



- (51) **International Patent Classification:**
C08F 10/06 (2006.01) *C08F 4/651* (2006.01)
- (21) **International Application Number:**
PCT/EP2012/055593
- (22) **International Filing Date:**
29 March 2012 (29.03.2012)
- (25) **Filing Language:** English
- (26) **Publication Language:** English
- (30) **Priority Data:**
11162016.7 12 April 2011 (12.04.2011) EP
61/475,399 14 April 2011 (14.04.2011) US
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(81) **Designated States** (*unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS, RU, RW, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) **Designated States** (*unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available*): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LR, LS, MW, MZ, NA, RW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European (AL, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SI, SK, SM, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

- *with international search report (Art. 21(3))*
- *before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments (Rule 48.2(h))*

(54) **Title:** CATALYST COMPONENTS FOR THE POLYMERIZATION OF OLEFINS

(57) **Abstract:** A porous solidcatalyst component comprising a magnesium halide, a titanium compound having at least a Ti-halogen bond and at least two electron donor compounds one of which being selected from 1,3-diethers and the other being selected from succinates, characterized by the fact that the molar ratio ID/Ti is from 0.30 to 0.90, where ID is the total molar amount of succinate and 1,3-diether, the molar ratio of the 1,3-diether donor to the succinate donor is higher than, or equal to, 0.60.



TITLE:**“Catalyst components for the polymerization of olefins”**

The present invention relates to catalyst components for the polymerization of olefins, in particular propylene, comprising a Mg dihalide, a Ti compound having at least one Ti-halogen bond and at least two electron donor compounds selected from specific classes.

The modern ZN catalysts including titanium compounds supported on magnesium halides are well known in the art. Catalysts of this type are described in USP 4,298,718. Said catalysts comprise titanium tetrahalides supported on halides of magnesium. Although the catalysts have high activity in the polymerization of alpha olefins like propylene, they are not very stereospecific. Improvements to stereospecificity have been obtained by adding electron-donor compounds to the solid catalyst components.

High performance level in terms of catalyst activity and stereospecificity has been obtained with the catalysts described in the European patent No.045977. Said catalysts have, as a solid catalysts component, a magnesium halide on which is supported a titanium halide, preferably TiCl_4 , and an electron-donor compound, selected from specific classes of carboxylic acid esters, and, as co-catalyst component, a system formed of an Al-trialkyl compound and a silicon compound containing at least one Si-OR bond where R is a hydrocarbyl radical.

Most of the polypropylene catalysts used nowadays are based on phthalate diesters as internal donors used in combination with an aluminium alkyl cocatalyst and with alkylalkoxysilanes as selectivity control agents (external donors). A particular type of these catalysts, those endowed with a relatively high porosity are also used in the preparation of high impact heterophasic copolymers comprising a crystalline propylene homo or copolymer matrix and a substantial amount, in certain applications more than 50%wt, of a very low crystalline, highly soluble in xylene ethylene based copolymer.

For this last specific application the catalyst has to show also a good morphological stability allowing to produce a substantial amount of low cristallinity copolymer without showing phenomena of clogging, formation of chunks and particle agglomeration or adhesion to reactor walls.

The high porosity phthalate-based catalysts are generally endowed with this feature as shown by EP-A-395083 disclosing obtained by contacting a titanium compound, an electron donor compound (phthalate), with a $\text{MgCl}_2 \bullet (\text{EtOH})_m$ in which m is from 0.15 to 1.7 that has been in turn obtained by partial dealcoholation of adducts with a higher alcohol content.

However, the fact that sometimes the high impact compositions produced with this catalyst show a

too high content of oligomers that negatively affect their properties and the toxicity problems that might be associated with the use of phthalates leads to evaluate alternatives for their replacement.

The European patent No.0361494, EP728769 and the international patent application WO99/57160 describe very active solid catalyst components for the polymerization of olefins comprising, as an internal electron-donor compound, a 1,3-diether characterized by a specific structure and/or by specific reactivity characteristics toward the anhydrous magnesium chloride and TiCl_4 . In WO99/57160 an additional donor selected from esters of carboxylic acids and in particular malonates, can be present.

The catalysts obtained from the reaction of said catalyst components with an Al-alkyl compound exhibits a so high activity and stereospecificity in the polymerization of olefins, that the use of an external electron-donor can be avoided. It has to be noted that in the above mentioned documents the 1,3-diether based catalysts are always prepared starting from a support which does not generate a high porosity catalyst. When trying to apply the approach described in EP 395083, using 1,3-diether as internal donor, it has been observed that the rate of incorporation of the diether in the catalyst is much lower and the catalysts obtained show performances worsened to an unacceptable level in terms of activity/stereospecificity balance. It would be therefore important to find a way of generating a catalyst free from phthalates having a good morphological stability and high activities even when a 1,3-diether is used as internal donor.

The applicant has now found that a solid catalyst component having a specific porosity and a specific chemical composition is able to generate high impact grade polymer compositions also without the use of phthalate based donors.

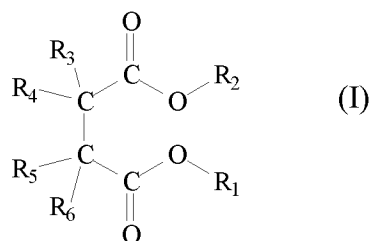
The present invention therefore relates to a solid catalyst component comprising a magnesium halide, a titanium compound having at least a Ti-halogen bond and at least two electron donor compounds one of which being selected from 1,3 diethers and the other being selected from succinates, said catalyst component being characterized by the fact that the molar ratio ID/Ti is from 0.30 to 0.90, where ID is the total molar amount of succinate and 1,3-diether, the molar ratio between the 1,3 diether donor and the succinate donor is higher than, or equal to, 0.60 and the porosity determined by mercury method of the solid catalyst component due to pore with radius equal to or less than $1\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ is at least $0.30\text{ cm}^3/\text{g}$.

Preferably, the ID/Ti ratio is from 0.45 to 0.75 and more preferably from 0.50 to 0.80. Preferably, the molar ratio of the 1,3-diether donor and the succinate donor ranges from 0.80 to 2 and more preferably from 1 to 1.80.

The porosity is preferably higher than 0.35 more preferably higher than 0.40 and especially

higher than $0.42 \text{ cm}^3/\text{g}$.

The preferred succinates are those belonging to of formula (I) :



wherein the radicals R_1 and R_2 , equal to or different from each other, are a C_1 - C_{20} linear or branched alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, arylalkyl or alkylaryl group, optionally containing heteroatoms; the radicals R_3 to R_6 equal to or different from each other, are hydrogen or a C_1 - C_{20} linear or branched alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, arylalkyl or alkylaryl group, optionally containing heteroatoms, and the radicals R_3 to R_6 which are joined to the same carbon atom of the succinate chain can be linked together to form a cycle.

R_1 and R_2 are preferably C_1 - C_8 alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, arylalkyl and alkylaryl groups. Particularly preferred are the compounds in which R_1 and R_2 are selected from primary alkyls and in particular branched primary alkyls. Examples of suitable R_1 and R_2 groups are methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, neopentyl, 2-ethylhexyl. Particularly preferred are ethyl, isobutyl, and neopentyl.

