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ARTICLE

Multinuclear NMR as a tool for studying local order and dynamics in CH$_3$NH$_3$PbX$_3$ (X = Cl, Br, I) hybrid perovskites

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We report on $^{207}$Pb, $^{79}$Br, $^{14}$N, $^{13}$C and $^1$H NMR experiments for studying the local order and dynamics in hybrid perovskite lattices. $^{207}$Pb NMR experiments at room temperature on a series of MAPbX$_3$ compounds (MA = CH$_3$NH$_3$; X = Cl, Br and I) showed that the isotropic $^{207}$Pb NMR shift is strongly dependent on the nature of the halogen ions. Therefore $^{207}$Pb NMR appears to be a very promising tool for the characterisation of local order in mixed halogen hybrid perovskites. $^{207}$Pb NMR on MAPbBr$_3$ served as a proof of concept. Proton, $^{13}$C and $^{15}$N NMR experiments confirmed the results previously reported in the literature. Low temperature deuterium NMR measurements, down to 25K, were carried out to investigate the structural phase transitions of MAPbBr$_3$. Spectral lineshapes allow following the successive phase transitions of MAPbBr$_3$. Finally, quadrupolar NMR lineshapes recorded in the orthorhombic phase were compared with simulated spectra, using DFT calculated electric field gradients (EFG). Computed data do not take into account any temperature effect. Thus, the discrepancy between the calculated and experimental EFG evidences the fact that MA cations are still subject to significant dynamics, even at 25K.

Introduction

Halide perovskite solar cells proposed recently$^{1-11}$ have reached in a few years record photoconversion efficiencies matching in 2016 (22.1%) the best existing thin film technologies, namely CdTe (22.1%) and CIGS (22.3%).$^{12}$ Perovskite cell photoconversion efficiencies are coming closer to the one of silicon (25%),$^{12}$ but numerous issues (up scaling, resistance to moisture and light soaking, hysteresis …) have to be overcome before reaching a possible industrialization. Chemical engineering afforded by the hybrid perovskite materials may provide a variety of applications such as tandem solar cells, light emitters or detectors. Ongoing perovskite cell developments toward higher solar cell efficiencies are based on complex alloys involving both mixings of cations such as methyl ammonium (MA$^+$), formamidinium (FA$^+$) and Cs$^+$, and halide anions.$^{7,9}$ Most important experimental results were obtained in the initial period of perovskite solar cell research (2007-2014) for MAPbX$_3$ where X = I, Br, Cl.$^{1-6}$ Prior to that, MAPbX$_3$ bulk materials were the subject of quite a few fundamental studies, including nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy,$^{13,14}$ dielectric and millimetre wave measurements,$^{15,16}$ calorimetry,$^{17}$ optical characterizations techniques$^{18,19}$ as well as X-ray diffraction.$^{20,21}$ The isostructural MAPbX$_3$ hybrid perovskites have a primitive cubic structure at high temperature and undergo a cubic (Pm-3m) to tetragonal phase transition at $T_c$~327K, 237K and 179K for X=I, Br and Cl, respectively. Given the symmetry of the organic cation, MA are necessarily disordered in both the cubic ($α$-phase) and tetragonal ($β$-phase) phases. At lower temperatures (162K, 149-154K and 173K, respectively)$^{22}$ the tetragonal phase transforms to an orthorhombic ($γ$-phase) system.

Solar cells using MAPbBr$_3$ have been demonstrated, but the bulk material has not an optimum electronic band gap for a single junction cell compared to the ones based on MAPbI$_3$.$^{22-24}$ Nevertheless, MAPbBr$_3$ may lead to a number of possible applications based on electronic band gap tuning for tandem cell applications or in the composition of alloys which stabilizes the halide perovskite structure.$^{25-30}$ Moreover, MAPbBr$_3$ bulk material has other interesting intrinsic optoelectronic properties,$^{31,35}$ which are enhanced in colloidal...
nanostructures. A number of operating light emitting devices based on MAPbBr$_3$ have indeed been demonstrated. Recent progresses in halide perovskite synthesis and crystal growth allowed going deeper into the understanding of the bulk properties of MAPbX$_3$ materials, especially for the bromide compound. For instance, recent diffraction and NMR investigations gave better insight into the structural and the dynamical properties of MAPbBr$_3$. A complex dynamical picture has progressively emerged for MAPbX$_3$ bulk materials, which combine highly anharmonic lattice vibrations and stochastic MA reorientations, at high temperature. These properties significantly influence the optoelectronic and thermal properties. The freezing of the MA cation dynamics at low temperature has recently been interpreted as a transition from a plastic crystal phase to an orientational glass. Although this theoretical prediction agrees with recent experimental data, further experimental investigations are required.

