commissioning of the new heatload chopper will greatly help to deal with the issue.