

POLYMERIZATION MONITORING AND CONTROL
USING LEADING INDICATORS

This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No.
5 60/334,634 filed November 15, 2001, the entire disclosure of which is hereby
incorporated by reference.

1. **FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention relates generally to methods of monitoring and
10 controlling polymerization reactions. More specifically, the invention provides
methods of rapidly monitoring polymerization reactions without the need to
sample and test product properties, and methods of controlling polymerization
reactor parameters in response to deviations between target and monitored
functions. The methods are especially useful in polymerization reactions using at
15 least two different catalysts in a single reactor.

2. **BACKGROUND**

Gas phase processes for the homopolymerization and copolymerization of
monomers, especially olefin monomers, are well known in the art. Such processes
20 can be conducted, for example, by introducing the gaseous monomer or
monomers into a stirred and/or fluidized bed of resin particles and catalyst.

In the fluidized-bed polymerization of olefins, the polymerization is
conducted in a fluidized-bed reactor, wherein a bed of polymer particles is
maintained in a fluidized state by means of an ascending gas stream including
25 gaseous reaction monomer. The polymerization of olefins in a stirred-bed reactor
differs from polymerization in a gas fluidized-bed reactor by the action of a
mechanical stirrer within the reaction zone, which contributes to fluidization of
the bed. As used herein, the term "fluidized-bed" also includes stirred-bed
processes and reactors.

30 The start-up of a fluidized bed reactor generally uses a bed of pre-formed
polymer particles. During the course of polymerization, fresh polymer is
generated by the catalytic polymerization of the monomer, and polymer product is

withdrawn to maintain the bed at constant volume. An industrially favored process employs a fluidization grid to distribute the fluidizing gas to the bed, and also to act as a support for the bed when the supply of gas is cut off. The polymer produced is generally withdrawn from the reactor via one or more discharge
5 conduits disposed in the lower portion of the reactor, near the fluidization grid. The fluidized bed includes a bed of growing polymer particles, polymer product particles and catalyst particles. This reaction mixture is maintained in a fluidized condition by the continuous upward flow from the base of the reactor of a fluidizing gas which includes recycle gas drawn from the top of the reactor,
10 together with added make-up monomer. The fluidizing gas enters the bottom of the reactor and is passed, preferably through a fluidization grid, upwardly through the fluidized bed.

A variety of gas phase polymerization processes are known. For example, the recycle stream can be cooled to a temperature below the dew point, resulting
15 in condensing a portion of the recycle stream, as described in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,543,399 and 4,588,790. This intentional introduction of a liquid into a recycle stream or reactor during the process is referred to generally as a "condensed mode" operation.

Further details of fluidized bed reactors and their operation are disclosed
20 in, for example, U.S. Patent Nos. 4,243,619, 4,543,399, 5,352,749, 5,436,304, 5,405,922, 5,462,999, and 6,218,484, the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference.

The catalyst used is not particularly limited, and can include, for example, one or more Ziegler-Natta catalysts and/or metallocene catalysts. Mixtures of
25 catalysts can also be used. In particular, polymerization can be carried out with two or more different catalysts present and actively polymerizing at the same time, in a single reactor. The two or more catalysts can be of different catalyst types, such as a non-metallocene catalyst and a metallocene catalyst, to produce a product resin having desirable properties. The catalysts can be fed to the reactor
30 separately or as a physical mixture, or each catalyst particle can contain more than one catalyst compound. When the catalysts include two catalysts producing polymers of different molecular weight and/or different comonomer content, the

polymer product can have a bimodal distribution of molecular weight, comonomer, or both. Such bimodal products can have physical properties that are different from those that can be obtained from either catalyst alone, or from post-reactor mixing of the individual unimodal resins obtained from each catalyst
5 alone.

For example, U.S. Patent No. 5,525,678 discloses a catalyst including a zirconium metallocene that produces a relatively low molecular weight, high comonomer-content polymer, and a titanium non-metallocene that produces a relatively high molecular weight, low comonomer-content polymer. Typically,
10 ethylene is the primary monomer, and small amounts of hexene or other alpha-olefins are added to lower the density of the polyethylene. The zirconium catalyst incorporates most of the comonomer and hydrogen, so that, in a typical example, about 85% of the hexene and 92% of the hydrogen are in the low molecular weight polymer. Water is added to control the overall molecular weight by
15 controlling the activity of the zirconium catalyst.

When polymerizing with two or more catalysts, it is desirable to monitor the relative contribution of each catalyst to the polymer product, so that the polymerization conditions can be adjusted to obtain the desired polymer properties. The properties of the polymer produced in the reactor are affected by a
20 variety of operating parameters, such as temperatures, monomer feed rates, catalyst feed rates, co-catalyst feed rates, hydrogen gas concentration, or water feed rate. In order to produce polymer having a desired set of properties, polymer exiting the reactor is sampled and laboratory measurements carried out to characterize the polymer. If it is discovered that one or more polymer properties
25 are outside a desired range, polymerization conditions can be adjusted, and the polymer resampled. This periodic sampling, testing and adjusting, however, is undesirably slow, since sampling and laboratory testing of polymer properties is time-consuming. As a result, conventional processes can produce large quantities of "off-specification" polymer before manual testing and control can effectively
30 adjust the polymerization conditions.

Thus, it would be desirable to have faster methods for monitoring or predicting changes in polymer properties, or changes in relative activities of catalysts, in multiple catalyst processes.

Other background references include WO 01/49751 and U.S. Patent No.
5 6,144,897.

3. SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a method of polymerizing olefins in a fluidized bed reactor. Concentrations C_1 and C_2 of two
10 reactor components are determined in the recycle gas stream of the reactor to obtain a leading indicator function L defined by:

$$L = \frac{C_1 / F_1}{C_2 / F_2},$$

where each concentration C_1 and C_2 is normalized to the flow rate F_1 or F_2 of the corresponding reactor component into the reactor. The value of L or a function of
15 L , such as a rescaled value or a reciprocal, is compared to a target value, and at least one reactor parameter is adjusted in response to a deviation between L or the function of L and the target value. Monitoring of the leading indicator permits rapid diagnosis of reactor problems, and rapid adjustments of reactor parameters, compared to laboratory analysis of samples of polymer properties.