Compared to the numerous diffraction studies devoted to MAPbX$_3$ local structural information using resonance techniques is still scarce. Meanwhile, solid-state NMR is a tool able to probe dynamics in the solid state in several ranges of frequency. Diverse NMR approaches are available to probe such a dynamics. For instance, T$_{1}$ relaxation measurements allow probing the dynamics in the Larmor frequency range (typically 10 MHz to 1 GHz). In a very different frequency range, NMR exchange experiments allow to evidence motion from the Hz to the kHz. Dynamics can also induce lineshape modifications by partially or fully averaging first order anisotropies (chemical shift or first order quadrupolar interaction) or second order quadrupolar anisotropies. In that case, NMR experiments are sensitive to motion at frequencies between a kHz and a few hundreds of kHz. The dynamic lineshape modifications are sensitive both to the frequency and the geometry of the motion.

Most of the nuclei present in hybrid perovskites can be probed; however they exhibit different spectroscopic properties. $^1$H is a spin-1 nucleus presenting strong dipolar interactions in a solid without dynamics. Deuterium (I=1, Natural Abundance (N.A.) = 0.015%), can be employed on deuterium-enriched samples. It usually leads to spectra dominated by first order quadrupolar interactions. $^{13}$C (I=1/2) has a low natural abundance (NA = 1.1%). In the solid state, $^{13}$C nuclei usually present strong dipolar interactions with the surrounding protons. In a solid without fast dynamics, this allows to record $^{13}$C spectra by using CPMAS (Cross Polarization Magic Angle Spinning) type experiments. Direct $^{13}$C acquisition can be an option in the case of a solid presenting fast dynamics. Nitrogen can also be addressed either by $^{15}$N (I = 1/2, N.A. = 0.37%) or $^{14}$N (I = 1, N.A. = 99.63%) NMR. The isotropic chemical shift of $^{207}$Pb (I=1/2, N.A. = 22.1 %) covers a broad range, of more than 5000 ppm, and presents usually large chemical shift anisotropies. On the halogen side, all the halogen nuclei can potentially be probed by NMR. However, both chlorine and iodine are very challenging nuclei for NMR spectroscopy due to their low gyromagnetic ratios and/or high quadrupolar moments. $^{79}$Br (I=3/2, N.A. = 50.54 %) has a relatively large quadrupolar moment but seems to be the best halogen nucleus to probe hybrid perovskite materials. Among these probes, Wasylshen and co-workers have already investigated $^1$H and $^{14}$N, whereas Baikie and co-workers focused on $^1$H and $^{13}$C.

In the present work, we report on NMR recorded on MAPbX$_3$ (X = I, Br, Cl) powders. This includes $^{207}$Pb, $^{79}$Br, $^{14}$N, $^1$H, $^{13}$C and $^2$H NMR experiments. Room temperature $^1$H, $^{13}$C and $^{14}$N are performed using Magic Angle Spinning (MAS) NMR. $^{14}$N was probed between 233 and 333K. Static deuterium NMR investigations were carried out at various temperatures, down to 25K. Results are in fair agreement with available data from the literature. Moreover, we show that both $^{207}$Pb and $^{79}$Br NMR are of particular relevance to study local environments in hybrid perovskites. Last, temperature dependant follow-up of deuterium NMR on MAPbBr$_3$ is shown to provide further insight on the dynamics of the molecular moieties, i.e. the MA cations.

