

(19)



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(11)

EP 0 955 305 B1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

(45) Date of publication and mention
of the grant of the patent:
26.10.2005 Bulletin 2005/43

(51) Int Cl.7: **C07F 17/00**, C08F 110/06,
C08F 4/64

(21) Application number: **99303430.5**

(22) Date of filing: **30.04.1999**

(54) Metallocene compound, and process for preparing polyolefin by using it

Metallocenverbindung, und Verfahren zur Herstellung von Polyolefine unter Verwendung dieser
Metallocenes, et leur utilisation dans un procédé pour la préparation de polyoléfines

(84) Designated Contracting States:
BE DE FR GB IT NL

(30) Priority: **06.05.1998 JP 12357698**

(43) Date of publication of application:
10.11.1999 Bulletin 1999/45

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- **CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 117, no. 10, 7 September 1992 (1992-09-07) Columbus, Ohio, US; abstract no. 91047, INOUE, NORIHIDE ET AL: "Syndiotactic polypropylene prepared with metallocene catalysts" XP002112169 & JP 04 080214 A (MITSUI TOATSU KAGAKU K. K., JAPAN) 1990**
- **ALT, HELMUT G. ET AL: "C₁-Bridged fluorenylidene cyclopentadienyliidene complexes of the type (C₁₃H₈-CR₁R₂-C₅H₃R)ZrCl₂ (R₁, R₂=alkyl, phenyl, alkenyl; R=H, alkyl, alkenyl, substituted silyl) as catalyst precursors for the polymerization of ethylene and propylene" J. ORGANOMET. CHEM. (1998), 568(1-2), 87-112, 1998, XP004146174**

Remarks:

The file contains technical information submitted after the application was filed and not included in this specification

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Description

[0001] The present invention relates to a novel metallocene compound, and a process for preparing a polyolefin polymerizing an olefin by the use of this metallocene compound. More specifically, it relates to a metallocene compound having a specific structure and a process for preparing a polyolefin, comprising the step of polymerizing an olefin by the use of the metallocene compound.

[0002] As homogeneous catalysts for olefin polymerization, catalytic systems containing the so-called metallocene compound are well known.

[0003] Processes for polymerizing olefins by the use of a catalytic system containing a usual metallocene compound have been improved from various angles.

[0004] In particular, a method for the stereoregular polymerization of an α -olefin has been variously improved since a report was made by W. Kaminsky et al. [Angew. Chem., Vol. 97, p. 507 (1985)].

[0005] As an improved example of such a method, there has been reported a metallocene compound having a C₂ symmetrical structure in which some hydrogen atoms on a cyclopentadienyl group constituting a ligand moiety of the metallocene compound are replaced with alkyl groups, and it has been prevalently attempted to improve the stereoregularity of an isotactic polymer obtained from the above-mentioned metallocene compound [Yamazaki et al., Chemistry Letters, p. 1853 (1989), and Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 268307/1992].

[0006] Furthermore, as similar attempts, many researches have been reported in which the stereoregularity of an olefin polymer is to be improved by a catalytic system including a metallocene compound which has an ethylenebis-indenyl derivative having the C₂ symmetrical structure as a ligand [e.g., Organometallics, Vol. 13, p. 954 (1994), and J. Organomet. Chem., Vol. 288, p. 63 (1985)].

[0007] On the other hand, J. A. Ewen has found that an α -olefin can be polymerized in a syndiotactic stereoregularity by a catalytic system containing a metallocene compound having a C_s symmetrical structure in which a cyclopentadienyl group and a fluorenyl group are linked with dimethylmethane bridge [J. Am. Chem. Soc., Vol. 110, p. 6255 (1988)]. In order to improve this metallocene compound, it has been attempted to further control the stereoregularity by introducing a 2,7-di-tert-butylfluorenyl group in place of the fluorenyl group (Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 69394/1992).

[0008] We are also aware of Alt, Helmut G et al. "Syndiospecific Polymerisation of Propylene with Special Regard for Different Bridge Substituents" in J. Organomet. Chem. (1996), 518 (1-2), 7-15, 1996 which describes catalyst precursors with C_s-symmetry and of the general formula

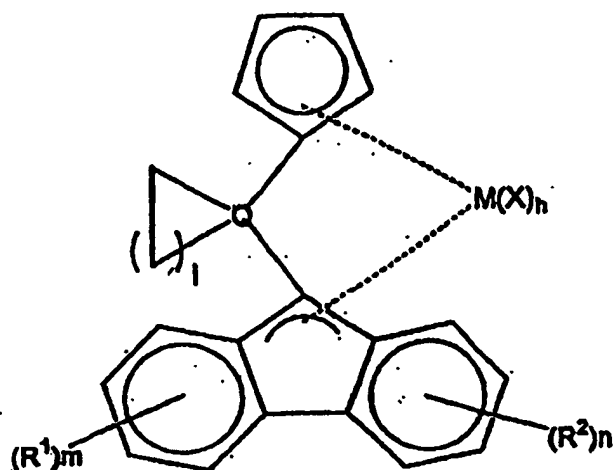


where n = 0.2; R = alkyl, aryl or hal; R', R'' = H, alkyl or aryl; and M = Zr or Hf. These precursors have been synthesised and characterised by NMR spectroscopy. Some such complexes can be activated by MAO and are useful catalysts for the syndiospecific polymerisation of propylene.

[0009] However, it is difficult to synthesize a syndiotactic α -olefin polymer having a high stereoregularity and a low molecular weight by the use of the metallocene compound having the C_s symmetrical structure under practical conditions of, for example, using a large amount of hydrogen, and accordingly it has been desired to further improve the metallocene compound.

[0010] For the purpose of solving the above-mentioned problems, the present inventors have intensively investigated a metallocene compound having a novel structure which is capable of synthesizing an α -olefin polymer, and a polymerization process in which this metallocene compound is used, and in consequence, the present invention has been completed.

[0011] That is to say, the first aspect of the present invention is directed to a process for preparing a polyolefin which comprises the step of polymerizing an olefin by use of a catalytic system containing a metallocene compound represented by formula [I] :



Formula [1]

wherein the metallocene has the formula given in claim 1.

[0012] The invention will now be described in more detail in the following description, and by way of Examples disclosed hereinafter. Accompanying Fig. 1 is an ^1H -NMR spectrum of the metallocene compound prepared according to Example 1.