One of the preferred groups of compounds described by the formula (II) is that in which R_3 to R_5 are hydrogen and R_6 is a branched alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, arylalkyl and alkylaryl radical having from 3 to 10 carbon atoms. Specific examples of suitable monosubstituted succinate compounds are diethyl sec-butylsuccinate, diethyl hexylsuccinate, diethyl cyclopropylsuccinate, diethyl norbornylsuccinate, , diethyl trimethylsilylsuccinate, diethyl methoxysuccinate, diethyl p-methoxyphenylsuccinate, diethyl p-chlorophenylsuccinate diethyl phenylsuccinate, diethyl cyclohexylsuccinate, diethyl benzylsuccinate, diethyl cyclohexylmethylsuccinate, diethyl t-butylsuccinate, diethyl isobutylsuccinate, diethyl isopropylsuccinate, diethyl neopentylsuccinate, diethyl isopentylsuccinate, diethyl (1-trifluoromethylethyl)succinate, diethyl fluorenylsuccinate, diisobutyl sec-butylsuccinate, diisobutyl hexylsuccinate, diisobutyl cyclopropylsuccinate, diisobutyl norbornylsuccinate, diisobutyl perhydrosuccinate, diisobutyl trimethylsilylsuccinate, diisobutyl methoxysuccinate, Diisobutyl p-methoxyphenylsuccinate, diisobutyl p-chlorophenylsuccinate, diisobutyl cyclohexylsuccinate, diisobutyl benzylsuccinate, diisobutyl cyclohexylmethylsuccinate, diisobutyl t-butylsuccinate, diisobutyl isobutylsuccinate, diisobutyl isopropylsuccinate,

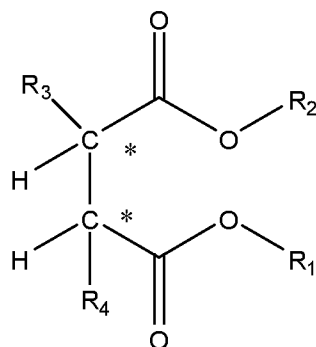
diisobutyl neopentylsuccinate, diisobutyl isopentylsuccinate, diisobutyl (1-trifluoromethylethyl)succinate, diisobutyl phenylsuccinate, diisobutyl fluorenylsuccinate, dineopentyl sec-butylsuccinate, dineopentyl t-hexylsuccinate, dineopentyl cyclopropylsuccinate, dineopentyl norbornylsuccinate, dineopentyl trimethylsilylsuccinate, dineopentyl methoxysuccinate, dineopentyl p-methoxyphenylsuccinate, dineopentyl p-chlorophenylsuccinate, dineopentyl phenylsuccinate, dineopentyl cyclohexylsuccinate, dineopentyl benzylsuccinate, dineopentyl cyclohexylmethylsuccinate, dineopentyl t-butylsuccinate, dineopentyl isobutylsuccinate, dineopentyl isopropylsuccinate, dineopentyl neopentylsuccinate, dineopentyl isopentylsuccinate, dineopentyl (1-trifluoromethylethyl)succinate, dineopentyl fluorenylsuccinate. Another preferred group of compounds within those of formula (I) is that in which at least two radicals from R₃ to R₆ are different from hydrogen and are selected from C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, arylalkyl or alkylaryl group, optionally containing heteroatoms. Particularly preferred are the compounds in which the two radicals different from hydrogen are linked to the same carbon atom. Furthermore, also the compounds in which at least two radicals different from hydrogen are linked to different carbon atoms of the succinate chain, that is R₃ and R₅ or R₄ and R₆ are particularly preferred. Specific examples of suitable disubstituted succinates are: diethyl 2,2-dimethylsuccinate, diethyl 2-ethyl-2-methylsuccinate, diethyl 2-benzyl-2-isopropylsuccinate, diethyl 2-cyclohexylmethyl-2-isobutylsuccinate, diethyl 2-cyclopentyl-2-n-butyl succinate, diethyl 2,2-diisobutylsuccinate, diethyl 2-cyclohexyl-2-ethylsuccinate, diethyl 2-isopropyl-2-methylsuccinate, diethyl 2-tetradecyl-2-ethyl succinate, diethyl 2-isobutyl-2-ethylsuccinate, diethyl 2-(1-trifluoromethyl-ethyl)-2-methylsuccinate, diethyl 2-isopentyl-2-isobutylsuccinate, diethyl 2-phenyl 2-n-butylsuccinate, diisobutyl 2,2-dimethylsuccinate, diisobutyl 2-ethyl-2-methylsuccinate, diisobutyl 2-benzyl-2-isopropylsuccinate, diisobutyl 2-cyclohexylmethyl-2-isobutylsuccinate, diisobutyl 2-cyclopentyl-2-n-butylsuccinate, diisobutyl 2,2-diisobutylsuccinate, diisobutyl 2-cyclohexyl-2-ethylsuccinate, diisobutyl 2-isopropyl-2-methylsuccinate, diisobutyl 2-tetradecyl-2-ethylsuccinate, diisobutyl 2-isobutyl-2-ethylsuccinate, diisobutyl 2-(1-trifluoromethyl-ethyl)-2-methylsuccinate, diisobutyl 2-isopentyl-2-isobutylsuccinate, diisobutyl 2-phenyl 2-n-butyl-succinate, dineopentyl 2,2-dimethylsuccinate, dineopentyl 2-ethyl-2-methylsuccinate, dineopentyl 2-Benzyl-2-isopropylsuccinate, dineopentyl 2-cyclohexylmethyl-2-isobutylsuccinate, dineopentyl 2-cyclopentyl-2-n-butylsuccinate, dineopentyl 2,2-diisobutylsuccinate, dineopentyl 2-cyclohexyl-2-ethylsuccinate, dineopentyl 2-isopropyl-2-methylsuccinate, dineopentyl 2-

tetradecyl-2-ethylsuccinate, dineopentyl 2-isobutyl-2-ethylsuccinate, dineopentyl 2-(1-trifluoromethyl-ethyl)-2-methylsuccinate, dineopentyl 2-isopentyl-2-isobutylsuccinate, dineopentyl 2-phenyl 2-n-butylsuccinate.

Furthermore, also the compounds in which at least two radicals different from hydrogen are linked to different carbon atoms, that is R_3 and R_5 or R_4 and R_6 are particularly preferred. Specific examples of suitable compounds are diethyl 2,3bis(trimethylsilyl)succinate, diethyl 2,2-secbutyl-3-methylsuccinate, diethyl 2-(3,3,3,trifluoropropyl)-3-methylsuccinate, diethyl 2,3 bis(2-ethyl-butyl)succinate, diethyl 2,3-diethyl-2-isopropylsuccinate, diethyl 2,3-diisopropyl-2-methylsuccinate, diethyl 2,3-dicyclohexyl-2-methyl diethyl 2,3-dibenzylsuccinate, diethyl 2,3-diisopropylsuccinate, diethyl 2,3-bis(cyclohexylmethyl)succinate, diethyl 2,3-di-t-butylsuccinate, diethyl 2,3-diisobutylsuccinate, diethyl 2,3-dineopentylsuccinate, diethyl 2,3-diisopentylsuccinate, diethyl 2,3-(1-trifluoromethyl-ethyl)succinate, diethyl 2,3-tetradecylsuccinate, diethyl 2,3-fluorenylsuccinate, diethyl 2-isopropyl-3-isobutylsuccinate, diethyl 2-terbutyl-3-isopropylsuccinate, diethyl 2-ipropyl-3-cyclohexylsuccinate, diethyl 2-isopentyl-3-cyclohexylsuccinate, diethyl 2-tetradecyl-3-cyclohexylmethylsuccinate, diethyl 2-cyclohexyl-3-cyclopentylsuccinate. diisobutyl 2,3-diethyl-2-isopropylsuccinate, diisobutyl 2,3-diisopropyl-2-methylsuccinate, diisobutyl 2,3-dicyclohexyl-2-methylsuccinate, diisobutyl 2,3-dibenzylsuccinate, diisobutyl 2,3-diisopropylsuccinate, diisobutyl 2,3-bis(cyclohexylmethyl)succinate, diisobutyl 2,3-di-t-butylsuccinate, diisobutyl 2,3-diisobutylsuccinate, diisobutyl 2,3-dineopentylsuccinate, diisobutyl 2,3-diisopentylsuccinate, diisobutyl 2,3-(1-trifluoromethyl-ethyl)succinate, diisobutyl 2,3-tetradecylsuccinate, diisobutyl 2,3-fluorenylsuccinate, diisobutyl 2-ipropyl-3-isobutylsuccinate, diisobutyl 2-terbutyl-3-isopropylsuccinate, diisobutyl 2-ipropyl-3-cyclohexylsuccinate, diisobutyl 2-isopentyl-3-cyclohexylsuccinate, diisobutyl 2-tetradecyl-3-cyclohexylmethylsuccinate, diisobutyl 2-cyclohexyl-3-cyclopentylsuccinate, dineopentyl 2,3bis(trimethylsilyl)succinate, dineopentyl 2,2-secbutyl-3-methylsuccinate, dineopentyl 2-(3,3,3,trifluoropropyl)-3-methylsuccinate, dineopentyl 2,3 bis(2-ethyl-butyl)succinate, dineopentyl 2,3-diethyl-2-isopropylsuccinate, dineopentyl 2,3-diisopropyl-2-methylsuccinate, dineopentyl 2,3-dicyclohexyl-2-methyl, dineopentyl 2,3-dibenzylsuccinate, dineopentyl 2,3-diisopropylsuccinate, dineopentyl 2,3-bis(cyclohexylmethyl)succinate, dineopentyl 2,3-di-t-butylsuccinate, dineopentyl 2,3-diisobutylsuccinate, dineopentyl 2,3-dineopentylsuccinate, dineopentyl 2,3-diisopentylsuccinate, dineopentyl 2,3-(1-trifluoromethyl-ethyl)succinate, dineopentyl 2,3-tetradecylsuccinate, dineopentyl 2,3-fluorenylsuccinate, dineopentyl 2-ipropyl-3-