Experimental

Synthetic procedures

General procedure for synthesis of methylammonium-d$_2$ tribromide (deuterium enrichment). Hydrobromic acid (47% - 4 mL) and deuterium oxide (4 mL) are stirred during one hour. The solution is cooled to 2°C before adding methylamine 2.0M in methanol (5mL, 2 mmol). The mixture is stirred during 2 hours at 2°C, before being concentrated in vacuum. The powder is rinsed with diethyl ether and dried in oven at 50°C during 3 hours.

General procedure for synthesis of methylammonium-d$_2$ lead tribromide. To a colourless solution of lead bromide (367 mg, 1 mmol) in DMF (10 mL), methyl bromide (white powder - 115 mg, 1 mmol) is added. The solution remains colourless. The agitation is extended during 15 mn before evaporation of solvent. The resulting orange powder is successively washed with acetone and diethyl ether. The orange powder is dried at 60°C during 1hour. Yield: 97% (469 mg).

General procedure for synthesis of methylammonium lead triiodide / CH$_3$NH$_3$PbI$_3$. To a colourless solution of lead iodide (922 mg, 2 mmol) in GBL (10 mL), methyl iodide (white powder - 318 mg, 2 mmol) is added. The yellow solution is stirred during 5 mn before evaporation of solvent. The resulting black powder is successively washed with acetone and diethyl ether. The orange powder is dried at 60°C during 1hour. Yield: 85% (1.05 g).

General procedure for synthesis of methylammonium lead tribromide / CH$_3$NH$_3$PbBr$_3$. To a colourless solution of lead bromide (734 mg, 2 mmol) in DMF (20 mL), methyl bromide (white powder - 224 mg, 2 mmol) is added. The solution remains colourless. The agitation is extended during 5 mn before evaporation of solvent. The resulting orange powder is successively washed with acetone and diethyl ether. The orange powder is dried at 60°C during 1hour. Yield: 82% (790 mg).
General procedure for synthesis of methylammonium lead trichloride / CH₃NH₃PbCl₃. To a colourless solution of lead chloride (973 mg, 3.5 mmol) in DMSO (30 mL), methyl chloride (white powder – 263.5 mg, 3.5 mmol) is added. The solution remains colourless. The agitation is extended during 5 min after complete solubilisation, and then the solvent is removed. The resulting white powder is successively washed with acetone and diethyl ether. The white powder is dried at 60°C during 1 hour. Yield: 84% (1.04 g).

General procedure for synthesis of methylammonium lead dibromide iodide / CH₃NH₃PbIBr₂. To a colourless solution of lead bromide (367 mg, 1 mmol) in DMF (10 mL), methyl iodide (white powder – 159 mg, 1 mmol) is added. The solution becomes yellow instantaneously. The agitation is extended during 5 min before evaporation of the solvent. The resulting maroon powder is successively washed with acetone and diethyl ether. The maroon powder is dried at 60°C during 1 hour. Yield: 53% (280 mg).

NMR spectroscopy

Room temperature solid-state NMR for ¹H, ¹³C, ²⁰⁷Pb, ⁷⁹Br. Magic Angle Spinning (MAS) solid-state NMR experiments were performed on a Bruker Avance III 600 Sb spectrometer (magnetic field: 14T) operating at Larmor frequencies of 600.1 MHz for ¹H, 150.9 MHz for ¹³C, 125.5 MHz for ²⁰⁷Pb and 150.3 MHz for ⁷⁹Br. Solid-state NMR spectra were recorded using a 3.2 mm MAS (Magic Angle Spinning) double resonance probehead, and MAS frequencies were set to 5 kHz for ¹H and ¹³C and 22 kHz for ²⁰⁷Pb and ⁷⁹Br. Longitudinal and transverse relaxation times, T₁ and T₂, were measured using a saturation/recovery sequence and a 20 spin-echo, respectively. Those measurements made us certain that using a recycle delay set to 1 s is long enough to ensure a full relaxation of the spins system. ¹H and ²⁰⁷Pb were acquired using a 90° single pulse corresponding to a radio frequencies of 114 kHz and 58 kHz, respectively. To avoid lineshape distortion due to the quadrupolar effect, ⁷⁹Br spectrum was acquired using a single pulse corresponding to a flip angle of 6°. Cross polarisation (CP) ¹³C spectra were perform using a ¹H to ¹³C transfer delay set to 2 ms. A proton decoupling pulse (46 kHz) was applied during the acquisition. Static ²⁰⁷Pb NMR experiments were performed on a Bruker Avance I 300 WB spectrometer (7T) operating at Larmor frequency (62.7 MHz) using a 4 mm MAS double resonance probehead. In order to avoid baseline distortion, static NMR spectra were measured using a spin echo sequence. The echo delay is set to 6.7 μs, 90° pulse to 2.2 μs and recycle delay to 1 s. Whenever possible, static experiments were preferred instead of MAS, to avoid possible degradation of the sample caused by the light beam used to detect the rotational speed of the rotor and/or the sample heating due to frictions occurring in fast spinning MAS rotors. In addition, ¹H spectra were conducted regularly to check the quality of the samples. ¹H and ¹³C chemical shifts were referenced to TMS. ²⁰⁷Pb and ⁷⁹Br chemical shifts were referenced to Pb(NO₃)₂ and a solution 0.01M of NaBr in D₂O, respectively. Fits were performed using the dmfit software.⁷⁹ Noteworthy, the theory of lineshape modification and relaxation time analysis in NMR, in the presence of dynamics, involves only the reorientation of the NMR tensors. As such, our results will not be affected by diffusion of species, if any.