20 In another embodiment, L is monitored as a function of time, and the time behavior of L is monitored and compared to a target function.

In another embodiment, at least two leading indicators are monitored and compared with target values or target functions.

In the embodiments described herein, suitable reactor components include,
25 for example, hydrogen, monomers and comonomers. Suitable reactor parameters include, for example, monomer feed rates, comonomer feed rates, catalyst feed rates, cocatalyst feed rates, hydrogen feed rates, and water feed rates.

In another embodiment the polymerization is catalyzed by a catalyst system including a first catalyst producing a first polymer and a second catalyst
30 producing a second polymer, and the method produces a polymer product having

a distribution of molecular weight, composition, or both molecular weight and composition, that is broad or bimodal. The reactor parameter can be chosen to selectively alter the relative activity of the first and second catalysts, providing control over the bimodal distribution.

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4. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a block diagram of a fluidized bed reactor according to an embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 2 shows the response of several leading indicators as a function of time to changes in reactor water feed according to Example 1.

Figure 3 shows the response of several leading indicators as a function of time to changes in reactor water feed according to Example 2.

Figure 4 is a block diagram of a fluidized bed reactor according to an embodiment of the present invention.

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5. DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The methods of the invention are not limited to a particular reactor type, and can use, for example, fluidized-bed reactors. While the discussion herein uses fluidized-bed reactors as a particular example, it should be understood that the methods are not so limited.

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5.1 Fluidized-Bed Reactor

Fluidized-bed reactors are well-known in the art; a particular, non-limiting example of a fluidized bed reactor is described herein, for illustrative purposes only. Those skilled in the art will recognize that numerous modifications and enhancements can be made, as desired, to the fluidized-bed reactor.

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FIG. 1 illustrates a gas-phase fluidized bed reactor 20 having a reactor body 22, which is generally an upright cylinder having a fluidization grid 24 located in its lower regions. The reactor body 22 encloses a fluidized bed zone 26 and a velocity reduction zone 28 which is generally of increased diameter compared to the diameter of the fluidized bed zone 26 of the reactor body 22.

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The gaseous reaction mixture leaving the top of the reactor body 22, termed the "recycle gas stream," contains principally unreacted monomer,

unreacted hydrogen gas, inert condensable gases such as isopentane, and inert non-condensable gases such as nitrogen. The recycle gas stream is transferred via line 30 to compressor 32, and from compressor 32 to heat exchanger 34. An optional cyclone separator 36 may be used as shown, preferably upstream of
5 compressor 32, to remove fines, if desired. A gas analyzer 38 can be used to sample the recycle gas stream to determine concentrations of various components. Typically, the gas analyzer is a gas phase chromatograph (GPC), or a spectrograph such as a near-infrared spectrometer or a Fourier transform near-infrared spectrometer (FT-NIR). An additional heat exchanger (not shown) may also be
10 used if desired, preferably upstream of compressor 32.

The cooled recycle gas stream exits the heat exchanger 34 via line 40. As discussed above, the cooled recycle gas stream can be gaseous, or can be a mixture of gaseous and liquid phases. Figure 1 shows an optional configuration wherein at least a portion of the recycle gas stream is cooled to a temperature at or
15 below the temperature where liquid condensate begins to form (the dew point). All or a portion of the resultant gas liquid mixture is transferred via line 40 to a separator 42, where all or a portion of the liquid is removed. All or a portion of the gas stream, which may contain some liquid, is transferred via line 44 to a point below the fluidization grid 24 in the lower region of the reactor. An amount of
20 upwardly flowing gas, sufficient to maintain the bed in a fluidized condition, is provided in this way.

Those skilled in the art will understand that less gas is required to maintain fluidization when the reactor employed is a stirred bed reactor.

An optional compressor 46 may be provided to ensure that a sufficient
25 velocity is imparted to the gases flowing through line 44 into the bottom of the reactor. The gas stream entering the bottom of the reactor may contain condensed liquid, if desired.

All or a portion of the liquid phase separated from the recycle stream in separator 42 is transferred via line 48 to a manifold 50 located at or near the top of
30 the reactor. If desired, a pump 52 may be provided in line 48 to facilitate the transfer of liquid to manifold 50. The liquid entering manifold 50 flows downward into manifold 54 through a plurality of conduits 56 which have good heat

exchange properties and which are in heat exchange contact with the wall of the reactor. The passage of liquid through the conduits 56 cools the interior wall of the reactor and warms the liquid to a greater or lesser extent, depending upon the temperature differential and the duration and extent of heat exchange contact.

5 Thus by the time the liquid entering manifold 50 reaches manifold 54, it has become a heated fluid which may have remained in an entirely liquid state or it may have become partially or totally vaporized.

As shown in FIG. 1, the heated fluid (gas and/or liquid) is passed from manifold 54 via line 58 to combine with gases leaving the separator 42 via line 44,
10 prior to entry into the reactor in the region below the fluidization grid 24. In like manner, make-up monomer can be introduced into the reactor in either liquid or gaseous form via line 60. Gas and/or liquid collected in manifold 54 may also be transferred directly into the reactor (not shown) in the region below the fluidization grid.

15 Product polymer particles can be removed from the reactor via line 62 in the conventional way, as for example by the method and apparatus described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,621,952.

Catalyst is continuously or intermittently injected into the reactor using a catalyst feeder (not shown) such as the device disclosed in U.S. Pat. No.
20 3,779,712. The catalyst is preferably fed into the reactor at a point 20 to 40 percent of the reactor diameter away from the reactor wall and at a height of about 5 to about 30 percent of the height of the bed. Suitable catalysts are described below.