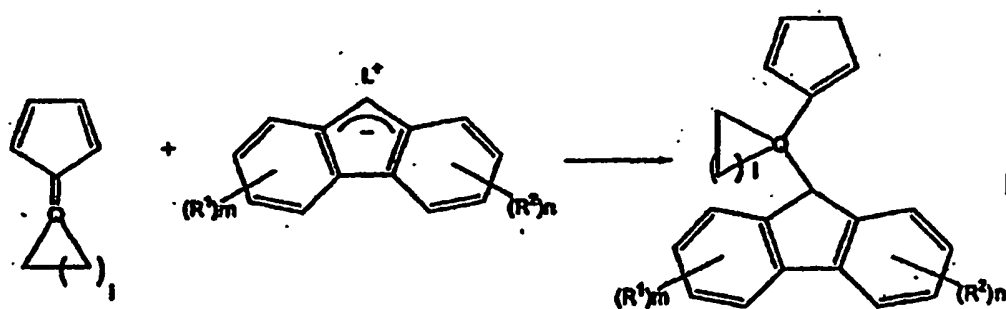
[0013] X of the Formula [1] is chlorine.

[0014] The alkyl group is tert-butyl.

[0015] Typical examples of the anionic ligand include organic phosphorus compounds such as trimethylphosphine, triethylphosphine, triphenylphosphine and diphenylmethylphosphine; alkoxy groups such as methoxy, tert-butoxy and phenoxy; and ethers such as tetrahydrofuran (hereinafter referred to as "THF"), diethyl ether, dioxane and 1,2-dimethoxyethane.

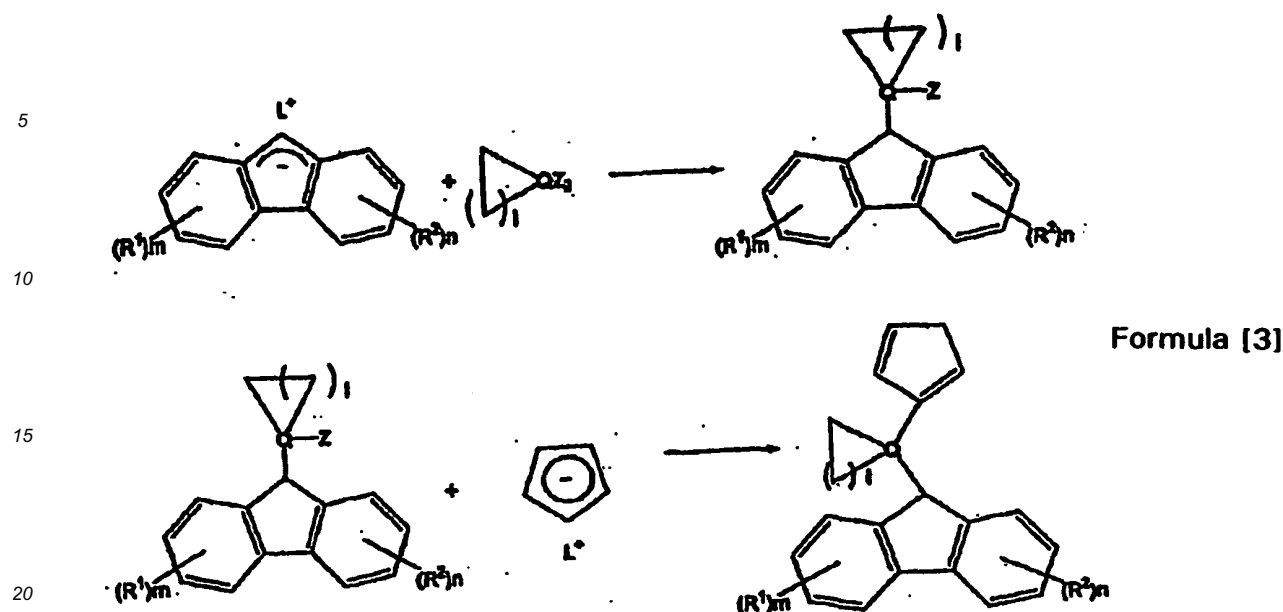
[0016] In the present invention, examples of the ligand which is a precursor of the metallocene compound represented by the Formula [1] include 1-cyclopentadienyl-1-(2,7-di-tert-butylfluorenyl)cyclohexane, 1-cyclopentadienyl-1-(3,6-di-tert-butylfluorenyl)-cyclohexane, 1-cyclopentadienyl-1-(2,7-di(trimethylsilyl)fluorenyl)cyclohexane, 1-cyclopentadienyl-1-(2,7-diphenyl-fluorenyl)cyclohexane.

[0017] In the present invention, no particular restriction is put on a preparation method of the ligand which is the precursor of the metallocene compound represented by the Formula [1], but for example, it can be synthesized in accordance with the following Formula [2] or [3].



Formula [2]

wherein R^1 and R^2 are each t-butyl; Q is carbon; L is an alkali metal; i is 4; n is 1; and m is 1.



wherein R^1 and R^2 is t-butyl; Q is carbon; L is an alkali metal; Z is a halogen; i is 4; n is 1; and m is 1.

[0018] Examples of the alkali metal which can be particularly preferably used in the above-mentioned reaction include lithium, sodium and potassium, and examples of the halogen include fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine.

[0019] The above-mentioned reaction can be carried out in the temperature range of -80°C to 200°C in an organic solvent, for example, an aliphatic hydrocarbon such as pentane, hexane, heptane, cyclohexane or decalin, an aromatic hydrocarbon such as benzene, toluene or xylene, or an ether such as THF, diethyl ether, dioxane or 1,2-dimethoxy ethane.

[0020] Furthermore, the ligand which is the precursor of the metallocene compound of the formula [1] obtained by the reaction of the formula [2] or [3] is brought into contact with an alkali metal hydride or an organic alkali metal in an organic solvent such as the above-mentioned aliphatic hydrocarbon, aromatic hydrocarbon or ether in the temperature range of -80°C to 200°C , thereby forming a di-alkali metal salt.

[0021] Examples of the alkali metal which can be used in the above-mentioned reaction include lithium, sodium and potassium, and examples of the alkali metal hydride include sodium hydride and potassium hydride.