Room temperature solid-state NMR for ¹⁴N. ¹⁴N NMR spectra were performed on a 600 Varian spectrometer (14T) operating at Larmor frequency of 43.3 MHz using a 9.5 mm rotors. Single pulse MAS spectra were acquired using a 30° flip angle, a recycle delay set at 1 s and a MAS frequency set 3.5 kHz. Temperature experiments were done from 233K to room temperature. For each temperature, the longitudinal relaxation time T₁ was measured using a saturation/recovery sequence. ¹⁴N chemical shifts were referenced to NH₄Cl.

Variable temperature solid-state NMR: ¹H, ¹³C low temperature NMR experiments were performed on a Bruker Avance I 300 WB spectrometer (magnetic field: 7T) operating at Larmor frequencies of 46 MHz for ¹H. To allow low temperature measurements, the shims were removed and replaced by an Oxford cryostat. Deuterated hybrid perovskite was packed in a 6 mm Teflon tube and placed in a homemade very low temperature probe (up to 4K). ¹H spectra were recorded under static condition using a solid echo sequence and VOCS.⁸³ The 90° pulse corresponds to a RF field of 27.5 kHz and the echo delay was set to 150 μs. Temperature was set using an Oxford temperature regulating system using liquid nitrogen as cryogenic fluid.

Computational details. Calculations on CH₃NH₃PbBr₃ were carried out using the CASTEP 6.0 DFT code that explicitly describes the crystalline structure of the compounds using periodic boundary conditions.⁸³,⁸⁴ The orthorhombic crystal structure of CH₃NH₃PbBr₃ determined by Swainson and coworkers was considered.²⁰ Only Hydrogen atoms were free to relax. The exchange-correlation interaction was described within the generalized gradient approximation (GGA) of Perdew, Burke, and Ernzerhof.⁸⁵ All ultra-soft pseudopotentials (US-PP) were generated using the OTF-ultrasoft pseudo-potential generator included in CASTEP 6.0. The PAW formalism was used to calculate the EFG tensors from the pseudodensity.⁸⁶,⁸⁷ The EFG tensor is traceless; i.e. its eigenvalues (Vₓₓ, Vᵧᵧ, and Vzz) obey Vₓₓ + Vᵧᵧ + Vzz = 0. We used the following conventions for the quadrupolar coupling constant C and the asymmetry parameter nₑC: C = eQ/Vₓₓ and nₑC = (Vₓₓ − Vᵧᵧ)/Vzz with |Vₓₓ| ≥ |Vᵧᵧ| ≥ |Vzz|. A quadrupolar moment Q for ¹H equal to 2.86 × 10⁻²⁹ m⁴ was used. All calculations were proven to converge in NMR values with a cutoff energy of 800 eV. The Monkhorst–Pack k-point grid density used was densified until convergence.⁸⁸ Relativistic effects were included for all elements during the US-PP generation by solving the scalar relativistic equation of Koelling and Harmon.⁸⁹ Non-linear core corrections have been applied to all atoms.⁹⁰ X-ray powder diffraction. The pattern of CH₃NH₃PbBr₃ was collected at room temperature using a PANalytical Empyrean diffractometer, with the Cu Kα radiation (Kα₁ = 1.5406 Å, Kα₂ = 1.5444 Å) selected with the Bragg-Brentano HD device (flat multilayer X-ray mirror) from PANalytical.