A gas which is inert to the catalyst, such as nitrogen or argon, is preferably
25 used to carry catalyst into the bed. Cold condensed liquid from either separator 42 or from manifold 54 may also be used to transport catalyst into the bed.

Referring to FIG. 4, small quantities of liquid, such as water, can be continuously or intermittently injected into the reactor 20 from a reservoir 64, via a conduit 66. The liquid can be injected anywhere into the reactor 20, such as in
30 the reactor body 22 or recycle stream. In one embodiment, the liquid is injected into the reactor body 22 at a point below the fluidized grid 24. A pump 72 can be provided in conduit 66 to facilitate the transfer of liquid to the reactor. In one

embodiment, the pump 72 is a high-precision pump designed for high-pressure liquid chromatography. A level drop 70 in a calibrated cylinder 68 and differential pressure transmitters (not shown) are provided, preferably upstream of the pump, for redundant cross-check of flow rate. If desired, a flow meter 74
5 located downstream of pump 72 can be provided for optional redundant cross-check of flow rate.

In methods of the present invention, the fluidized bed reactor is operated to form polyolefins having a bimodal molecular weight distribution, a bimodal comonomer distribution, or both. Suitable polyolefins include, but are not limited to, polyethylene, polypropylene, polyisobutylene, and copolymers thereof.
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In one embodiment, the at least one polyolefin includes polyethylene copolymers. Low density polyethylene ("LDPE") can be prepared at high pressure using free radical initiators, or in gas phase processes using Ziegler-Natta or vanadium catalysts, and typically has a density in the range of 0.916-0.940 g/cm³.
15 LDPE is also known as "branched" or "heterogeneously branched" polyethylene because of the relatively large number of long chain branches extending from the main polymer backbone. Polyethylene in the same density range, *i.e.*, 0.916 to 0.940 g/cm³, which is linear and does not contain long chain branching is also known; this "linear low density polyethylene" ("LLDPE") can be produced with
20 conventional Ziegler-Natta catalysts or with metallocene catalysts. Relatively higher density LDPE, typically in the range of 0.928 to 0.940g/cm³, is sometimes referred to as medium density polyethylene ("MDPE"). Polyethylenes having still greater density are the high density polyethylenes ("HDPEs"), *i.e.*, polyethylenes having densities greater than 0.940 g/cm³, and are generally prepared with
25 Ziegler-Natta catalysts. Very low density polyethylene ("VLDPE") is also known. VLDPEs can be produced by a number of different processes yielding polymers with different properties, but can be generally described as polyethylenes having a density less than 0.916 g/cm³, typically 0.890 to 0.915 g/cm³ or 0.900 to 0.915 g/cm³.

30 Polymers having more than two types of monomers, such as terpolymers, are also included within the term "copolymer" as used herein. Suitable comonomers include α -olefins, such as C₃-C₂₀ α -olefins or C₃-C₁₂ α -olefins. The

α -olefin comonomer can be linear or branched, and two or more comonomers can be used, if desired. Examples of suitable comonomers include linear C_3 - C_{12} α -olefins, and α -olefins having one or more C_1 - C_3 alkyl branches, or an aryl group. Specific examples include propylene; 3-methyl-1-butene; 5 3,3-dimethyl-1-butene; 1-pentene; 1-pentene with one or more methyl, ethyl or propyl substituents; 1-hexene with one or more methyl, ethyl or propyl substituents; 1-heptene with one or more methyl, ethyl or propyl substituents; 1-octene with one or more methyl, ethyl or propyl substituents; 1-nonene with one or more methyl, ethyl or propyl substituents; ethyl, methyl or dimethyl-substituted 10 1-decene; 1-dodecene; and styrene. It should be appreciated that the list of comonomers above is merely exemplary, and is not intended to be limiting. Preferred comonomers include propylene, 1-butene, 1-pentene, 4-methyl-1-pentene, 1-hexene, 1-octene and styrene.

Other useful comonomers include polar vinyl, conjugated and non-15 conjugated dienes, acetylene and aldehyde monomers, which can be included in minor amounts in terpolymer compositions. Non-conjugated dienes useful as comonomers preferably are straight chain, hydrocarbon diolefins or cycloalkenyl-substituted alkenes, having 6 to 15 carbon atoms. Suitable non-conjugated dienes include, for example: (a) straight chain acyclic dienes, such as 1,4-hexadiene and 20 1,6-octadiene; (b) branched chain acyclic dienes, such as 5-methyl-1,4-hexadiene; 3,7-dimethyl-1,6-octadiene; and 3,7-dimethyl-1,7-octadiene; (c) single ring alicyclic dienes, such as 1,4-cyclohexadiene; 1,5-cyclo-octadiene and 1,7-cyclododecadiene; (d) multi-ring alicyclic fused and bridged ring dienes, such as tetrahydroindene; norbornadiene; methyl-tetrahydroindene; dicyclopentadiene 25 (DCPD); bicyclo-(2.2.1)-hepta-2,5-diene; alkenyl, alkylidene, cycloalkenyl and cycloalkylidene norbornenes, such as 5-methylene-2-norbornene (MNB), 5-propenyl-2-norbornene, 5-isopropylidene-2-norbornene, 5-(4-cyclopentenyl)-2-norbornene, 5-cyclohexylidene-2-norbornene, and 5-vinyl-2-norbornene (VNB); and (e) cycloalkenyl-substituted alkenes, such as vinyl cyclohexene, allyl 30 cyclohexene, vinyl cyclooctene, 4-vinyl cyclohexene, allyl cyclodecene, and vinyl cyclododecene. Of the non-conjugated dienes typically used, the preferred dienes are dicyclopentadiene, 1,4-hexadiene, 5-methylene-2-norbornene, 5-ethylidene-2-

norbornene, and tetracyclo-(Δ -11,12)-5,8-dodecene. Particularly preferred diolefins are 5-ethylidene-2-norbornene (ENB), 1,4-hexadiene, dicyclopentadiene (DCPD), norbornadiene, and 5-vinyl-2-norbornene (VNB).