ibutylsuccinate, dineopentyl 2-terbutyl-3-isopropylsuccinate, dineopentyl 2-isopropyl-3-cyclohexylsuccinate, dineopentyl 2-isopentyl-3-cyclohexylsuccinate, dineopentyl 2-tetradecyl-3-cyclohexylmethyl succinate, dineopentyl 2-cyclohexyl-3-cyclopentylsuccinate.

A preferred subclass of succinates can be selected from those of formula (II) below



(II)

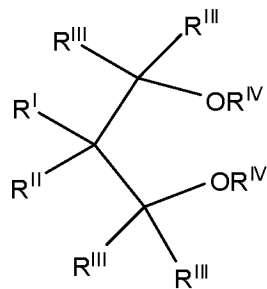
in which the radicals R_1 and R_2 , equal to, or different from, each other are a C_1 - C_{20} linear or branched alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, arylalkyl or alkylaryl group, optionally containing heteroatoms; and the radicals R_3 and R_4 equal to, or different from, each other, are C_1 - C_{20} alkyl, C_3 - C_{20} cycloalkyl, C_5 - C_{20} aryl, arylalkyl or alkylaryl group with the proviso that at least one of them is a branched alkyl; said compounds being, with respect to the two asymmetric carbon atoms identified in the structure of formula (I), stereoisomers of the type (S,R) or (R,S).

R_1 and R_2 are preferably C_1 - C_8 alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, arylalkyl and alkylaryl groups. Particularly preferred are the compounds in which R_1 and R_2 are selected from primary alkyls and in particular branched primary alkyls. Examples of suitable R_1 and R_2 groups are methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, neopentyl, 2-ethylhexyl. Particularly preferred are ethyl, isobutyl, and neopentyl.

Particularly preferred are the compounds in which the R_3 and/or R_4 radicals are secondary alkyls like isopropyl, sec-butyl, 2-pentyl, 3-pentyl or cycloalkyls like cyclohexyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexylmethyl.

Examples of the above-mentioned compounds are the (S,R) (S,R) forms pure or in mixture, optionally in racemic form, of diethyl 2,3-bis(trimethylsilyl)succinate, diethyl 2,3-bis(2-ethylbutyl)succinate, diethyl 2,3-dibenzylsuccinate, diethyl 2,3-diisopropylsuccinate, diisobutyl 2,3-diisopropylsuccinate, diethyl 2,3-bis(cyclohexylmethyl)succinate, diethyl 2,3-diisobutylsuccinate, diethyl 2,3-dineopentylsuccinate, diethyl 2,3-dicyclopentylsuccinate, diethyl 2,3-dicyclohexylsuccinate.

Among the 1,3-diethers mentioned above, particularly preferred are the compounds of formula (III)



(III)

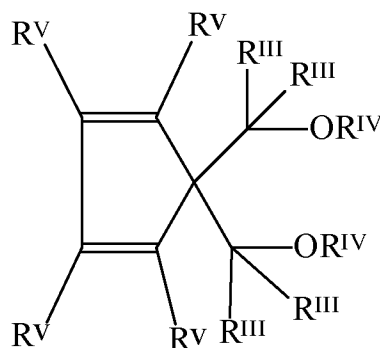
where R^I and R^{II} are the same or different and are hydrogen or linear or branched C_1 - C_{18} hydrocarbon groups which can also form one or more cyclic structures; R^{III} groups, equal or different from each other, are hydrogen or C_1 - C_{18} hydrocarbon groups; R^{IV} groups equal or different from each other, have the same meaning of R^{III} except that they cannot be hydrogen; each of R^I to R^{IV} groups can contain heteroatoms selected from halogens, N, O, S and Si.

Preferably, R^{IV} is a 1-6 carbon atom alkyl radical and more particularly a methyl while the R^{III} radicals are preferably hydrogen. Moreover, when R^I is methyl, ethyl, propyl, or isopropyl, R^{II} can be ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, isopentyl, 2-ethylhexyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, methylcyclohexyl, phenyl or benzyl; when R^I is hydrogen, R^{II} can be ethyl, butyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, 2-ethylhexyl, cyclohexylethyl, diphenylmethyl, p-chlorophenyl, 1-naphthyl, 1-decahydronaphthyl; R^I and R^{II} can also be the same and can be ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, neopentyl, phenyl, benzyl, cyclohexyl, cyclopentyl.

Specific examples of ethers that can be advantageously used include: 2-(2-ethylhexyl)1,3-dimethoxypropane, 2-isopropyl-1,3-dimethoxypropane, 2-butyl-1,3-dimethoxypropane, 2-sec-butyl-1,3-dimethoxypropane, 2-cyclohexyl-1,3-dimethoxypropane, 2-phenyl-1,3-dimethoxypropane, 2-tert-butyl-1,3-dimethoxypropane, 2-cumyl-1,3-dimethoxypropane, 2-(2-phenylethyl)-1,3-dimethoxypropane, 2-(2-cyclohexylethyl)-1,3-dimethoxypropane, 2-(p-chlorophenyl)-1,3-dimethoxypropane, 2-(diphenylmethyl)-1,3-dimethoxypropane, 2(1-naphthyl)-1,3-dimethoxypropane, 2(p-fluorophenyl)-1,3-dimethoxypropane, 2(1-decahydronaphthyl)-1,3-dimethoxypropane, 2(p-tert-butylphenyl)-1,3-dimethoxypropane, 2,2-dicyclohexyl-1,3-dimethoxypropane, 2,2-diethyl-1,3-dimethoxypropane, 2,2-dipropyl-1,3-dimethoxypropane, 2,2-di-n-butyl-1,3-dimethoxypropane, 2,2-diethyl-1,3-diethoxypropane, 2,2-dicyclopentyl-1,3-dimethoxypropane, 2,2-dipropyl-1,3-diethoxypropane, 2,2-di-n-butyl-1,3-diethoxypropane, 2-methyl-2-ethyl-1,3-