[0022] The metallocene compound of the formula [1] can be synthesized by reacting the di-alkali metal salt of the ligand with a halide of a metal selected from the group 4 of the periodic table.

[0023] Typical examples of the halide of the metal selected from the group 4 of the periodic table include fluorides, chlorides, bromides and iodides of trivalent and tetravalent titaniums, complexes of these compounds and ethers such as THF, diethyl ether, dioxane and 1,2-dimethoxyethane tetrafluoride, tetrachloride, tetrabromide and tetraiodide of zirconium and ether complexes thereof, and tetrafluoride, tetrachloride, tetrabromide and tetraiodide of hafnium and ether complexes thereof.

[0024] The reaction of the di-alkali metal salt with the halide of the metal in the group 4 of the periodic table can be carried out preferably in an organic solvent in the reaction temperature range of -80°C to 200°C by using these materials preferably in equimolar amounts.

[0025] Examples of the preferable usable organic solvent include aliphatic hydrocarbons such as pentane, hexane, heptane, cyclohexane and decalin, aromatic hydrocarbons such as benzene, toluene and xylene, ethers such as THF, diethyl ether, dioxane and dimethoxy ethane, and halogenated hydrocarbons such as dichloromethane and chloroform.

[0026] The metallocene compound represented by the formula [1] is cyclohexylidene (cyclopentadienyl) (2,7-di-tert-butylfluorenyl) zirconium dichloride.

[0027] Examples of the olefin, which is to be polymerized in the presence of the catalytic system including the metallocene compound represented by the formula [1] in the present invention, include α -olefins (inclusive of ethylene) having 2 to 20 carbon atoms, preferably α -olefins having 2 to 10 carbon atoms. Typical examples of the olefins include ethylene, propylene, 1-butene, 3-methyl-1-butene, 1-pentene, 4-methyl-1-pentene, 1-hexene, vinylcyclohexane and styrene.

[0028] In this invention, moreover, the olefins can further include dienes having 4 to 20 carbon atoms such as butadiene, 1,4-pentadiene, 1,5-hexadiene and 1,4-hexadiene.

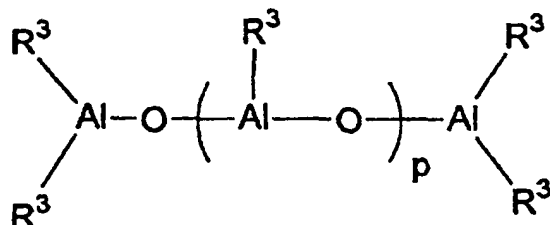
[0029] In addition, the olefins in this invention can also include cyclic olefins such as dicyclopentadiene, norbornene,

methylnorbornene, tetracyclododecene and methyltetracyclododecene, and silicon-containing olefins such as allyltrimethylsilane and vinyltrimethylsilane.

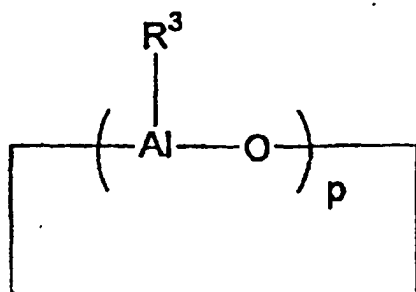
[0030] These olefins may be homopolymerized singly or copolymerized in a combination of two or more thereof.

[0031] In the present invention, there can be used a cocatalyst which is usually used as an olefin polymerization catalyst together with the metallocene compound.

[0032] In the present invention, as an organic aluminoxane which can be used together for the polymerization of the olefin by the use of the metallocene compound represented by the formula [1], there can be used a compound represented by the formula [4] or [5]



formula [4]



formula [5]

wherein R^3 may be the same or different, and it is an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an aryl group having 6 to 18 carbon atoms, or hydrogen; and p is an integer of 2 to 50, preferably 10 to 35.

[0033] In the polymerization of the olefin, a use ratio of the organic aluminoxane represented by the formula [4] or [5] to the metallocene compound represented by the formula [1] is usually such that a molar ratio of aluminum/the metallocene compound is in the range of 1 to 10,000.

[0034] In the case that the above-mentioned organic aluminoxane is used, an organic aluminum compound having 1 to 20 carbon atoms can be used together, and in this case, the employment of a relatively small amount of the aluminoxane permits obtaining a good performance. A use ratio of the organic aluminum compound to the metallocene compound represented by the formula [1] is usually such that a molar ratio of aluminum/the metallocene compound is in the range of 1 to 10,000.

[0035] Examples of such an organic aluminum compound include trimethyl aluminum, triethyl aluminum, tripropyl aluminum, triisopropyl aluminum, tri-*n*-butyl aluminum, triisobutyl aluminum, tri-*sec*-butyl aluminum, dimethyl aluminum chloride, diethyl aluminum chloride, dipropyl aluminum chloride, diisopropyl aluminum chloride, di-*n*-butyl aluminum chloride, diisobutyl aluminum chloride and di-*sec*-butyl aluminum chloride.

[0036] Furthermore, the metallocene compound represented by the formula [1] and the organic aluminoxane represented by the formula [4] or [5] which can be used in the present invention, when used, may be brought into contact with a carrier which is insoluble in an inert organic solvent of a hydrocarbon such as pentane, hexane, heptane, benzene or toluene.

[0037] Examples of the usable carrier include inorganic oxides and organic polymers which are insoluble in an inert organic solvent having a functional group.

[0038] In the present invention, as the inorganic oxide which can be used in the preparation of a solid catalyst component obtained by bringing the organic aluminoxane represented by the formula [4] or [5] or the metallocene compound into contact with the inorganic oxide, there can be preferably utilized an oxide having voids therein or an oxide having relatively large pores and hence a large surface area.

[0039] Examples of the oxide include SiO_2 , Al_2O_3 , CaO , Na_2O , K_2O , MgO , MnO_m (m is 1 or 2), TiO_2 and ZrO_2 . In addition, hollow inorganic oxides and gels of oxides can also be utilized.

[0040] In general, the diameter of the inorganic oxide is preferably in the range of about $1\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ to about 0.1 mm .

[0041] Above all, an oxide including silica gel or alumina is preferable, because such a kind of oxide permits a large amount of the organic aluminosilicate to be supported thereon.