5 The amount of comonomer used will depend upon the desired density of the polyolefin and the specific comonomers selected. One skilled in the art can readily determine the appropriate comonomer content appropriate to produce a polyolefin having a desired density.

5.2 Catalysts

10 The catalyst includes at least two catalyst components suitable for use in a fluidized bed reactor and capable of polymerizing ethylene, such as one or more metallocene catalysts, one or more Ziegler-Natta catalysts, or mixtures of catalysts. Preferably, the catalyst includes two catalyst components that differ in response to a reactor parameter, such as hydrogen concentration, water
15 concentration, temperature, or comonomer concentration.

Examples of catalysts include Zr/Ti catalysts disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,554,265; mixed chromium catalysts disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,155,079 and 5,198,399; Zr/V and Ti/V catalysts disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,395,540 and 5,405,817; the hafnium/bulky ligand metallocene mixed catalysts disclosed in
20 U.S. Patent No. 6,271,323; and the mixed metallocene catalysts disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 6,207,606.

In a particular embodiment, the catalyst is a metallocene/non-metallocene catalyst such as those disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,525,678 and 5,882,750.

25 5.3 Leading Indicators

As used herein, the term "leading indicator" is used to mean a ratio of two gas phase component concentrations, each concentration in turn expressed as a component's gas phase mole fraction divided by its feed rate into the reactor. Thus, a leading indicator ("L") can be expressed as:

$$30 \quad L = \frac{\chi_1 / F_1}{\chi_2 / F_2} \quad (1)$$

where each χ_i is a gas phase mole fraction and each F_i is a reactor feed rate. The mole fraction χ_i can be the mole fraction of the i 'th component based on the total moles of gas phase components, or based on a subset of the gas phase components. I.e.,

$$\chi_i = \frac{n_i}{\sum_j n_j} \quad (2)$$

where n_i is the number of moles of the i 'th component in the gas phase sample and the sum in the denominator includes all of the gas phase components or a subset of the gas phase components.

In one embodiment, the mole fraction χ is based on the two components being compared in the leading indicator, so that:

$$\chi_1 = \frac{n_1}{n_1 + n_2}, \quad \chi_2 = \frac{n_2}{n_1 + n_2}, \quad \text{and } \chi_1 + \chi_2 = 1 \quad (3)$$

Of course, in this embodiment, Equation (1) reduces to:

$$L = \frac{n_1/F_1}{n_2/F_2} \quad (4)$$

The ratios in Equations (1) and (4) can be expressed generally in terms of concentration C , since any volume term in a denominator of C will cancel.

The feed rates in Equation (1) can be in any convenient units, as the units will cancel. Mole fractions are dimensionless, and thus the leading indicator is also dimensionless. It should be appreciated that use of leading indicators as described herein is based on relative, not absolute quantities. One or more leading indicators is monitored as a function of time, and changes in the one or more leading indicator(s) are used as described below to monitor and optionally control the reaction. Thus, functions of Equation (1) or variations thereof are also within the scope of the invention. For example, the reciprocal of a leading indicator is still a leading indicator, and other functions can be applied to the numerator, denominator or the ratio as desired, provided that the function thus obtained permits monitoring of changes over a period of time.

In one embodiment, the leading indicator is based on ratios in which the component selected for the denominator is the major monomer; i.e., the monomer forming more than 50 mole percent of the polymerized units of the polymer. For example, in an ethylene copolymer having more than 50 mole percent polymerized ethylene units, the denominator in Equation (1) includes the ethylene monomer gas phase mole fraction and the ethylene monomer reactor feed rate. Similarly, in a propylene copolymer having more than 50 mole percent polymerized propylene units, the denominator in Equation (1) includes the propylene monomer gas phase mole fraction and the propylene monomer reactor feed rate.

The numerator in Equation (1) can relate to any quantity to which one or both of the catalyst components is sensitive, such as, for example, hydrogen gas concentration or the gas-phase concentration of a comonomer. Of course, the terms "numerator" and "denominator" are used only for convenience, as the reciprocal of a leading indicator is itself a leading indicator.

In one embodiment, the leading indicator is based on the relative amounts of hydrogen gas (H₂) and ethylene monomer, the ethylene monomer being denoted "C2" for convenience. In this embodiment, the leading indicator is referred to as the "H₂ leading indicator," denoted mathematically as follows:

$$L(H_2) = \frac{\chi_{H_2} / F_{H_2}}{\chi_{C_2} / F_{C_2}} \quad (5)$$

In another embodiment, the leading indicator is based on the relative amounts of a minor monomer (CM) and the major monomer (M), i.e.,

$$L = \frac{\chi_{CM} / F_{CM}}{\chi_M / F_M} \quad (6)$$

For example, in a copolymer of ethylene and 1-butene, the leading indicator is based on the relative amounts of 1-butene and ethylene monomers.

In a particular embodiment, the polymer is a copolymer of ethylene and 1-hexene, and the leading indicator is based on the relative amounts of 1-hexene

and ethylene monomers. In this embodiment, the leading indicator is referred to as the "C6 leading indicator":

$$L(C6) = \frac{\chi_{C6}/F_{C6}}{\chi_{C2}/F_{C2}} \quad (7)$$

Flow rates of various components can be measured using conventional flow meters. The gas phase concentration of components can be determined by analysis of the recycle gas stream in gas analyzer 38 (Figure 1).

If desired, one or more leading indicators can be determined as a function of time.

5.4 Reaction Monitoring and Control

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a method of polymerizing olefins in a fluidized bed reactor. Concentrations C_1 and C_2 of two reactor components are determined in the recycle gas stream of the reactor to obtain a leading indicator function L where each concentration C_1 and C_2 is normalized to the flow rate F_1 or F_2 of the corresponding reactor component into the reactor. The value of L or a function of L , such as a rescaled value or a reciprocal, is compared to a target value, and at least one reactor parameter is adjusted in response to a deviation between L or the function of L and the target value. Monitoring of the leading indicator permits rapid diagnosis of reactor problems, and rapid adjustments of reactor parameters, compared to laboratory analysis of samples of polymer properties.