Results and discussion

⁷⁹Br NMR
Chlorine, bromine and iodine are all quadrupolar nuclei (>1/2). Among all the three halogen nuclei probed, significant NMR signal was only obtained for $^{79}$Br in MAPbBr$_3$. We were not able to record any $^{127}$I NMR spectra from MAPbI$_3$. The later is in the tetragonal phase at room temperature and presumably presents a large quadrupolar interaction, preventing its acquisition by standard NMR techniques.

The $^{79}$Br spectrum is sketched in Figure 1. It presents a single narrow resonance located at 49.5 ppm. This spectrum does not exhibit any feature of a quadrupolar interaction confirming the high symmetry of the bromine site and the cubic structure of MAPbBr$_3$ at room temperature. In the case of compounds with lower symmetry crystal structures, the high quadrupolar moment of $^{79}$Br often gives rise to highly complex NMR lineshapes. In the present work, we did not investigate further $^{79}$Br NMR in MAPbBr$_3$. However, we suggest the use of high field $^{79}$Br NMR (18T or more) experiments to reduce the second order quadrupolar linewidth. In addition, $^{79/81}$Br NQR experiments may be relevant to investigate distributions of bromine in mixed halide perovskites.

$^{207}$Pb NMR

$^{207}$Pb is a spin-½ nucleus presenting a large range of chemical shift (at least 5000 ppm) and usually large chemical shift anisotropies. It has already been employed for the characterisation of inorganic materials, but not in lead-based hybrid perovskites to the best of our knowledge.

There are major interests in using $^{207}$Pb NMR as a probe in the present context of hybrid perovskites. Even though the materials used for practical applications contain various chemical substitutions on the organic and halogen parts of the structure, lead is still massively used as a metal centre. Therefore $^{207}$Pb NMR spectroscopy would be central to evaluate locally the structural effect of the various substitutions. Furthermore, the lead ions are playing a key role in the density of states at the Fermi level since VB is dominantly controlled by a combination of lead s-orbitals and halide p-orbitals, and the CB relies mainly on the lead p-orbitals. Consequently the evolution of lead NMR chemical shift is directly related to the band structure at the Fermi level.

Static $^{207}$Pb spectra are sketched in Figure 2. $^{207}$Pb NMR appears to be highly sensitive to the chemical composition of MAPbX$_3$ compounds. Noteworthy, the $^{207}$Pb spectrum of PbI$_2$ has recently been reported. From the spectrum shown in Figure 2, we can conclude on the absence of any PbI$_2$ impurity in our MAPbI$_3$ powders. Static and MAS (Figure S1) spectra exhibit single lines consistent with a single lead site in the perovskite structure.

![Figure 1. $^{79}$Br MAS NMR spectrum obtained at 14T on MAPbBr$_3$.](image)

![Figure 2. $^{207}$Pb NMR spectra obtained at 7 T for MAPbCl$_3$ (a), MAPbBr$_3$ (b) and MAPbI$_3$ (c).](image)
whether or not a distribution of chemical shifts (B) or changes of the chemical shift tensor related to the dynamics (T) are at work. Moreover, these results suggest that $^{207}$Pb NMR spectroscopy should provide an appropriate tool to investigate mixed compositions.

Figure 3. $^{207}$Pb NMR spectra obtained at 7 T for MAPbCl$_3$ (a), MAPbBr$_3$ (b) and MAPbI$_3$ (c).