dimethoxypropane, 2-methyl-2-propyl-1,3-dimethoxypropane, 2-methyl-2-benzyl-1,3-dimethoxypropane, 2-methyl-2-phenyl-1,3-dimethoxypropane, 2-methyl-2-cyclohexyl-1,3-dimethoxypropane, 2-methyl-2-methylcyclohexyl-1,3-dimethoxypropane, 2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)-1,3-dimethoxypropane, 2,2-bis(2-phenylethyl)-1,3-dimethoxypropane, 2,2-bis(2-cyclohexylethyl)-1,3-dimethoxypropane, 2-methyl-2-isobutyl-1,3-dimethoxypropane, 2-methyl-2-(2-ethylhexyl)-1,3-dimethoxypropane, 2,2-bis(2-ethylhexyl)-1,3-dimethoxypropane, 2,2-bis(p-methylphenyl)-1,3-dimethoxypropane, 2-methyl-2-isopropyl-1,3-dimethoxypropane, 2,2-diisobutyl-1,3-dimethoxypropane, 2,2-diphenyl-1,3-dimethoxypropane, 2,2-dibenzyl-1,3-dimethoxypropane, 2-isopropyl-2-cyclopentyl-1,3-dimethoxypropane, 2,2-bis(cyclohexylmethyl)-1,3-dimethoxypropane, 2,2-diisobutyl-1,3-diethoxypropane, 2,2-diisobutyl-1,3-dibutoxypropane, 2-isobutyl-2-isopropyl-1,3-dimethoxypropane, 2,2-di-sec-butyl-1,3-dimethoxypropane, 2,2-di-tert-butyl-1,3-dimethoxypropane, 2,2-dineopentyl-1,3-dimethoxypropane, 2-iso-propyl-2-isopentyl-1,3-dimethoxypropane, 2-phenyl-2-benzyl-1,3-dimethoxypropane, 2-cyclohexyl-2-cyclohexylmethyl-1,3-dimethoxypropane.

Furthermore, particularly preferred are the 1,3-diethers of formula (IV)

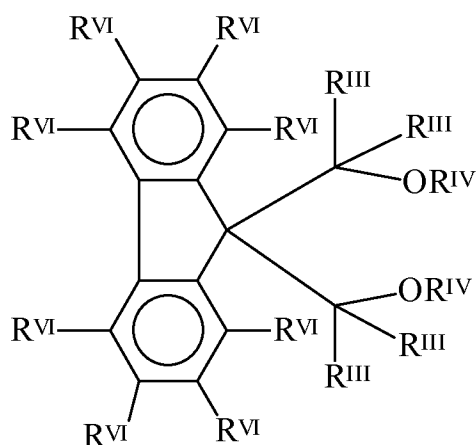


(IV)

where the radicals R^{IV} have the same meaning explained above and the radicals R^{III} and R^V radicals, equal or different to each other, are selected from the group consisting of hydrogen; halogens, preferably Cl and F; C_1 - C_{20} alkyl radicals, linear or branched; C_3 - C_{20} cycloalkyl, C_6 - C_{20} aryl, C_7 - C_{20} alkylaryl and C_7 - C_{20} arylalkyl radicals and two or more of the R^V radicals can be bonded to each other to form condensed cyclic structures, saturated or unsaturated, optionally substituted with R^{VI} radicals selected from the group consisting of halogens, preferably Cl and F; C_1 - C_{20} alkyl radicals, linear or branched; C_3 - C_{20} cycloalkyl, C_6 - C_{20} aryl,

C₇-C₂₀ alkylaryl and C₇-C₂₀ arylalkyl radicals; said radicals R^V and R^{VI} optionally containing one or more heteroatoms as substitutes for carbon or hydrogen atoms, or both.

Preferably, in the 1,3-diethers of formulae (III) and (IV) all the R^{III} radicals are hydrogen, and all the R^{IV} radicals are methyl. Moreover, are particularly preferred the 1,3-diethers of formula (II) in which two or more of the R^V radicals are bonded to each other to form one or more condensed cyclic structures, preferably benzenic, optionally substituted by R^{VI} radicals. Expecially preferred are the compounds of formula (V):



(V)

where the R^{VI} radicals equal or different are hydrogen; halogens, preferably Cl and F; C₁-C₂₀ alkyl radicals, linear or branched; C₃-C₂₀ cycloalkyl, C₆-C₂₀ aryl, C₇-C₂₀ alkylaryl and C₇-C₂₀ arylalkyl radicals, optionally containing one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of N, O, S, P, Si and halogens, in particular Cl and F, as substitutes for carbon or hydrogen atoms, or both; the radicals R^{III} and R^{IV} are as defined above for formula (V).

Specific examples of compounds comprised in formulae (IV) and (V) are:

- 1,1-bis(methoxymethyl)-cyclopentadiene;
- 1,1-bis(methoxymethyl)-2,3,4,5-tetramethylcyclopentadiene;
- 1,1-bis(methoxymethyl)-2,3,4,5-tetraphenylcyclopentadiene;
- 1,1-bis(methoxymethyl)-2,3,4,5-tetrafluorocyclopentadiene;
- 1,1-bis(methoxymethyl)-3,4-dicyclopentylcyclopentadiene;
- 1,1-bis(methoxymethyl)indene; 1,1-bis(methoxymethyl)-2,3-dimethylindene;
- 1,1-bis(methoxymethyl)-4,5,6,7-tetrahydroindene;
- 1,1-bis(methoxymethyl)-2,3,6,7-tetrafluoroindene;

1,1-bis(methoxymethyl)-4,7-dimethylindene;
1,1-bis(methoxymethyl)-3,6-dimethylindene;
1,1-bis(methoxymethyl)-4-phenylindene;
1,1-bis(methoxymethyl)-4-phenyl-2-methylindene;
1,1-bis(methoxymethyl)-4-cyclohexylindene;
1,1-bis(methoxymethyl)-7-(3,3,3-trifluoropropyl)indene;
1,1-bis(methoxymethyl)-7-trimethylsilylindene;
1,1-bis(methoxymethyl)-7-trifluoromethylindene;
1,1-bis(methoxymethyl)-4,7-dimethyl-4,5,6,7-tetrahydroindene;
1,1-bis(methoxymethyl)-7-methylindene;
1,1-bis(methoxymethyl)-7-cyclopentylindene;
1,1-bis(methoxymethyl)-7-isopropylindene;
1,1-bis(methoxymethyl)-7-cyclohexylindene;
1,1-bis(methoxymethyl)-7-tert-butylindene;
1,1-bis(methoxymethyl)-7-tert-butyl-2-methylindene;
1,1-bis(methoxymethyl)-7-phenylindene;
1,1-bis(methoxymethyl)-2-phenylindene;
1,1-bis(methoxymethyl)-1H-benz[e]indene;
1,1-bis(methoxymethyl)-1H-2-methylbenz[e]indene;
9,9-bis(methoxymethyl)fluorene;
9,9-bis(methoxymethyl)-2,3,6,7-tetramethylfluorene;
9,9-bis(methoxymethyl)-2,3,4,5,6,7-hexafluorofluorene;
9,9-bis(methoxymethyl)-2,3-benzofluorene;
9,9-bis(methoxymethyl)-2,3,6,7-dibenzofluorene;
9,9-bis(methoxymethyl)-2,7-diisopropylfluorene;
9,9-bis(methoxymethyl)-1,8-dichlorofluorene;
9,9-bis(methoxymethyl)-2,7-dicyclopentylfluorene;
9,9-bis(methoxymethyl)-1,8-difluorofluorene;
9,9-bis(methoxymethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrofluorene;
9,9-bis(methoxymethyl)-1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8-octahydrofluorene;
9,9-bis(methoxymethyl)-4-tert-butylfluorene.

As explained above, the catalyst component of the invention comprises, in addition to the above electron donors, a titanium compound having at least a Ti-halogen bond and a Mg halide. The

magnesium halide is preferably MgCl_2 in active form which is widely known from the patent literature as a support for Ziegler-Natta catalysts. Patents USP 4,298,718 and USP 4,495,338 were the first to describe the use of these compounds in Ziegler-Natta catalysis. It is known from these patents that the magnesium dihalides in active form used as support or co-support in components of catalysts for the polymerization of olefins are characterized by X-ray spectra in which the most intense diffraction line that appears in the spectrum of the non-active halide is diminished in intensity and is replaced by a halo whose maximum intensity is displaced towards lower angles relative to that of the more intense line.

The preferred titanium compounds used in the catalyst component of the present invention are TiCl_4 and TiCl_3 ; furthermore, also Ti-haloalcoholates of formula $\text{Ti}(\text{OR})_{n-y}\text{X}_y$ can be used, where n is the valence of titanium, y is a number between 1 and $n-1$ X is halogen and R is a hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 10 carbon atoms.