In another embodiment, L is monitored as a function of time, and the time behavior of L is monitored and compared to a target function. The leading indicator can be determined at a plurality of times. The time interval between determinations of L can be any convenient interval. It is particularly convenient to determine L at regular intervals, such as every minute, every 5 minutes, or other larger or smaller time interval, although the time intervals can also be random. When a large number of L determinations are made, such as determining L at frequent intervals over a period of time, it may be convenient to compute, for example, a rolling average, or to mathematically smooth the $L(t)$ function.

Averaging or smoothing is particularly desirable when feed rates vary significantly.

In another embodiment, at least two leading indicators are monitored and compared with target values or target functions. In a particular embodiment, the
5 H₂ leading indicator (Equation 5) and a comonomer leading indicator are used, where the comonomer leading indicator is as shown in Equation (6).

In the embodiments described herein, suitable reactor components include, for example, hydrogen, monomers and comonomers.

Suitable reactor parameters include, for example, monomer feed rates,
10 comonomer feed rates, catalyst feed rates, cocatalyst feed rates, hydrogen feed rate, monomer concentration, comonomer concentration, hydrogen concentration, carbon dioxide feed rate, water feed rate, and reactor temperature.

In a particular embodiment, the catalyst used in the polymerization reaction includes a first catalyst producing a first polymer and a second catalyst
15 producing a second polymer, and the method produces a polymer product having a distribution of molecular weight, composition, or both molecular weight and composition, that is broad or bimodal. Preferably, the first and second catalysts have different responses to a reactor parameter that can be adjusted, such as
different responses to changes in monomer concentration, comonomer
20 concentration, hydrogen concentration, or water concentration. The reactor parameter can be chosen to selectively alter the relative activity of the first and second catalysts, providing control over the bimodal distribution without the need to alter the catalyst itself.

25 6. EXAMPLES

The following examples were carried out in a pilot plant scale fluidized bed reactor, using the Zr/Ti metallocene/non-metallocene catalyst of U.S. Patent Nos. 5,525,678 and 5,882,750. The primary monomer was ethylene, and the
30 comonomer was 1-hexene. Gas phase concentrations of H₂, ethylene and 1-hexene were measured using a gas phase chromatograph as the gas analyzer. Flow index, I_{21.6}, was measured according to ASTM D-1238, condition F (21.6 kg load,

190 °C). Feed rates of H₂, water, ethylene and 1-hexene were measured using conventional flow meters.

A technique based on rheology measurement was developed for measuring bimodal resin composition. Specifically, the technique allows for the determination of the weight fraction and flow index of a high molecular weight (HMW) component of a bimodal resin. A series of HMW and low molecular weight (LMW) components were blended in a range of weight fractions from .45 to .7 of the HMW component. The resultant "model" blends were characterized rheologically. Storage (or elastic) modulus G' and loss (or viscous) modulus G'' were measured according to ASTM D-440-84. Measurements were made at 200°C using a RMS 800 oscillatory rheometer, available from Rheometric Scientific of Piscataway, New Jersey. The model blends were used to develop empirical equations, which can be used to determine the composition of components in bimodal resins with unknown compositions produced with similar catalyst components. The following equations can be used to determine the compositions, where Ln is the natural logarithm, η is viscosity, and XHMW is the weight fraction of the HMW component:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ln(XHMW)} &= -10.0002 - 0.59312\text{Ln}(G'' \text{ at } 0.1\text{s}^{-1}) + 1.4729\text{Ln}(G' \text{ at } 100\text{s}^{-1}) - \\ &\quad 0.3907\text{Ln}(G'' \text{ at } 100\text{s}^{-1}) \\ \text{Ln(FIHMW)} &= 9.0223 - 0.01890\text{Ln}((\eta \text{ at } 0.1\text{s}^{-1})/100000) - 4.4083\text{Ln}(G' \text{ at } 0.1\text{s}^{-1}) + \\ &\quad 5.36175\text{Ln}(G'' \text{ at } 0.1\text{s}^{-1}) - 0.3840\text{Ln}(G'' \text{ at } 100\text{s}^{-1}) \end{aligned}$$

Flow index (FI), melt index (MI), and melt flow rate (MFR, flow index/melt index) of the blends can also be measured and related back to their composition. The empirical equations can then be used to determine the composition of components in bimodal resins with unknown compositions. The following equations can be used to determine the compositions:

$$\text{Ln(XHMW)} = -0.33759 + 0.516577\text{Ln(FI)} - 0.01523\text{MFR}$$

$$\text{Ln(FIHMW)} = 0.827076 - 0.04911\text{Ln(FI)} - 0.0014\text{MFR}$$

Example 1

The H₂ and C₆ leading indicators were determined as a function of time, at one minute intervals, over a period of 18 hours. The data are shown in Table 1.

- 5 For brevity, only every fifth data point is included in the Table. In the Table, L(H₂) is the H₂ leading indicator as defined in Equation (5), L(C₆) is the C₆ leading indicator as defined in Equation (7), time is in minutes, and "H₂O" indicates ten times the water flow rate into the reactor, in units of parts per million parts of ethylene (ppm), based on parts by weight.