[0042] Usually, the inorganic oxide is previously calcined before brought into contact with the organic aluminosilicate, and the thus dried inorganic oxide is then used. However, the anhydrous inorganic oxide including 10% by weight or less of adsorbed water is also acceptable.

[0043] The above-mentioned solid catalyst component can be obtained by bringing the organic aluminosilicate for use in the present invention into contact with the inorganic oxide. That is to say, concretely, the solid catalyst component can be obtained by suspending the inorganic oxide in an alkane, an aromatic hydrocarbon, an ether or a halogenated hydrocarbon which is an organic solvent inert to the organic aluminosilicate, and then mixing the resultant suspension with the organic aluminosilicate at a temperature of 50 to 200°C.

[0044] In this case, the contact amount of the organic aluminosilicate is at least in excess of a predetermined amount of the organic aluminosilicate to be supported on the inorganic oxide, and it is 1.5 times or more, preferably twice or more as much as the predetermined amount of the organic aluminosilicate. If this amount of the organic aluminosilicate is less than 1.5 times, the sufficiently catalytic activity cannot be obtained inconveniently.

[0045] After the organic aluminosilicate has been brought into contact with the inorganic oxide, the unreacted organic aluminosilicate is separated from the obtained solid catalyst component. No particular restriction is put on a technique for this separation, but there can be utilized usual filtration or decantation in which a supernatant obtained by still standing is removed. The thus separated solid catalyst component may be further washed with an inert organic solvent, as needed.

[0046] Alternatively, the organic aluminosilicate represented by the formula [4] or [5] in the present invention can be brought into contact with an organic polymer having a functional group to prepare the solid catalyst component, but examples of the functional group contained in this organic polymer include aldehyde, carboxyl, ketones, carboxycarbonyls (dicarboxylic anhydrides), esters, halogenated carbonyls, amides and imides.

[0047] Furthermore, as the organic polymer having the functional group which can be used in the present invention, there can be utilized the following polymer (1), (2) and (3).

(1) A polymer obtained by (co)polymerizing a monomer(s) having the functional group.

(2) A polymer obtained by grafting or graft-polymerizing a monomer having the functional group to a polymer having no functional group.

(3) A polymer obtained by modifying a polymer with a compound having the functional group or a precursor of the functional group.

[0048] These polymer will be described in more detail. Examples of the monomer having the functional group for use in the polymerization of the organic polymer of the above-mentioned (1) include, but are not limited to, acrylic acids such as methacrylic acid and acrylic acid; acrylates such as methyl methacrylate and methyl acrylate; acrylamides such as methacrylamide, acrylamide and crotonamide; vinyl compounds such as vinyl acetate, methylvinyl ketone, acryloyl chloride and acrylaldehyde; lactones such as β -propiolactone; lactams such as ϵ -caprolactam; isocyanates such as tetramethylene diisocyanate, hexamethylene diisocyanate and octamethylene diisocyanate; N-carboxyamino acid anhydrides such as β -benzylaspartic anhydride and 4-benzylloxazolid-2,5-dione; monocarboxylic acids such as ϵ -aminocaproic acid and ω -aminoundecanoic acid; carboxylic anhydrides such as maleic anhydride, itaconic anhydride, phthalic anhydride and pyromellitic anhydride; amines such as hexamethylenediamine, nonamethylenediamine and phenylenediamine; dicarboxylic acids such as adipic acid, maleic acid and itaconic acid; halofolmylic acids such as adipic acid dichloride and phthalic acid dichloride; esters such as dimethyl terephthalate; and alcohols and phenols such as ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, butanediol, hexamethylene glycol and bisphenol A.

[0049] The organic polymer of the above-mentioned (1) can be obtained by subjecting one of these monomers or a combination of two or more thereof, or a combination of any of the above-mentioned monomers and a monomer having no functional group, to polymerization or copolymerization such as radical polymerization, cationic polymerization, anionic polymerization, transition metal catalytic polymerization, ring opening polymerization, polyaddition reaction, addition condensation reaction or polycondensation reaction.

[0050] Examples of the monomer having no functional group include α -olefins, styrenes, epoxy group-containing monomers and ether group-containing monomers.

[0051] The organic polymer of the above-mentioned (2) obtained by grafting or graft-polymerizing the monomer having the functional group is an organic polymer obtained by grafting or graft-polymerizing a dicarboxylic acid or the like to a polymer having no functional group in accordance with a reaction such as radical reaction or the Friedel-Crafts reaction.

[0052] Examples of the above-mentioned polymer having no functional group include polyethylene, polypropylene, ethylene-propylene copolymer, polybutene, ethylene-butene copolymer, ethylene-propylene-butene copolymer, polyisobutene, polypentene, poly(4-methylpentene), polynorbornene, polybutadiene, polyisoprene, polystyrene, poly

(α -methylstyrene), polyethylene oxide, polypropylene oxide, polytetrahydrofuran and polysiloxane.

[0053] The above-mentioned polymer can be obtained by grafting or graft-polymerizing, for example, any of acrylic acids such as methacrylic acid and acrylic acid; acrylates such as methyl methacrylate, 3-methacryloxypropyltrimethoxysilane and methyl acrylate; acrylamides such as methacrylamide, acrylamide and crotonamide; vinyl compounds such as vinyl acetate, methyl vinyl ketone, acryloyl chloride and acrylaldehyde; haloformyls such as acetyl chloride, adipic acid dichloride and phthalic acid dichloride; carboxylic anhydrides such as acetic anhydride, maleic anhydride and itaconic anhydride; and dicarboxylic acids such as maleic acid and itaconic acid, to a polymer having no functional group in accordance with the radical reaction, the Friedel-Crafts reaction or the like.

[0054] Furthermore, the polymer (3) obtained by modifying the polymer with the compound having the functional group or the precursor of the functional group is a partially modified organic polymer obtained by subjecting a polymer such as polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinylpyridine, nitrated polystyrene, polyacrylonitrile or cellulose to a reaction such as esterification reaction, oxidation reaction, reduction reaction or acylation reaction.

[0055] Preferable examples of the above-mentioned organic polymer having the functional group include polyolefins such as polyethylene and polypropylene obtained by grafting or graft-polymerizing maleic anhydride, itaconic anhydride, methacrylic acid, acrylic acid, methyl methacrylate and methyl acrylate in accordance with radical reaction.