Preferably, the said catalyst component has an average particle size ranging from 20 to $150\mu\text{m}$ and more preferably from 40 to $100\mu\text{m}$.

The preparation of the solid catalyst component can be carried out according to several methods. According to the preferred method the solid catalyst component can be prepared by reacting a titanium compound of formula $\text{Ti}(\text{OR})_{n-y}\text{X}_y$, where n is the valence of titanium and y is a number between 1 and n , preferably TiCl_4 , with a magnesium chloride deriving from an adduct of formula MgCl_2pROH , where p is a number between 0.1 and 2, and R is a hydrocarbon radical having 1-18 carbon atoms, said reaction being carried out in the presence of the two electron donors that can be added simultaneously or in sequence. The adduct can be suitably prepared in spherical form by mixing alcohol and magnesium chloride in the presence of an inert hydrocarbon immiscible with the adduct, operating under stirring conditions at the melting temperature of the adduct ($100-130^\circ\text{C}$). Then, the emulsion is quickly quenched, thereby causing the solidification of the adduct in form of spherical particles. Example of spherical adducts prepared according to this procedure are described in USP 4,399,054 and USP 4,469,648. The so obtained adduct is then subject to thermal controlled dealcoholation ($80-130^\circ\text{C}$) so as to obtain an adduct in which the number of moles of alcohol is generally lower than 2, preferably between 0.1 and 1.5.

In the preferred method of producing the catalyst of the invention, the reaction with the Ti compound can be carried out by suspending the adduct (dealcoholated or as such) in cold TiCl_4 generally at 0°C . Preferably the adduct is used in an amount such as to have a concentration ranging from 20 to 100 g/l , and preferably from 30 to 90 g/l . The temperature

is then gradually raised up until reaching a temperature ranging from 90-130°C and kept at this temperature for 0.5-3 hours. According to a preferred embodiment, the succinate is added in this first stage of reaction and preferably when the temperature of the mixture is in the range of 0°-40°C. The molar ratio with which it is used depends on the desired final amount of ester in the catalyst but generally the Mg/succinate molar ratio may range from 3 to 25 and preferably from 5 to 20. After completing the reaction time stirring is stopped, the slurry is let to settle and liquid phase removed. A second stage of treatment with TiCl_4 is performed, preferably carried out at a temperature ranging from 70 to 110°C. It has been found preferable adding the 1,3-diether at this stage of the procedure and more preferably when the temperature of the mixture is still in the range 40-80°C. Also in this case the amount of donor is to be selected according to the desired final amount on the catalyst but generally the Mg/diether molar ratio may range from 1 to 15 and preferably from 3 to 10.

After completing the reaction time, stirring is stopped, the slurry is let to settle and liquid phase removed. Preferably, the solid catalyst component obtained after this step is contacted an additional time with the titanium compound and preferably with TiCl_4 under the same conditions described for the previous step with the difference that no donor is used. The so obtained solid can then be washed with liquid hydrocarbon under mild conditions and then dried.

The solid catalyst components according to the present invention are converted into catalysts for the polymerization of olefins by reacting them with organoaluminum compounds according to known methods.

In particular, it is an object of the present invention a catalyst for the polymerization of olefins $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHR}$, in which R is hydrogen or a hydrocarbyl radical with 1-12 carbon atoms, comprising the product obtained by contacting:

- (i) the solid catalyst component as disclosed above and
- (ii) an alkylaluminum compound and, optionally,
- (iii) an external electron donor compound.

The alkyl-Al compound (ii) is preferably chosen among the trialkyl aluminum compounds such as for example triethylaluminum, triisobutylaluminum, tri-n-butylaluminum, tri-n-hexylaluminum, tri-n-octylaluminum. It is also possible to use alkylaluminum halides, alkylaluminum hydrides or alkylaluminum sesquichlorides, such as AlEt_2Cl and $\text{Al}_2\text{Et}_3\text{Cl}_3$, possibly in mixture with the above cited trialkylaluminums.

Suitable external electron-donor compounds (iii) include silicon compounds, ethers, esters, amines, heterocyclic compounds and particularly 2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine and ketones.

Another class of preferred external donor compounds is that of silicon compounds of formula $(R_7)_a(R_8)_bSi(OR_9)_c$, where a and b are integers from 0 to 2, c is an integer from 1 to 4 and the sum (a+b+c) is 4; R_7 , R_8 , and R_9 , are alkyl, cycloalkyl or aryl radicals with 1-18 carbon atoms optionally containing heteroatoms. Particularly preferred are the silicon compounds in which a is 1, b is 1, c is 2, at least one of R_7 and R_8 is selected from branched alkyl, cycloalkyl or aryl groups with 3-10 carbon atoms optionally containing heteroatoms and R_9 is a C_1 - C_{10} alkyl group, in particular methyl. Examples of such preferred silicon compounds are methylcyclohexyldimethoxysilane (C donor), diphenyldimethoxysilane, methyl-t-butyl dimethoxysilane, dicyclopentyldimethoxysilane (D donor), diisopropyldimethoxysilane, (2-ethylpiperidinyl)t-butyl dimethoxysilane, (2-ethylpiperidinyl)thexyldimethoxysilane, (3,3,3-trifluoro-n-propyl)(2-ethylpiperidinyl)dimethoxysilane, methyl(3,3,3-trifluoro-n-propyl)dimethoxysilane. Moreover, are also preferred the silicon compounds in which a is 0, c is 3, R_8 is a branched alkyl or cycloalkyl group, optionally containing heteroatoms, and R_9 is methyl. Examples of such preferred silicon compounds are cyclohexyltrimethoxysilane, t-butyltrimethoxysilane and hexyltrimethoxysilane.

The external electron donor compound (iii) is used in such an amount to give a molar ratio between the organoaluminum compound and said electron donor compound (iii) of from 0.1 to 500, preferably from 1 to 300 and more preferably from 3 to 100.

Therefore, it constitutes a further object of the present invention a process for the (co)polymerization of olefins $CH_2=CHR$, in which R is hydrogen or a hydrocarbyl radical with 1-12 carbon atoms, carried out in the presence of a catalyst comprising the product of the reaction between:

- (i) the solid catalyst component of the invention;
- (ii) an alkylaluminum compound and,
- (iii) optionally an electron-donor compound (external donor).

The polymerization process can be carried out according to known techniques for example slurry polymerization using as diluent an inert hydrocarbon solvent, or bulk polymerization using the liquid monomer (for example propylene) as a reaction medium. Moreover, it is possible to carry out the polymerization process in gas-phase operating in one or more fluidized or mechanically agitated bed reactors.

The catalyst of the present invention can be used as such in the polymerization process by introducing it directly into the reactor. In the alternative, the catalyst can be pre-polymerized before being introduced into the first polymerization reactor. The term pre-polymerized as used in the art, means a catalyst which has been subject to a polymerization step at a low conversion degree. According to the present invention a catalyst is considered to be pre-polymerized when the amount the polymer produced is from about 0.1 up to about 1000 g per gram of solid catalyst component.

The pre-polymerization can be carried out with the α -olefins selected from the same group of olefins disclosed before. In particular, it is especially preferred pre-polymerizing ethylene or mixtures thereof with one or more α -olefins in an amount up to 20% by mole. Preferably, the conversion of the pre-polymerized catalyst component is from about 0.2 g up to about 500 g per gram of solid catalyst component.

The pre-polymerization step can be carried out at temperatures from 0° to 80°C preferably from 5° to 50°C in liquid or gas-phase. The pre-polymerization step can be performed in-line as a part of a continuous polymerization process or separately in a batch process. The batch pre-polymerization of the catalyst of the invention with ethylene in order to produce an amount of polymer ranging from 0.5 to 20 g per gram of catalyst component is particularly preferred.