Table 1

Time (min)	L(H2)	L(C6)	H ₂ O	Time	L(H2)	L(C6)	H ₂ O	Time	L(H2)	L(C6)	H ₂ O
0	161.93	0.2710	149.64	365	160.44	0.2718	150.55	730	187.04	0.3531	99.78
5	161.44	0.2802	150.99	370	160.41	0.2719	150.82	735	186.26	0.3575	99.74
10	161.94	0.3110	149.89	375	162.01	0.2810	149.55	740	185.57	0.3415	100.00
15	161.51	0.3162	150.00	380	160.74	0.2442	150.54	745	185.99	0.3497	100.51
20	161.11	0.2985	149.81	385	161.37	0.2942	149.76	750	185.68	0.4063	100.55
25	161.16	0.2870	150.10	390	163.68	0.3084	149.45	755	186.53	0.3881	99.88
30	161.76	0.2872	150.61	395	163.41	0.3361	108.27	760	186.60	0.3723	99.54
35	162.07	0.3242	150.21	400	163.58	0.3484	101.01	765	186.88	0.3664	99.90
40	159.07	0.2813	152.35	405	165.75	0.3390	99.89	770	189.89	0.4575	98.39
45	160.96	0.2977	150.54	410	168.80	0.2942	99.70	775	187.31	0.4372	99.86
50	159.28	0.3088	150.92	415	168.73	0.3008	99.76	780	191.20	0.4284	99.16
55	159.74	0.2992	150.93	420	169.52	0.3054	100.29	785	192.38	0.4077	99.10
60	159.74	0.2953	149.96	425	170.83	0.2731	100.18	790	190.54	0.4015	99.83
65	159.71	0.2705	150.56	430	170.76	0.2721	99.49	795	193.08	0.4437	99.50
70	157.03	0.2891	152.07	435	167.82	0.3152	99.91	800	191.88	0.4424	100.71
75	159.46	0.2906	150.47	440	167.78	0.3209	100.73	805	192.07	0.4395	99.55
80	160.01	0.3072	150.51	445	169.13	0.3135	100.04	810	192.56	0.4205	99.87
85	160.01	0.3243	150.28	450	175.93	0.3106	99.76	815	192.20	0.3860	99.92
90	159.64	0.3266	149.66	455	175.25	0.3156	100.43	820	191.77	0.3845	100.13
95	161.22	0.2650	150.62	460	177.54	0.3173	99.94	825	189.95	0.4487	99.82
100	162.44	0.2963	149.64	465	178.08	0.3184	100.65	830	191.93	0.4060	99.51
105	161.59	0.2961	149.25	470	178.28	0.3084	100.25	835	190.73	0.3934	99.05
110	162.86	0.2865	148.73	475	180.42	0.3071	99.64	840	189.66	0.3893	99.46
115	166.58	0.3589	147.78	480	193.59	0.2718	100.54	845	190.39	0.4289	99.85
120	162.21	0.3683	150.39	485	195.32	0.3583	100.39	850	190.19	0.4361	99.57
125	160.40	0.2748	150.16	490	196.09	0.3433	100.58	855	189.75	0.4033	100.40
130	166.41	0.2893	145.75	495	195.58	0.3323	100.91	860	187.23	0.3957	99.77
135	161.80	0.2801	149.65	500	200.95	0.2968	100.20	865	187.06	0.4240	99.54
140	162.04	0.3307	148.86	505	207.24	0.3112	98.86	870	187.25	0.4461	100.32
145	162.97	0.3154	148.29	510	190.08	0.3410	99.93	875	187.03	0.4391	100.18
150	163.03	0.3156	150.26	515	188.05	0.3263	100.61	880	184.73	0.4342	100.28
155	161.05	0.3063	151.26	520	188.29	0.3251	99.55	885	188.19	0.3791	99.92
160	161.03	0.3188	150.07	525	188.50	0.3372	100.34	890	186.58	0.3779	99.97
165	160.89	0.3234	149.27	530	188.94	0.3789	99.90	895	182.05	0.4171	99.82
170	162.24	0.2615	149.90	535	188.43	0.3810	100.16	900	182.22	0.4696	100.30
175	162.87	0.3241	149.40	540	187.61	0.3120	99.87	905	180.37	0.3897	100.39
180	161.48	0.3325	149.88	545	186.21	0.3738	99.32	910	182.88	0.3785	99.46
185	162.36	0.3119	149.60	550	182.97	0.3802	100.27	915	180.56	0.4438	100.58
190	159.66	0.3284	149.40	555	195.12	0.3936	100.31	920	181.92	0.4448	99.99

195	159.85	0.3298	150.19	560	201.00	0.4034	98.84	925	181.95	0.4406	100.22
200	160.82	0.3100	149.06	565	200.71	0.3862	101.97	930	183.03	0.3900	99.11
205	160.40	0.2929	149.88	570	197.80	0.4153	99.76	935	182.07	0.4014	99.86
210	158.75	0.2807	149.38	575	192.05	0.3866	99.22	940	181.67	0.4025	99.98
215	156.77	0.2939	150.83	580	192.90	0.3839	99.63	945	183.44	0.4171	99.50
220	158.60	0.2793	150.68	585	192.45	0.3681	99.85	950	182.50	0.4188	100.45
225	159.87	0.2819	148.75	590	195.27	0.4139	98.72	955	181.06	0.4325	100.46
230	156.42	0.2783	150.90	595	188.10	0.4061	99.79	960	182.97	0.4105	99.72
235	157.46	0.2904	150.42	600	183.34	0.4139	100.07	965	183.00	0.4670	99.80
240	155.86	0.2905	150.30	605	184.98	0.3851	99.31	970	183.99	0.4683	99.33
245	159.46	0.2956	149.89	610	182.90	0.3725	99.40	975	181.87	0.4774	100.20
250	154.88	0.2910	151.44	615	182.35	0.3640	99.58	980	181.22	0.4730	99.92
255	156.16	0.2685	149.72	620	172.70	0.4079	99.73	985	182.40	0.4054	100.09
260	155.94	0.2308	150.02	625	171.63	0.4071	100.13	990	182.60	0.4161	100.01
265	156.96	0.2815	149.24	630	172.89	0.3361	100.00	995	185.19	0.4419	99.07
270	157.42	0.2918	150.36	635	171.72	0.3638	99.91	1000	183.48	0.4502	100.18
275	155.48	0.2864	150.30	640	169.98	0.3658	100.25	1005	180.53	0.4333	101.49
280	155.03	0.2852	150.07	645	169.15	0.3555	100.00	1010	182.07	0.4361	100.12
285	155.10	0.2859	149.68	650	170.16	0.3400	100.58	1015	181.87	0.3928	99.92
290	153.51	0.2902	151.10	655	171.69	0.3361	100.15	1020	183.45	0.4457	99.54
295	154.33	0.2866	150.29	660	171.34	0.3626	99.61	1025	182.33	0.4545	99.40
300	155.75	0.2764	150.34	665	170.13	0.3271	101.26	1030	180.89	0.4556	99.95
305	155.94	0.2860	149.88	670	171.62	0.3213	100.36	1035	184.81	0.4433	99.37
310	154.45	0.2852	150.58	675	171.65	0.3489	101.21	1040	183.87	0.4431	99.03
315	153.46	0.2688	150.66	680	172.61	0.3799	100.79	1045	180.45	0.4468	99.46
320	156.16	0.2624	150.02	685	181.17	0.3837	100.45	1050	180.73	0.4916	99.28
325	156.69	0.2665	149.91	690	180.15	0.3841	100.40	1055	180.78	0.4142	100.21
330	155.94	0.2620	150.10	695	179.91	0.3956	101.30	1060	182.01	0.4011	99.76
335	157.01	0.2547	150.12	700	181.75	0.3982	100.44	1065	180.98	0.4215	98.99
340	157.97	0.2610	149.37	705	182.50	0.3483	100.56	1070	180.73	0.4079	100.23
345	157.57	0.2830	150.56	710	182.48	0.3227	100.85	1075	180.47	0.4315	99.96
350	159.59	0.2666	150.26	715	183.21	0.3242	100.13	1080	180.75	0.5005	99.95
355	158.92	0.2660	149.81	720	182.96	0.3801	99.90				
360	156.48	0.2710	149.85	725	183.89	0.3575	99.99				