In order to provide a proof of concept, we further investigate a mixed halide solid solution, namely a powder of MAPbBr$_3$I. The $^{207}$Pb NMR spectrum shown Figure 3 exhibits an NMR signal with two components, the first one at 795 ppm and a second one at 347 ppm. The later corresponds to the position of the signal obtained for the MAPbBr$_3$ powder. This raises the question of whether the I/Br distribution is homogeneous. To find out whether the MAPbBr$_3$I powder undergoes phase separation, we subsequently performed an X-Ray diffraction (XRD) analysis. Indexing the XRD powder diffraction pattern (Figure S2) clearly evidences that MAPbBr$_3$I is a phase pure product, with a cubic unit cell parameter of 6.0095(7) Å. Thus, it belongs to a solid solution, with no indication of the presence of the MAPbI$_3$ and MAPbBr$_3$ poles.

For the interpretation of the $^{207}$Pb NMR spectrum of MAPbBr$_3$, two facts should be kept in mind. Firstly, we may stress here that the spectrometer used to record the $^{207}$Pb spectrum of the MAPbBr$_3$I powder has a filament lamp left on continuously. Thus, possible phase separation (MAPbI$_3$ and MAPbBr$_3$) during the NMR acquisition followed by a return to a solid solution MAPbBr$_3$I single phase cannot fully be ruled out. Secondly, the significantly lower $T_2$ relaxation time of MAPbI$_3$ as compared to MAPbBr$_3$I (Table 1) hampers any quantitative analysis of the $^{207}$Pb spectrum. As a matter of fact, the Hahn echo experiment overestimates the intensities of the species presenting the largest $T_2$ relaxation.

Despite these limitations that may be circumvented by using alternative equipment, this result shows the complementarity of the structural studies performed by XRD and solid state NMR. The diffraction measurement reveals a long-range order averaged out among the sample volume, leading to an average cubic unit cell. On the contrary, the $^{207}$Pb NMR experiment gives a much more local description. For MAPbBr$_3$I, it allows to distinguish between the lead atoms connected to six bromine ions and those connected to both iodine and bromine. Clearly, the detailed understanding of the local structure of solid solutions, including their possible degradation under irradiation, requires complementary experimental and theoretical investigations, which are beyond the scope of the present work.

Light nuclei NMR results

$^1$H NMR experiments were carried out at 14 T under MAS conditions. Spectra are shown in Figure 4. For the three MAPbX$_3$ compounds, spectra exhibit two signals corresponding to NH$_3$ (about 6.5ppm) and CH$_3$ (about 3.5 ppm) protons. These results are consistent with those carried out at 9.4 T by Baikie and coworkers. Moreover, the increase of the apparent linewidth is connected to the increase of the halogen mass. Several spinning sidebands (SSb) are observed for each member of the MAPbX$_3$ series. Since the proton residual dipolar coupling cannot be neglected in this case, the SSb pattern cannot be fitted in order to extract the chemical shift tensor, as it is commonly done for slow MAS spectra. Nevertheless, the SSb pattern is identical for the three MAPbX$_3$ compounds and does not appear discriminant for structural phase identification.

$^{13}$C CPMAS NMR analysis (insert in Figure 4) is consistent with the presence of methyl groups. The isotropic chemical shift is almost identical (about 31 ppm) for all the MAPbX$_3$ series. The weak signal observed by CPMAS was recorded using a relatively long CP experiment (14h). The difficulty to employ the CP experiment is probably due to a small residual dipolar coupling indicative of a fast dynamics of the MA cations at room temperature.

Figure 4. $^1$H MAS NMR spectra obtained at 14 T under MAS condition for MAPbCl$_3$ (a), MAPbBr$_3$ (b) and MAPbI$_3$ (c). Spinning sidebands are marked with asterisks. Insert: $^{13}$C CPMAS spectra obtained on MAPbBr$_3$.
signals, particularly in the case of solid-state compounds that have interesting structural dynamics.\textsuperscript{73-74}

We performed \(^{14}\text{N}\) MAS NMR experiments on MAPbCl\(_3\) at different temperatures, from 233K to 303K. The experimental spectra are sketched in Figure 5. In this temperature range, the spectrum presents a single isotropic resonance (arrow) located at 7 ppm and a SSb pattern with a Lorentzian shape and a 4 kHz linewidth. When decreasing the temperature, the isotropic resonance seems to become slightly broader (insert of Figure 5).