[0056] In particular, grafted or graft polymerized polyolefins such as polyethylene and polypropylene obtained by grafting maleic anhydride are preferable because of easy synthesis.

[0057] As techniques for preparing the solid catalyst component by bringing the organic aluminosilicate into contact with the organic polymer having the functional group for use in the present invention, there are the following methods (I), (II) and (III).

(I) A method of bringing the organic aluminosilicate into contact with the organic polymer having the functional group dissolved in a heated inert organic solvent.

(II) A method of bringing the organic aluminosilicate into contact with the organic polymer having the functional group suspended in an inert organic solvent.

(III) A method of bringing the organic aluminosilicate into contact with the powdery organic polymer having the functional group.

[0058] The inert organic solvent which can be used here is an alkane, an aromatic hydrocarbon, an ether or a halogenated hydrocarbon compound, and it is preferably an alkane having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, an aromatic hydrocarbon compound having 6 to 20 carbon atoms, an ether having 2 to 20 carbon atoms, or a halogenated hydrocarbon having 1 to 20 carbon atoms. Typical examples of the alkane include pentane, heptane, octane, isobutane, neopentane, cyclopentane and decalin; examples of the aromatic hydrocarbon compound include benzene, toluene and xylene; examples of the ether include diethyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, 1,2-dimethoxyethane and dioxane; and examples of the halogenated hydrocarbon include dichloromethane and chloroform. Moreover, the inert organic solvent may be a mixture of some of these compounds.

[0059] In the above mentioned method (I), the organic polymer having the functional group, which is insoluble in an inactive organic solvent at room temperature, is heated and dissolved in the inert organic solvent at a temperature of 40°C to 250°C, preferably 60°C to 200°C, and the resultant solution is then mixed with the organic aluminosilicate, whereby both the components can be brought into contact with each other.

[0060] Then, a poor solvent is added to the solution which has been subjected to the contact treatment, thereby causing precipitation, and the resultant precipitate is collected by filtration. If necessary, the precipitate may be washed with a solvent prior to its use. The solvent is removed therefrom, and the precipitate may further be pulverized by a vibration mill, a ball mill or the like.

[0061] In the above mentioned method (II), the organic polymer having the functional group is suspended in the inert organic solvent, and the resultant suspension is mixed with the organic aluminosilicate at a temperature of -80°C to 200°C, preferably -20°C to 150°C, whereby both the components can be brought into contact with each other. The suspension may then be washed prior to its use. Afterward, a poor solvent may be added to the suspension which has been subjected to the contact treatment, and it may be then used.

[0062] Furthermore, the solvent may be removed from the suspension, and the solvent-free suspension is then pulverized by a vibration mill, a ball mill or the like prior to its use.

[0063] In the above mentioned method (III), the powdery organic polymer having the functional group may be mixed with the organic aluminosilicate substantially in the absence of any solvent at a temperature of -80°C to 200°C, or preferably -20°C to 150°C by a mixing machine or a pulverizer such as a mixer or a mill, whereby these materials can be brought into contact with each other, and this mixture may be then used. The powder thus obtained may further be suspended in a poor solvent.

[0064] Moreover, the solid catalyst component obtained by any of the above-mentioned methods (I) to (III) which can be used in the present invention may be washed with an inert organic solvent as occasion demands.

[0065] A contact amount ratio between the organic aluminosilane and the organic polymer obtained by any of the above-mentioned methods (I) to (III) which can be used in the present invention is such that a mol number of aluminum contained in the organic aluminosilane is in the range of 1×10^{-5} to 0.1 mol, preferably 1×10^{-4} to 0.01 mol with respect to 1 g of the organic polymer.

[0066] The organic polymer contains the functional group for use in the synthesis of the solid catalyst component.

[0067] In the present invention, the ratio of the organic aluminosilane represented by the formula [4] or [5], or the solid catalyst component with respect to the metallocene compound represented by the formula [1] is such that a mol number (aluminum/a transition metal) of aluminum contained in the organic aluminosilane or the organic aluminosilane present in the solid catalyst component with respect to a mol number of the transition metal in the metallocene compound is in the range of 1 to 10000, preferably 10 to 2000.

[0068] The solid catalyst component can be obtained by bringing the organic aluminosilane into contact with the organic polymer having the functional group, or alternatively by bringing the organic aluminosilane into contact with an inorganic oxide.

[0069] When the olefin is polymerized with the metallocene compound represented by the formula [1] in the present invention, the metallocene compound to be used may be converted into a cationic compound, and an ionic compound which can produce a stable paired anionic species may be used. In this case, an organic aluminum compound is preferably used together.

[0070] Typical examples of the ionic compound include carbenium boranes, metal boranes and ammonium boranes such as triphenylcarbeniumtetrakis(pentafluorophenyl) borate, ferroceniumtetrakis(pentafluorophenyl) borate, N,N-dimethyl-ammoniumtetrakis(pentafluorophenyl) borate, tri-n-butyl-ammoniumtetrakis(pentafluorophenyl) borate, triethylammoniumtetrakis(phenyl) borate and tri-n-butylammoniumtetra-(phenyl) borate.

[0071] In addition, for example, compounds exemplified in Japanese PCT Patent Application Laid-Open Nos. 501950/1989 and 502036/1989 can also be used.

[0072] The molar ratio of the ionic compound with respect to the metallocene compound is such that the ionic compound/the metallocene compound is in the range of 0.1 to 10.

[0073] Furthermore, the above-mentioned organic aluminum compound which can be used herein has 1 to 20 carbon atoms, and examples of the organic aluminum compound include trimethylaluminum, triethylaluminum, tripropylaluminum, triisopropylaluminum, tri-n-butylaluminum, triisobutylaluminum, tri-sec-butylaluminum, dimethylaluminum chloride, diethylaluminum chloride, dipropylaluminum chloride, diisopropylaluminum chloride, di-n-butylaluminum chloride, diisobutylaluminum chloride and di-sec-butylaluminum chloride.

[0074] The molar ratio of the organic aluminum compound with respect to the metallocene compound is such that the organic aluminum compound/the metallocene compound is in the range of 1 to 10,000.