The polymerization is generally carried out at temperature of from 20 to 120°C, preferably of from 40 to 80°C. When the polymerization is carried out in gas-phase the operating pressure is generally between 0.5 and 5 MPa, preferably between 1 and 4 MPa. In the bulk polymerization the operating pressure is generally between 1 and 8 MPa, preferably between 1.5 and 5 MPa.

The preferred alpha-olefins to be (co)polymerized are ethylene, propylene, butene-1, 4-methyl-1-pentene and hexene-1. In particular, the above described catalysts have been used in the (co)polymerization of propylene and ethylene to prepare different kinds of products. For example the following products can be prepared: high density ethylene polymers (HDPE, having a density higher than 0.940 g/cm³), comprising ethylene homopolymers and copolymers of ethylene with alpha-olefins having 3-12 carbon atoms; linear low density polyethylenes (LLDPE, having a density lower than 0.940 g/cm³) and very low density and ultra low density (VLDPE and ULDPE, having a density lower than 0.920 g/cm³, to 0.880 g/cm³ consisting of copolymers of ethylene with one or more alpha-olefins having from 3 to 12 carbon atoms, having a mole content of units derived from the ethylene higher than 80%; elastomeric

copolymers of ethylene and propylene and elastomeric terpolymers of ethylene and propylene with smaller proportions of a diene having a content by weight of units derived from the ethylene comprised between about 30 and 70%.

As mentioned above, these catalysts are particularly suitable for producing high impact resistance polymer compositions comprising a crystalline propylene homo or copolymer matrix and a substantial amount, in certain applications more than 50%wt, of a very low crystalline, highly soluble in xylene ethylene based copolymer.

Such polymer compositions are preferably prepared in a multistep process comprising at least two different polymerization stages carried out in different reactors. Usually the first step, in which the crystalline propylene homo or copolymer is prepared, can be carried out either in gas-phase or in liquid phase. The gas-phase polymerization can be carried out in a fluidized or stirred, fixed bed reactor or in a gas-phase reactor comprising two interconnected polymerization zones one of which, working under fast fluidization conditions and the other in which the polymer flows under the action of gravity. The liquid phase process can be either in slurry, solution or bulk (liquid monomer). This latter technology is the most preferred and can be carried out in various types of reactors such as continuous stirred tank reactors, loop reactors or plug-flow ones. Preferably, the first step is carried out in gas-phase. In this stage and/or in the successive stage, hydrogen can be used as a molecular weight regulator. The propylene polymer obtained in this stage has a xylene insolubility preferably higher than 90% and more preferably higher than 95%, an isotactic index in terms of content of isotactic pentads (determined with C13-NMR on the whole polymer) higher than 93%

In the second stage of the polymerization process, the ethylene copolymer (B) is produced preferably in a conventional fluidized-bed gas-phase reactor in the presence of the polymeric material and the catalyst system coming from the preceding polymerization step.

The polymer produced in this stage is an ethylene copolymer containing from 15 to 75% wt of a C3-C10 alpha olefin, optionally containing minor proportions of a diene, being for at least 60% soluble in xylene at room temperature. Preferably, the alpha olefin is selected from propylene or butene-1 and its content preferably ranges from 20 to 70%wt.

The following examples are given to illustrate and not to limit the invention itself.

CHARACTERIZATION

Determination of porosity.

Porosity and surface area with mercury: the measurement is carried out using a Pascal 140-240 series porosimeter by Carlo Erba.

The porosity is determined by intrusion of mercury under pressure. For this determination a calibrated dilatometer (capillary diameter 3 mm) CD₃P (by Carlo Erba) is used, that is connected to a reservoir of mercury and to a high-vacuum pump. A weighed amount of sample is placed in the dilatometer. The apparatus is then placed under high vacuum and is maintained in these conditions for ca. 20 minutes. The dilatometer is then connected to the mercury reservoir and the mercury is allowed to slowly fill the dilatometer, until it reaches the level marked on the dilatometer at a height of 10 cm. The valve that connects the dilatometer to the vacuum pump is closed and then the mercury pressure is gradually increased with nitrogen up to 100 kPa. Subsequently, the calibrated dilatometer is transferred into an autoclave with oil for high pressure in order to reach pressure values up to 200 MPa. Under the effect of the pressure, the mercury enters into the pores of the particles and the mercury level decreases accordingly.

The porosity (cm³/g), the pore distribution curve and the average pore size are directly calculated from the integral pore distribution curve, which is a function of both the volume reduction of the mercury and the applied pressure values. All these data are provided and elaborated by the porosimeter associated computer which is equipped with dedicated software supplied by Carlo Erba. After calculation, the average pores radius is given as weighted average of the single average pores radius contribution for each interval of porosity.

Determination of X.I.

About 2.5 grams of polymer and 250 ml of o-xylene were placed in a round-bottomed flask provided with a cooler and a reflux condenser and kept under nitrogen. The obtained mixture was heated to 135°C and was kept under stirring for about 60 minutes. The final solution was allowed to cool to 25°C under continuous stirring, and the insoluble polymer was then filtered. The filtrate was then evaporated in a nitrogen flow at 140°C to reach a constant weight. The content of said xylene-soluble fraction is expressed as a percentage of the original 2.5 grams and then, by difference, the X.I. %.

Determination of polymer soluble in Diethyl Ether

In a 1 L flask equipped with a condenser, 500 ml of diethyl-ether (DEE) and 25 g of polymer were added. The flask was warmed up to 40 °C and after the diethyl-ether started to reflux on

the condenser the extraction was continued for 4 hours.

After these 4 hours, the residual polymer was filtered off and dried to constant weight. The solvent was evaporated and the soluble fraction was recovered for analysis (GPC and NMR).

The amount of polymer soluble in diethyl-ether (DEE-S) was determined as:

$$\text{DEE-S} = 100 \cdot (\text{grams of soluble polymer}) / (\text{grams of initial polymer})$$

Determination of donors.

The content of electron donor has been carried out via gas-chromatography.

Determination of Melt flow rate (MFR).

The melt flow rate MIL of the polymer was determined according to ISO 1133 (230°C, 2.16 Kg).

EXAMPLES

General procedure for the preparation of $\text{MgCl}_2 \cdot (\text{EtOH})_m$ adducts.

An initial amount of microspheroidal $\text{MgCl}_2 \cdot 2.8\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ was prepared according to the method described in Example 2 of USP 4,399,054 but operating at 3,000 rpm instead of 10,000. The so obtained adduct having an average particle size of 87 μm was then subject to thermal dealcoholation at increasing temperatures from 30 to 130°C operating in nitrogen current until the molar alcohol content per mol of Mg is 1.16.

Preparation of solid catalyst component - general procedure.

Into a 1000 mL four-necked round flask, purged with nitrogen, 500 mL of TiCl_4 were introduced at 0°C. While stirring, 30 grams of the microspheroidal $\text{MgCl}_2 \cdot 1.16\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ adduct (prepared as described above) were added. The temperature was raised to 120°C and kept at this value for 60 minutes. During the temperature increase, an amount of diethyl 2,3-diisopropylsuccinate was added such as to have a Mg/succinate molar ratio reported in Table 1. Donor addition was done at the temperature indicated in Table 1. After the mentioned 60 minutes, the stirring was stopped, the liquid siphoned off and the treatment with TiCl_4 was repeated at 100°C for 1 hour in the presence of an amount of 9,9-bis(methoxymethyl)fluorene such as to have a Mg/donor molar ratio reported in Table 1. After that time the stirring was stopped, the liquid siphoned off and the treatment with TiCl_4 was repeated at 100°C for 30 min. After sedimentation and siphoning at 85°C the solid was washed six times with anhydrous hexane (6 x 100 ml) at 60 °C. The characterization of the so obtained solid catalytic component is reported in Table 1.