![Figure 5](image)

**Figure 5.** \(^{14}\text{N}\) MQS NMR spectra obtained on MAPbCl\(_3\) from 233K to room temperature. Insert: focus on the isotropic resonance.

Concomitantly, the longitudinal relaxation time decreases significantly, from 280 ms to 83 ms (Table 2). This is a direct signature of the dynamics of the organic cation in the cubic phase. Assuming isotropic motion, namely an Arrhenius behaviour, would allow to extract the corresponding activation energy. However, consistently with earlier findings, we observed a non-Arrhenius behaviour that hinders the use of a simple BPP model for data analysis purposes.\textsuperscript{13}

Moreover, the isotropic lineshapes are consistent with an isotropic tumbling of the MA cations, at least down to 233 K. This is consistent with the lower transition temperature (T < 179K)\textsuperscript{15,17} of MAPbCl\(_3\), as compared to MAPbI\(_3\) and MAPbBr\(_3\), for the structural phase transition from the cubic Pm-3m phase to an ordered low temperature phase.

Besides, these results obtained under magic angle spinning conditions are consistent with former static experiments by Wasylishen and co-workers.\textsuperscript{13,14} They suggest that \(^{14}\text{N}\) NMR should provide an appropriate tool to further investigate the low temperature ordering expected in the MAPbX\(_3\) phases.

### Temperature-dependant \(^{2}\text{H}\) NMR

Deuterium NMR lineshape modulations is a well-established tool to investigate the dynamics of molecules in the solid state\textsuperscript{75-78}. To get insight in the dynamical behaviour of the MA cations, we use the dynamical modulation by the first order quadrupolar interaction on a partially deuterated MAPbBr\(_3\) powder. These deuterium NMR experiments were carried out from room temperature down to 25K. Corresponding spectra are shown Figures 6-8.

![Figure 6](image)

**Figure 6.** \(^{2}\text{H}\) static NMR spectra recorded on CH\(_3\)ND\(_3\)PbBr\(_3\) from room temperature to liquid He range temperature (down to 25 K).

In the cubic phase down to 233 K, the deuterium NMR lineshapes are fully isotropic, as already reported in the literature.\textsuperscript{13,14} These isotropic lineshapes recorded in the cubic phase are consistent with an overall orientation in a potential with cubic symmetry. In other words, it is consistent with a dynamical stochastic tumbling of the C-N axis and concomitant fast rotational motion of the methyl and ammonium rotors. Figure 7 highlights the changes in spectral lineshape between the cubic and the tetragonal phase. A small first order quadrupolar splitting arises that increases as temperature diminishes. This temperature evolution of the quadrupolar splitting can be associated with a reduction of the isotropic motion of the principal axis of the methylammonium cation. Using the Dmfit software,\textsuperscript{79} we extract the quadrupolar coupling constant (C\(_Q\)), which amounts to 4.1 kHz in the...
tetragonal phase at 190 K, and a vanishing asymmetry parameter ($\eta$) (Figure 8).

Figure 7. Zoom on the $^2$H static NMR spectra shown of figure 5. Comparison of the lineshapes recorded in the cubic and tetragonal phases.

A further temperature decrease allows investigating the orthorhombic phase, between 148 K and 25 K, using a helium cryostat. At 25 K, the deuterium $T_1$ seems to increase significantly making difficult the acquisition of spectra with good signal to noise ratio. The spectral lineshapes between 120 K and 25 K (Figure 6) clearly evidence much larger quadrupolar splitting than that observed in the tetragonal phase. However, this apparent quadrupolar splitting remains unchanged in the orthorhombic phase.

Figure 8. $^2$H static NMR spectra (blue lines) and corresponding fitting results (red lines) in the three different crystallographic structures (cubic at RT, tetragonal at $T=190$ K and orthorhombic at $T=50$ K) of MAPbBr$_3$.