[0075] In the present invention, the polymerization of the olefin can be carried out by any of a usual solvent polymerization, a bulk polymerization and a gaseous phase polymerization. A polymerization temperature is usually in the range of -100 to 200°C, preferably -20 to 100°C, and no particular restriction is put on a polymerization pressure, but the preferable polymerization pressure is in the range of atmospheric pressure to 5 MPa gauge pressure. In the polymerization, hydrogen can be added to the polymerization system in order to decrease the molecular weight of the produced polymer, and the amount of hydrogen depends on the molecular weight of the desired polymer, but it is suitably in the range of 0.01 to 20 nL per kg of the olefin. The molecular weight of the polyolefin obtained by the present invention is preferably in the range of 1,000 to 100,000, more preferably 5,000 to 50,000, most preferably 5,000 to 40,000 in terms of a molecular weight Mw by GPC.

[0076] The practice of the process according to the present invention permits the preparation of a polyolefin having a high stereoregularity and a low molecular weight, and hence the process is industrially extremely valuable.

[0077] Next, the present invention will be described in detail in accordance with examples, but the scope of the present invention should not be limited to these examples at all.

Example 1

[Synthesis of a metallocene compound]

(1) Cyclohexylfulvene

[0078] 8.2 ml (100 mmol) of cyclopentadiene and 4.2 ml (40 mmol) of cyclohexanone were added to 40 ml of dehydrated methanol, and 5.0 ml (60 mmol) of pyrrolidine were then added dropwise at 0°C. Then, reaction was carried out at room temperature for 3 hours. Next, 3.8 ml of acetic acid were slowly added at 0°C, and 20 ml of water were further added, followed by extraction with diethyl ether. The resultant organic phase, after washed with water, was dried over magnesium sulfate, and the used solvent was then distilled off to obtain 5.95 g of a yellow liquid.

¹H-NMR spectrum (90 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.50(4H), 2.60 (4H), 1.66(6H)

(2) 1-cyclopentadienyl-1-(2,7-di-tert-butylfluorenyl)cyclohexane

[0079] To a THF (30 ml) solution including 5.0 g (18.6 mmol) of 2,7-di-tert-butylfluorene, a hexane solution (13.5 ml, 21.6 mmol) of n-butyllithium was added dropwise at -78°C under nitrogen, followed by stirring at room temperature for 6 hours. Next, a THF (20 ml) solution including 3.42 g (23.4 mmol) of the cyclohexylfulvene as synthesized above (1) was added dropwise at 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere, followed by stirring at room temperature for 16 hours. The resultant reaction solution was decomposed with cold water, and then extracted with ether. The extract was dried over magnesium sulfate and then filtered, and the used solvent was removed from the filtrate under reduced pressure, thereby obtaining a solid. This solid was recrystallized from methanol to obtain 5.36 g of a colorless solid.

¹H-NMR spectrum (270 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.53(2H), 7.35-7.15(4H), 6.65-6.35, 5.93(3H), 3.91, 3.87(1H), 3.07, 2.92(2H), 1.90-0.90(10H), 1.32(18H)

(3) Cyclohexylidene(cyclopentadienyl)(2,7-di-tert-butylfluorenyl)zirconium dichloride

[0080] 5.8 ml (5.8 mmol) of a diethyl ether solution of methyl lithium were added dropwise under ice cooling under nitrogen to a THF (20 ml) solution including 1.0 g (2.36 mmol) of 1-cyclopentadienyl-1-(2,7-di-tert-butylfluorenyl) cyclohexane synthesized in the above-mentioned (2), followed by stirring at room temperature for 7 hours. Next, the THF was distilled off under nitrogen, and the resultant solid was washed with hexane and then dissolved in dichloromethane cooled to -78°C. To this solution, zirconium tetrachloride 2THF complex (0.81 g, 2.15 mmol) dissolved in dichloromethane was added at -78°C, and after stirring for 24, the temperature of the solution was slowly returned to room temperature.

[0081] Furthermore, this solution was filtered through celite, and the resultant filtrate was concentrated to remove the solvent, followed by cooling at -30°C. The precipitated solid was washed with pentane, and then dried under reduced pressure to obtain 90 mg of a red solid.

¹H-NMR spectrum (270 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.02(2H), 7.65(2H), 7.63(2H), 6.30(2H), 5.65(2H), 3.40-3.30(2H), 2.36-1.66(8H), 1.34(18H)

[0082] The ¹H-NMR spectrum of the obtained metallocene compound is shown in Fig. 1.

FD-MS spectrum m/z = 582-590 (M⁺)

According to this spectrum, and FD-MS spectrum it was confirmed that the obtained compound was the desired metallocene compound.

Example 2

[0083] In a 5-liter autoclave sufficiently purged with nitrogen were placed a toluene solution including 1.7 mg of a red solid obtained in Example 1 and methylaluminoxane (made by Albemal Co., Ltd.) in an amount of 25 mmol in terms of aluminum, and polymerization was then carried out at 70°C for 1 hour in the presence of 0.325 2nL of hydrogen and 1.5 kg of propylene. After the polymerization, propylene was purged, and the resultant polymer was dried at 80°C for 6 hours under reduced pressure. The amount of the thus obtained polymer was 485 g, and its intrinsic viscosity [η] in tetralin at 135°C was 0.504 dl/g. The molecular weight (Mw) by GPC was 36,200. The melting point (Tm) of the polymer by DSC was 138°C, and it was confirmed from the analytical results of infrared spectrum (IR) that the obtained polymer was a syndiotactic polypropylene.

Example 3

[0084] The polymerization of propylene was carried out by the same procedure as in Example 2 except that methylaluminoxane in an amount of 25 mmol in terms of aluminum in Example 2 was replaced with 11 mg of triphenylcarbenium-tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl) borate and 128 mg of triisobutylaluminum. A polymer was obtained in an amount of 450 g, and it had [η] = 0.51 dl/g, Tm = 138°C, and Mw by GPC was 37,000 and it was confirmed from the analytical results of IR that the obtained polymer was a syndiotactic polypropylene.

Example 4

[0085] The polymerization of propylene was carried out by the same procedure as in Example 2 except that, in place of methylaluminoxane in an amount of 25 mmol in terms of aluminum in Example 2, 1.7 mg of a metallocene compound used in Example 1 were supported on 90 mg of a solid component obtained by bringing 0.75 g of methylaluminoxane

into contact with 1 g of 10 wt% maleic anhydride graft PP dissolved in xylene at 120°C, adding heptane to the mixture to cause precipitation, filtering, drying and then grinding; and 128 mg of triisobutylaluminum were used. The supporting procedure used here is disclosed in Japanese Patent Application Laid-open NO. 309911/1997.