General procedure for the homo-polymerization of propylene in bulk

A 4-litre steel autoclave equipped with a stirrer, pressure gauge, thermometer, catalyst feeding system, monomer feeding lines and thermostating jacket, was purged with nitrogen

flow at 70°C for one hour. Then, at 30°C under propylene flow, were charged in sequence: 75 ml of anhydrous hexane, 0.76 g of AlEt₃, external electron donor (either dicyclopentyl dimethoxysilane (D donor) or diisopropyl dimethoxysilane (P-donor)) at a Al/donor=4 molar ratio, and about 10 mg of solid catalyst component. The autoclave was closed and subsequently the indicated amount of hydrogen was added. Then, under stirring, 1.2 kg of liquid propylene were fed. The temperature was raised to 70°C in five minutes and the polymerization was carried out at this temperature for two hours. At the end of the polymerization, the non-reacted propylene was removed; the polymer was recovered and dried in an oven at 80°C.

General procedure for the random copolymerization of ethylene and propylene

About 30-40 mg of the solid catalyst precursor were reacted with 0.76 g of TEA and 380 mg of dicyclopentyl dimethoxy silane (Al/ED = 4 mol/mol) in about 10 mL of iso-hexane. The activated catalyst was transferred into a 4.5 L stainless steel autoclave at room temperature and, after closing the reactor, 700 g of propane, 38 g of propylene and the desired amount of H₂ (tuned to reach MIL = 25 g/10, see Table 5) were added. The autoclave was warmed up to 68 °C in about 10 minutes and 500 mL of propylene were quickly added to the reactor along with 5 g of ethylene. The polymerization was carried out at 70 °C for 1 hour and propylene and ethylene were continuously added during this time with a constant feed of 240 g/h and with a feeding composition equal to $C_2/C_2+C_3 = 0.03$ wt/wt. At the end the monomers and propane were vented off. After the complete venting of monomers, the polymer was recovered and dried under vacuum in an oven at 80 °C.

General procedure for the preparation of a heterophasic copolymer of propylene and ethylene

About 30-40 mg of the solid catalyst precursor were reacted with 0.76 g of TEA and 380 mg of dicyclopentyl dimethoxy silane (Al/ED = 4 mol/mol) in about 10 mL of iso-hexane. The activated catalyst was transferred into a 4.5 L stainless steel autoclave at room temperature and, after closing the reactor, 700 g of propane, 38 g of propylene and the desired amount of H₂ (tuned to reach MIL = 25 g/10, see Table 6) were added. The autoclave was warmed up to 70 °C in about 10 minutes and 500 mL of propylene were quickly added to the reactor. The polymerization was carried out at 70 °C for 1 hour. At the end of this time the monomer and propane were vented off and the temperature decreased, without control, to about 35-40°C. After the complete venting of liquid phase, the procedure for the gas phase reaction was started: desired amount of hydrogen was added and, at the same time as the autoclave

was warmed to 60°C, 16 g of ethylene and 124 g of propylene were fed. The conditions were chosen in order to reach simultaneously the internal autoclave temperature of 60°C and the end of monomer feeding. This moment was defined as the starting time of gas phase copolymerization. The transition step time was about 11 minutes. The copolymerization was conducted by feeding ethylene and propylene mixture in a 30/70 wt/wt ratio to keep the pressure constant and equal to 18 barg. The polymerization was stopped when an estimated 30%wt of split of copolymer was reached. This split value was approximated from the amount of monomers fed during the gas phase polymerization and from the amount of homopolymer made in the liquid phase polymerization. The latter was determined in independent homopolymer runs.

At the end the monomers were vented off. After the complete venting of monomers, the polymer was recovered and dried under vacuum in an oven at 80 °C.

Ethylene general polymerization procedure

Into a 4 liters stainless steel autoclave degassed under N₂ stream at 70°C for one hour, 0.02 g of catalyst component, 13.7 mg of cyclohexylmethyldimethoxysilane and 0.5 g of AlEt₃ at room temperature were introduced.

The autoclave was closed and then 250 ml of propane and 20 g of propylene were added keeping temperature at 30°C. The polymerisation step was stopped after 45 minutes, totally discharging propane and propylene. After the introduction of 1.6 liters of propane, the temperature was raised to 75°C and 3 bar of H₂ and 7 bar of ethylene were fed into the reactor. During the polymerization ethylene was fed to keep the pressure constant. After 3 hours the polymerization was discontinued and the spherical polymer was collected and dried at 70 °C under a nitrogen flow.

Inventive solid catalyst component examples

Eight solid catalyst components (according to the present invention) were prepared with the general procedure described above, according to the conditions indicated in Table 1. In Example 2, short settling times were used in the various titration steps. In Example 8, part of the diether donor was charged in the first titration, at Mg/ID=7.5 molar. The second part was charged in the second titration, at Mg/ID=15 molar. The whole amount of succinate was charged in the first titration.

Table 1. Solid catalyst component examples (inventive)

Ex	1 st titanation		2 nd titanation	Catalyst characterization			
	Mg/succ	T _{donor}	Mg/diether	Ti	ID/Ti	diether/succinate	porosity
	mole ratio	°C	molar	wt %	molar	molar	cm ³ /g
1	15	70	5	3.0	0.50	1.39	0.439
2	15	70	5	3.2	0.59	1.71	0.402
3	15	40	5	2.9	0.70	1.21	0.442
4	11	0	7	3.0	0.69	0.79	0.498
5	11	40	7	3.2	0.59	1.06	0.480
6	11	70	7	2.8	0.63	1.09	n.d.
7	7.5	0	7.5	2.8	0.57	0.72	n.d.
8	15	40	7.5 + 15	3.2	0.45	1.49	n.d.

n.d. = not determined

Comparative solid catalyst component examples

Three solid catalyst components (comparative examples) were prepared with the general procedure described above, according to the conditions indicated in Table 2. In all cases, the internal donor was charged only in first titanation stage, in the amount indicated in Table 2, at the temperature indicated in the Table 2. The three titanation steps were done at the temperature and durations as indicated in the same table.

The internal donors used in Examples C1, C2 and C3 were respectively diisobutyl phthalate, diethyl 2,3-diisopropylsuccinate and 9,9-bis(methoxymethyl)fluorene. The compositions and the measured porosity of the resulting solids are given in Table 2.

Table 2. Solid catalyst component examples (comparative)

Ex	Preparation conditions				Characterization		
	Donor	Mg/ID	T _{ID}	T / t titanations	Ti	ID/Ti	porosity
			°C	°C/hrs	wt %	mol ar	cm ³ /g
C1	DIBP	8	0	100/2–120/1–120/0.5	2.3	0.43	0.709
C2	succ	7.5	40	120/2–100/1–100/0.5	2.9	0.53	n.d.
C3	diether	6	0	100/2–110/1–110/1	6.0	0.08	n.d.

n.d. = not determined

Bulk polymerization of propylene

The above listed solid catalyst components were used for the homo-polymerization of propylene in bulk phase, using the general method described above. The results of the polymerization runs are given in Table 3 below.

Table 3. Results of homo-polymerization in bulk propylene

Ex	Solid component	Ext donor	H ₂	Mileage	XI	MIL	BDP
			NL	kg/g	%wt	g/10'	kg/L
9	1	D	2	24	97.5	7.5	0.36
10	2	D	2	20	97.8	7.2	0.37
11	3	D	2	21	97.9	6.3	0.34
12	4	D	2	25	98.2	3.4	0.34
13	5	D	2	26	98.0	2.9	0.33
14	6	D	2	28	98.1	5.5	0.36
15	7	D	2	31	98.2	3.2	0.35
16	4	D	5	27	98.1	37	0.37
17	4	D	8	24	97.6	66	0.36
18	4	D	10	21	98.4	107	0.36
19	4	P	2	26	98.0	9	0.34
20	4	P	5	27	97.8	43	0.36
21	4	P	10	24	98.1	100	0.37
C4	C1	D	2	37	97.7	4.2	0.33
C5	C2	D	2	28	97.7	2.7	0.31
C6	C3	D	2	24	90.7	20	0.37

External donor: D – dicyclopentylmethoxysilane

P – diisopropylmethoxysilane

Bulk polymerization of propylene with subsequent ether extraction

A selection of the above listed solid catalyst components were used for the homo-polymerization of propylene in bulk phase, using the general method described above. The yielding polymers were characterized, including the determination of the solubility in ether, following the general procedure described above. The results of the polymerizations and characterizations are given in Table 4 below.