To get a better insight, we can refer to DFT calculations of the electric field gradient (EFG). They allow evaluating the static contribution of the crystal packing on the quadrupolar lineshape. According to available crystallographic data, two different deuterium sites are predicted in the orthorhombic Pnma phase. However, the theoretical calculations yield very similar $C_Q$ values for the two sites, 188 kHz (multiplicity 1) and 190 kHz, as well as very low $\eta$ values (0.02). The spectral lineshapes deduced from the computed EFGs and measured experimentally are compared in Figure 9.

The obvious discrepancy between the computed static splitting and the experimental results, which is much larger than the one generally accepted between experimental and theoretical values, reflects the partial motional narrowing of the EFG. It ranges from $\sim$188-190 KHz to about 51 KHz (Figure 9). This discrepancy reveals the dramatic effect of the methylammonium dynamics at low temperature. Meanwhile, the apparent quadrupolar splitting remains constant in the orthorhombic phase (Figure 6). These data suggest a fixed orientation of the CN axis. As the apparent splitting remains much smaller than the splitting calculated by DFT in the absence of dynamics, our results further suggest the presence of a fast rotational dynamics of the terminal methyl and ammonium groups.

For a more complete understanding of the dynamical behaviour of the MA cation across the different structural phase transitions, one may refer to complementary experimental and theoretical findings. Unfortunately, direct experimental investigations of the MA cations in MAPbBr$_3$ by neutron scattering are scarce. Detailed studies by inelastic...
incoherent neutron scattering are available for MAPbI$_3$. Two quasi-elastic responses related to both MA tumbling dynamics and cation rotation around the C-N axis were described. The fast dynamics around the C–N axis at high temperature was reported to slow down at low temperature, but remaining active in the low temperature orthorhombic phase. This observation is in line with the spectral narrowing observed in the present work, when compared to the static computations (Figure 9).

In addition, the complex deuterium NMR line shapes (Figures 6-8) are compatible with previous theoretical predictions and recent experimental observations of an orientational glass behaviour in MAPbI$_3$. Such an orientational glassy state at low temperature is expected to be related to a disordered freezing of the MA tumbling motions, i.e., the C-N axis. A static and random distribution of C-N axis orientations may strongly perturb the rotational motions around the C-N axis leading to a distribution of local dynamics. This issue deserves further study, for example, by performing solid-state NMR on deuterated single crystals.

Conclusions

This paper reports on extensive high-resolution solid-state NMR studies of MAPbX$_3$ powders, X = I, Br and Cl. Light nuclei NMR analysis based on $^1$H, $^{13}$C and $^{15}$N are consistent with available data from the literature. The $^1$H magic angle spinning spectra of all three MAPbX$_3$ compounds are almost identical. It is thus not discriminant for structural phase identification. Since the cross polarisation transfer is relatively inefficient and due to its low natural abundance, $^{13}$C does not seem to be a relevant nucleus to probe hybrid perovskite structures. On the contrary, results obtained for $^{14}$N NMR in the cubic phase are promising. Combined to the recent developments on $^{14}$N NMR signal acquisition and understanding, this nucleus may represent an opportunity for further exploration of hybrid perovskites comprising at least one nitrogen atom, which is commonly found in the ammonium moiety of the organic cation.

We further show that among the halogen atoms, $^{79}$Br may be the most relevant to study local distortions and distributions of halogens in mixed halide perovskites using high field NMR (18 T or more) or NQR spectroscopy.

Besides, we demonstrate that $^{207}$Pb is highly sensitive to the nature of the halogen atom in MAPbX$_3$ compounds, with large differences in chemical shifts and linewidths. Our results strongly suggest that $^{207}$Pb NMR spectroscopy is an excellent probe for lead-based hybrid perovskites that may be particularly useful in the context of future investigations of solid solutions, such as those based on a mix of halogen anions.

Finally, temperature-depandent deuterium NMR conducted on MAPbBr$_3$ samples proved to be efficient to investigate the structural phase transitions, the progressive freezing of the dynamics of principle axis of the MA cations and, from comparison to DFT computed EFG, the remaining fast rotational dynamics of the terminal methyl and ammonium moieties. Although consistent with the existence of an orientational glassy behaviour at very low temperature, more research is needed to confirm this trend, such as solid-state NMR or neutron, Raman and Brillouin scattering on both hydrogenated and deuterated single crystals.

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Notes and references