[0086] A polymer was obtained in an amount of 545 g, and it had $[\eta] = 0.50$ dl/g, and $T_m = 134^\circ\text{C}$ and Mw by GPC was 36,000 and it was confirmed from the analytical results of IR that the obtained polymer was a syndiotactic polypropylene.

Comparative Example 1

[0087] The polymerization of propylene was carried out by the same procedure as in Example 2 except that cyclohexylidene (cyclopentadienyl) (2,7-di-tert-butylfluorenyl)zirconium dichloride obtained in Example 1 was replaced with 0.82 mg of dimethylmethylene(cyclopentadienyl) (2,7-di-tert-butylfluorenyl)zirconium dichloride.

[0088] A polymer was obtained in an amount of 570 g, and it had $[\eta] = 0.68$ dl/g, $T_m = 136^\circ\text{C}$ and Mw by GPC was 52,000 and it was confirmed from the analytical results of IR that the obtained polymer was a syndiotactic polypropylene.

Comparative Example 2

[Synthesis of a metallocene compound]

(1) 1-Cyclopentadienyl-1-(fluorenyl)cyclohexane

[0089] A hexane solution (20 ml, 32 mmol) of n-butyllithium was added dropwise to a THF (40 ml) solution including 5.0 g (30 mmol) of fluorene under nitrogen at -78°C , followed by stirring at room temperature for 6 hours.

[0090] Next, a THF (20 ml) solution including 5.8 g (39.7 mmol) of cyclohexylfulvene was added dropwise to the solution under a nitrogen atmosphere, followed by stirring at room temperature for 16 hours.

[0091] The resultant reaction solution was decomposed with cold water, and then extracted with ether. The extract was dried over magnesium sulfate and then filtered, and the used solvent was removed from the filtrate under reduced pressure, thereby obtaining a solid.

[0092] This solid was recrystallized from methanol to obtain 7.58 g of a colorless solid.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectrum (90 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.65(2H), 7.39-7.13(6H), 6.45, 5.84(3H), 3.94(1H), 2.98, 2.70(2H), 2.00-1.15(10H)

(2) Cyclohexylidene(cyclopentadienyl) (fluorenyl)-zirconium dichloride

[0093] A hexane solution (2.3 ml, 4.6 mmol) of n-butyllithium was added dropwise under ice cooling under nitrogen to a THF (20 ml) solution including 1-cyclopentadienyl-1-(fluorenyl)cyclohexane (0.5g, 1.6 mmol) synthesized in the above-mentioned (1), followed by stirring at room temperature for 7 hours.

[0094] Next, the THF was distilled off under nitrogen, and the resultant solid was washed with hexane and then dissolved in dichloromethane cooled to -78°C .

[0095] To this solution, zirconium tetrachloride 2THF complex (0.81 g, 2.15 mmol) dissolved in dichloromethane was added at -78°C , and after stirring for 24, the temperature of the solution was slowly returned to room temperature.

[0096] Furthermore, this solution was filtered through celite, and the resultant filtrate was concentrated to remove the solvent, followed by cooling at -30°C . The precipitated solid was washed with pentane, and then dried under reduced pressure to obtain 65 mg of a red solid.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectrum (90 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.16(2H), 7.84-7.21(6H), 6.33(2H), 5.76(2H), 3.39-3.26(2H), 2.36-1.98(8H)

[Polymerization]

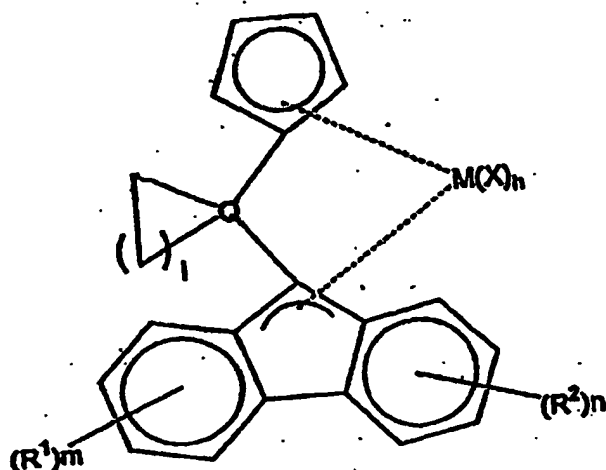
[0097] In a 5-liter autoclave sufficiently purged with nitrogen were placed a toluene solution including 1.7 mg of cyclohexylidene(cyclopentadienyl) (fluorenyl) zirconium dichloride obtained in Comparative Example 2 and methylaluminoxane (made by Albemal Co., Ltd.) in an amount of 25 mmol in terms of aluminum, and polymerization was then carried out at 70°C for 1 hour in the presence of 0.325 nL of hydrogen and 1.5 kg of propylene.

[0098] After the polymerization, propylene was purged, and the resultant polymer was dried at 80°C for 6 hours under reduced pressure.

[0099] This polymer was obtained in an amount of 310 g, and its intrinsic viscosity $[\eta]$ in tetralin at 135°C was 0.77 dl/g and Mw by GPC was 56,000. The melting point (T_m) of the polymer by DSC was 135°C , and it was confirmed from the analytical results of infrared spectrum (IR) that the obtained polymer was a syndiotactic polypropylene.

Claims

1. A process for preparing a polyolefin which comprises the step of polymerizing an olefin by the use of a system including a metallocene compound represented by the Formula [1]



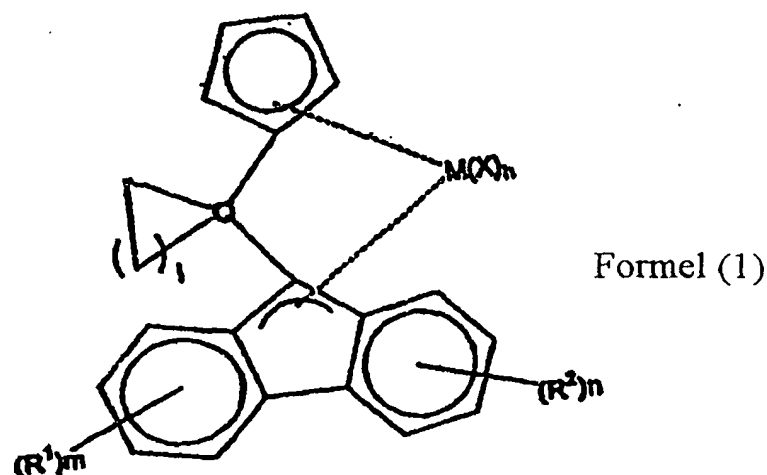
Formula [1]

wherein Q is carbon; X is a chlorine; h is 2; R¹ and R² are tert-butyl groups at the 2 position and the 7 position of the Formula [1], respectively; each of n and m is 1; i is 4; and M is zirconium.