The flow index $I_{21.6}$ was measured at several time points by taking a sample of the polymer product at the corresponding time. The flow index results are shown in Table 2.

Table 2

Time (min)	Flow Index, $I_{21.6}$ (g/10 min)
60	27.88
300	23.09
540	14.28
780	7.59
1020	4.04

The data from Tables 1 and 2 are shown graphically in Figure 1. Although Table 1 lists only every fifth data point, Figure 1 shows the complete data set. The flow values are multiplied by 10 for convenient display. As shown in Figure 1, at approximately 400 minutes, the water flow rate decreased by 1/3, and the C6 and H2 leading indicators both rose, indicating the change in reactor conditions. The change in leading indicators is evident very soon after the change in water feed rate, but the full change in the flow index of the polymer product is not evident until much later. Further, the flow index data points are placed at the time the polymer sample was taken. Determination of the flow index in a laboratory took approximately an additional 2 hours.

Example 2

Example 1 was repeated, except that determinations of leading indicators were made based on hourly averages of the measured process variables. Determination of polymer flow index was made at several time points. The data are shown in Table 3.

Table 3

Time (hr)	L(H ₂)	L(C ₆)	H ₂ O (ppm)	I _{21.6} (g/10 min)
0	90.08	0.533	13.000	
1	87.40	0.518	13.009	
2	76.37	0.544	12.986	
3	82.88	0.517	13.025	5.54
4	85.14	0.547	12.986	
5	79.95	0.528	13.001	
6	80.31	0.522	13.006	
7	79.96	0.521	13.000	4.68
8	79.06	0.543	12.987	
9	76.23	0.504	14.648	
10	71.61	0.503	14.993	
11	72.85	0.461	15.010	5.23
12	73.02	0.451	14.987	
13	67.69	0.407	15.019	
14	68.06	0.388	15.001	
15	68.56	0.372	15.016	9.57
16	76.92	0.379	14.860	
17	79.05	0.402	13.491	
18	83.03	0.422	13.504	
19	90.24	0.462	13.483	9.19
20	88.66	0.493	13.490	
21	86.52	0.503	13.512	
22	81.34	0.538	13.493	
23	79.13	0.523	13.496	5.09

The data are shown graphically in Figure 2. Between 8 and 10 hours, water feed rate increased from about 13 to about 15 ppm, then returned to 13 ppm at about 16 hours. For the Zr/Ti catalyst used, increasing water concentration has the effect of increasing the relative activity of the Zr catalyst. As shown in the

Figure, the flow index shows a slow, time-delayed response to the change in water concentration, whereas the leading indicators respond rapidly.

Examples 3-9

- 5 Examples 3-9 show the use of leading indicator values in reactor startup. H2 and C6 leading indicators were measured as the reactor reached 10 °F (6 °C) bed activity, except that in Examples 5 and 8 the reactor only reached 6 °F (3 °C) and 7 °F (4 °C), respectively. The results are shown in Table 4.

Table 4

Example No.	Water Feed	L(C6)	L(H2)
3	Yes	0.35	170
4	Yes	0.39	122
5	Yes	0.30	156
6	Yes	0.23	145
7	unknown	0.60	270
8	unknown	0.60	220
9	No	0.60	240

10

In Examples 3-6, the startup was successful. In Examples 7 and 8, the reactor had quick, massive sheeting and was shut down. In Example 9, startup was unsuccessful. After shut down, a malfunctioning fitting was found to be preventing water from entering the reactor.

- 15 Various trade names used herein are indicated by a TM symbol, indicating that the names may be protected by certain trademark rights. Some such names may also be registered trademarks in various jurisdictions.

20 All patents, test procedures, and other documents cited herein, including priority documents, are fully incorporated by reference to the extent such disclosure is not inconsistent with this invention and for all jurisdictions in which such incorporation is permitted.

While the present invention has been described and illustrated by reference to particular embodiments, it will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the art, that the invention lends itself to many different variations not illustrated

herein. For these reasons, then, reference should be made solely to the appended claims for purposes of determining the true scope of the present invention.