Table 4. Synthesis and characterization of homo-polymer samples

Ex	Solid Component	H ₂	Mileage	MIL	XI	DEE-S	Analysis of DEE-solubles		
							Mw (GPC)	Mw/Mn (GPC)	mmmm (¹³ C NMR)
		NL	kg/g	g/10'	%wt	%wt	g/mole		%
C7	C1	7	29	28.5	97.7	1.1	5540	5.3	36.4
22	8	4.2	24	26.5	97.1	1.9	9830	4.2	34.0
23	7	4.5	27	22.0	98.0	1.2	9340	4.5	33.0

Random copolymerization of ethylene and propylene

A selection of the above mentioned solid catalyst components were used for the random

copolymerization of ethylene and propylene, using the general method for random copolymerization described above. The catalysts used, and the characterization results obtained, are listed in Table 5.

Table 5. Results of the random copolymerization of ethylene and propylene

Ex	Solid Component	H ₂	Mileage	XI	MIL	C2 (¹³ C NMR)	<i>r</i> ₁ <i>r</i> ₂ (¹³ C NMR)
		NL	kg/g	%wt	g/10'	%wt	
C8	C1	7.5	5.7	94.0	27	3.3	2.6
24	3	5.0	5.9	93.4	26	2.8	2.6
25	5	4.7	6.5	93.4	24	3.0	2.4

Heterophasic copolymerization of ethylene and propylene

A selection of the above mentioned solid catalyst components were used for the preparation of a heterophasic copolymer of ethylene and propylene, using the general method for heterophasic copolymer described above. The catalysts used, and the characterization results obtained, are listed in Table 6 below.

Table 6. Synthesis and characterization of HECO samples

Solid Comp	First Step Liquid Phase				Second Step Gas Phase			Characterization of the heterophasic copolymer					
	H ₂	Mileage	MIL	XI	T _{GP}	H ₂	tGP	Mileage	MIL	XI	C2 (NMR)	Bipol split	C2 in bipol
	NL	kg/g	g/10'	%	°C	NL	min	kg/g	g/10'	%	%wt	%	%wt
C1	4.0	3.5	23	98.1	60	1	70	11.8	1.1	40.8	21.1	27.0	28.9
3	2.3	3.2	22	98.0	60	0.75	63	12.5	1.1	41.0	19.7	25.4	26.4
5	2.6	3.5	22	98.0	60	0.9	70	12.0	1.1	41.1	20.6	29.0	29.0

Slurry polymerization of ethylene

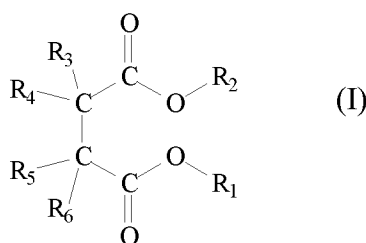
The solid catalyst components prepared according to examples 7 and 8 were used for the preparation of ethylene polymers using the general method described above. The catalysts used, and the characterization results obtained, are listed in Table 7 below.

TABLE 7

Cat. Ex.	Polymerisation test						
	Mil.	MIE	MIF	F/E	BDP	APS	
	Kg/g	g/10'	g/10'		g/cc	mic	
7	20.4	0.22	6.1	27.7	0.356	3328	
8	20.5	0.19	5.1	26.8	0.331	3171	

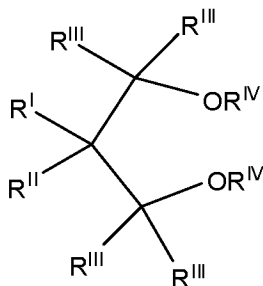
CLAIMS

1. A solid catalyst component comprising a magnesium halide, a titanium compound having at least a Ti-halogen bond and at least two electron donor compounds one of which being selected from 1,3-diethers and the other being selected from succinates, said catalyst component being characterized by the fact that the molar ratio ID/Ti is from 0.30 to 0.90, where ID is the total molar amount of succinate and 1,3-diether, the molar ratio of the 1,3-diether donor to the succinate donor is higher than, or equal to, 0.60 and the porosity due to pore with radius equal to or less than 1 μm of the said solid catalyst component, determined by mercury method, is at least 0.30 cm^3/g .
2. The solid catalyst component according to claim 1 in which the molar ratio ID/Ti is from 0.45 to 0.75.
3. The solid catalyst component according to any one of the preceding claims in which the molar ratio of the 1,3-diether donor to the succinate donor ranges from 0.80 to 2.
4. The solid catalyst component according to claim 3 in which the molar ratio of the 1,3-diether donor to the succinate donor ranges from 1 to 1.80.
5. The solid catalyst component according to any one of the preceding claims in which the porosity is higher than 0.35 cm^3/g .
6. The solid catalyst component according to any one of the preceding claims in which the succinate is selected from succinates of formula (I) below :



wherein the radicals R_1 and R_2 , equal to or different from each other, are a C_1 - C_{20} linear or branched alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, arylalkyl or alkylaryl group, optionally containing heteroatoms; the radicals R_3 to R_6 equal to or different from each other, are hydrogen or a C_1 - C_{20} linear or branched alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, arylalkyl or alkylaryl group, optionally containing heteroatoms, and the radicals R_3 to R_6 which are joined to the same carbon atom of the succinate chain can be linked together to form a cycle.

7. The solid catalyst component according to any one of the preceding claims in which the 1,3-diethers mentioned above, particularly preferred are the compounds of formula (III)



where R^I and R^{II} are the same or different and are hydrogen or linear or branched C_1 - C_{18} hydrocarbon groups which can also form one or more cyclic structures; R^{III} groups, equal or different from each other, are hydrogen or C_1 - C_{18} hydrocarbon groups; R^{IV} groups equal or different from each other, have the same meaning of R^{III} except that they cannot be hydrogen; each of R^I to R^{IV} groups can contain heteroatoms selected from halogens, N, O, S and Si.

8. Catalyst components according to any of the preceding claims comprising a titanium compound having at least a Ti-halogen bond and the at least two different electron donor compounds supported on a Mg halide in active form.
9. Catalyst components according to claim 8 in which the titanium compound is selected from $TiCl_4$ and $TiCl_3$.
10. Catalyst for the polymerization of olefins $CH_2=CHR$, in which R is hydrogen or a hydrocarbyl radical with 1-12 carbon atoms, comprising the product of the reaction between:
the solid catalyst component according to any of the preceding claims and
an alkylaluminum compound.
11. The catalyst according to claim 10 further comprising an external electron donor compound.
12. The catalyst according to claim 11 in which the external electron donor compound is selected from silicon compounds of formula $R_a^5 R_b^6 Si(OR^7)_c$, where a and b are integers from 0 to 2, c is an integer from 1 to 4 and the sum (a+b+c) is 4; R^5 , R^6 and R^7 are alkyl, cycloalkyl or aryl radicals with 1-18 carbon atoms optionally containing heteroatoms.
13. A process for the (co)polymerization of olefins $CH_2=CHR$, in which R is hydrogen or a hydrocarbyl radical with 1-12 carbon atoms, carried out in the presence of a catalyst comprising the product of the reaction between:
- the solid catalyst component of the invention;
 - an alkylaluminum compound and,

- (iii) optionally an electron-donor compound (external donor).

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/EP2012/055593

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

INV. C08F10/06 C08F4/651
ADD.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
C08F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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X	WO 00/63261 A1 (MONTELL TECHNOLOGY COMPANY BV [NL]; MORINI GIAMPIERO [IT]; BALBONTIN G) 26 October 2000 (2000-10-26) page 8, line 4 - line 5 examples 40,41 claims 1-21,29-33,37,38 -----	1-13
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Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

3 September 2012

Date of mailing of the international search report

10/09/2012

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2012/055593

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
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Information on patent family members

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