2. The process for preparing the polyolefin according to claim 1, wherein the metallocene compound represented by the Formula [1] and an organic aluminoxane are used.
3. The process for preparing the polyolefin according to claim 1, wherein the system includes the metallocene compound represented by the Formula [1] and an ionic compound which can convert the metallocene compound into a cationic compound to produce a stable anionic species.
4. The process for preparing the polyolefin according to claim 1, wherein the system further includes an organic aluminium compound.
5. The process for preparing the polyolefin according to claim 1, wherein the system includes the metallocene compound represented for the Formula [1], and an organic aluminoxane supported on a carrier which is insoluble in an inert organic solvent.
6. The process for preparing the polyolefin according to claim 5, wherein the carrier is a polymer having a functional group
7. The process for preparing the polyolefin according to claim 6, wherein the polymer is a polypropylene to which a dicarboxylic anhydride is grafted.
8. The process for preparing the polyolefin according to claim 5, wherein the carrier is an inorganic oxide.
9. The process for preparing the polyolefin according to any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein the polyolefin is a syndio-tactic polypropylene.

Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren zur Herstellung eines Polyolefins, welches den Schritt der Polymerisierung eines Olefins durch Verwendung eines eine Metallocenverbindung der Formel (1)

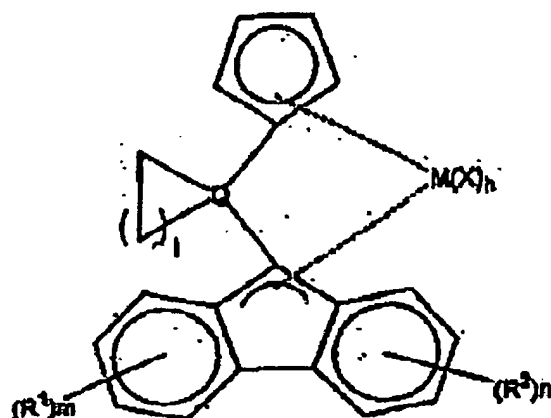


20 in der Q Kohlenstoff ist, X Chlor ist, h 2 ist, R¹ und R² tert-Butylgruppen in der Stellung 2 bzw. 7 der Formel (1) sind, wobei n und m jeweils 1 sind, i 4 ist und M Zirconium ist, enthaltenden Systems umfasst.

2. Verfahren zur Herstellung des Polyolefins von Anspruch 1, bei dem die Metallocenverbindung der Formel (1) und ein organisches Aluminoxan verwendet werden.
- 25 3. Verfahren zur Herstellung des Polyolefins nach Anspruch 1, bei dem das System die Metallocenverbindung der Formel (1) und eine ionische Verbindung enthält, die die Metallocenverbindung in eine kationische Verbindung umwandeln kann, um eine stabile anionische Spezies herzustellen.
- 30 4. Verfahren zur Herstellung des Polyolefins nach Anspruch 1, bei dem das System außerdem eine organische Aluminiumverbindung einschließt.
- 35 5. Verfahren zur Herstellung des Polyolefins nach Anspruch 1, bei dem das System die Metallocenverbindung der Formel (1) und ein organisches Aluminoxan einschließt, geträgert auf einem in einem inerten organischen Lösungsmittel unlöslichen Träger.
6. Verfahren zur Herstellung des Polyolefins nach Anspruch 5, bei dem der Träger ein Polymer mit einer funktionellen Gruppe ist.
- 40 7. Verfahren zur Herstellung des Polyolefins nach Anspruch 6, bei dem das Polymer ein Polypropylen ist, auf das ein Dicarbonsäureanhydrid gepfropft wurde.
8. Verfahren zur Herstellung des Polyolefins nach Anspruch 5, bei dem der Träger an anorganisches Oxid ist.
- 45 9. Verfahren zur Herstellung des Polyolefins nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 8, bei dem das Polyolefin ein syndiotaktisches Polypropylen ist.

Revendications

- 50 1. Procédé de préparation d'une polyoléfine qui comprend l'étape de polymérisation d'une oléfine à l'aide d'un système comprenant un composé métallocène représenté par la formule [1]



Formule [1]

dans laquelle Q est un atome de carbone ; X est un atome de chlore ; h vaut 2 ; R¹ et R² sont des groupes tert-butyle respectivement en position 2 et en position 7 de la formule [1] ; et chaque n et m vaut 1 ; i vaut 4 ; et M est un atome de zirconium.

2. Procédé de préparation d'une polyoléfine selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le composé métallocène représenté par la formule [1] et un aluminoxane organique sont utilisés.
3. Procédé de préparation d'une polyoléfine selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le système comprend le composé métallocène représenté par la formule [1] et un composé ionique qui peut convertir le composé métallocène en un composé cationique pour produire une espèce anionique stable.
4. Procédé de préparation d'une polyoléfine selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le système comprend en outre un composé d'aluminium organique.
5. Procédé de préparation d'une polyoléfine selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le système comprend le composé métallocène représenté par la formule [1] et un aluminoxane organique supporté sur un support qui est insoluble dans un solvant organique inerte.
6. Procédé de préparation d'une polyoléfine selon la revendication 5, dans lequel le support est un polymère portant un groupe fonctionnel.
7. Procédé de préparation d'une polyoléfine selon la revendication 6, dans lequel le polymère est un polypropylène sur lequel un anhydride dicarboxylique est greffé.
8. Procédé de préparation d'une polyoléfine selon la revendication 5, dans lequel le support est un oxyde inorganique.
9. Procédé de préparation d'une polyoléfine selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 8, dans lequel la polyoléfine est un polypropylène syndiotactique.