What is claimed is:

CLAIMS

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1. A method of olefin polymerization in a continuous reactor, the method comprising:

10

- (a) determining feed rates F_{H_2} and F_M of hydrogen and a selected monomer or comonomer, respectively, provided to the reactor and gas phase relative concentrations C_{H_2} and C_M of the hydrogen and the selected monomer or comonomer, respectively, in a recycle gas stream of the reactor to obtain a leading indicator function L defined by:

$$L = \frac{C_{H_2}/F_{H_2}}{C_M/F_M};$$

15

- (b) comparing L or L^{-1} to a target value; and
 - (c) adjusting at least one reactor parameter in response to a deviation between L or L^{-1} and the target value.

20

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the reactor is a fluidized bed reactor.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the method produces copolymers having a majority of polymerized monomer units and a minority of polymerized comonomer units, and the selected monomer or comonomer is the monomer.

25

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the method produces copolymers having a majority of polymerized monomer units and a minority of polymerized comonomer units, and the selected monomer or comonomer is the comonomer.

30

5. The method of claim 3, wherein the monomer is ethylene and the comonomer is selected from the group consisting of C₃-C₁₂ alpha-olefins and mixtures thereof.
- 5 6. The method of claim 4, wherein the monomer is ethylene and the comonomer is selected from the group consisting of C₃-C₁₂ alpha-olefins and mixtures thereof.
7. The method of claim 1, wherein the at least one reactor parameter is
10 selected from the group consisting of a monomer feed rate, a comonomer feed rate, a catalyst feed rate, a cocatalyst feed rate, the hydrogen feed rate, a monomer concentration, a comonomer concentration, hydrogen concentration, carbon dioxide feed rate, water feed rate, and reactor temperature.
- 15 8. The method of claim 1, wherein the olefin polymerization is catalyzed by a catalyst system comprising a first catalyst producing a first polymer and a second catalyst producing a second polymer, and wherein the method produces a polymer product comprising the first polymer and the second
20 polymer and having a distribution of molecular weight, composition, or both molecular weight and composition, that is broad or bimodal.
9. The composition of claim 8, wherein the step of adjusting at least one reactor parameter is effective to alter the relative productivity of the first
25 and second catalysts.
10. The method of claim 8, wherein the catalyst system comprises a metallocene catalyst and a non-metallocene catalyst.
- 30 11. The method of claim 10, wherein the metallocene and non-metallocene catalysts are supported and are both present on the same support.

12. The method of claim 1, wherein the olefin polymerization is catalyzed by a supported bimetallic catalyst system comprising a metallocene catalyst and a non-metallocene transition metal catalyst, and wherein the method produces a polymer product having a distribution of molecular weight, composition, or both molecular weight and composition, that is broad or bimodal.

13. The method of claim 12, wherein the at least one reactor parameter comprises a water feed rate or a carbon dioxide feed rate.

14. A method of olefin polymerization in a fluidized bed reactor, the method comprising:

(a) determining feed rates F_{H_2} and F_M of hydrogen and a selected monomer or comonomer, respectively, provided to the reactor and gas phase relative concentrations C_{H_2} and C_M of the hydrogen and the selected monomer or comonomer, respectively, in a recycle gas stream of the reactor to obtain a leading indicator function L defined by:

$$L = \frac{C_{H_2}/F_{H_2}}{C_M/F_M};$$

wherein step (a) is repeated a plurality of times to obtain L as a function of time, $L(t)$;

(b) comparing $L(t)$ or $L^{-1}(t)$ to a target function; and

(c) adjusting at least one reactor parameter in response to a deviation between $L(t)$ or $L^{-1}(t)$ and the target function.

15. The method of claim 14, wherein the method produces copolymers having a majority of polymerized monomer units and a minority of polymerized comonomer units, and the selected monomer or comonomer is the monomer.

16. The method of claim 14, wherein the method produces copolymers having a majority of polymerized monomer units and a minority of polymerized comonomer units, and the selected monomer or comonomer is the comonomer.
- 5
17. The method of claim 15, wherein the monomer is ethylene and the comonomer is selected from the group consisting of C₃-C₁₂ alpha-olefins and mixtures thereof.
- 10
18. The method of claim 16, wherein the monomer is ethylene and the comonomer is selected from the group consisting of C₃-C₁₂ alpha-olefins and mixtures thereof.
- 15
19. The method of claim 14, wherein the at least one reactor parameter is selected from the group consisting of a monomer feed rate, a comonomer feed rate, a catalyst feed rate, a cocatalyst feed rate, the hydrogen feed rate, a monomer concentration, a comonomer concentration, hydrogen concentration, carbon dioxide feed rate, water feed rate, and reactor temperature.
- 20
20. The method of claim 14, wherein the olefin polymerization is catalyzed by a catalyst system comprising a first catalyst producing a first polymer and a second catalyst producing a second polymer, and wherein the method produces a polymer product comprising the first polymer and the second polymer and having a distribution of molecular weight, composition, or both molecular weight and composition, that is broad or bimodal.
- 25
21. The composition of claim 20, wherein the step of adjusting at least one reactor parameter is effective to alter the relative productivity of the first and second catalysts.
- 30

22. The method of claim 20, wherein the catalyst system comprises a metallocene catalyst and a non-metallocene catalyst.
23. The method of claim 22, wherein the metallocene and non-metallocene catalysts are supported and are both present on the same support.
24. The method of claim 14, wherein the olefin polymerization is catalyzed by a supported bimetallic catalyst system comprising a metallocene catalyst and a non-metallocene transition metal catalyst, and wherein the method produces a polymer product having a distribution of molecular weight, composition, or both molecular weight and composition, that is broad or bimodal.
25. The method of claim 24, wherein the at least one reactor parameter comprises a water feed rate or a carbon dioxide feed rate.
26. A method of polymerizing olefin monomers and comonomers in a fluidized bed reactor, the method comprising:
- (a) determining feed rates F_{H_2} , F_M , and F_{CM} of hydrogen, the olefin monomer and the comonomer, respectively, provided to the reactor and gas phase concentrations C_{H_2} , C_M , and C_{CM} of the hydrogen, the olefin monomer and the comonomer, respectively, in a recycle gas stream of the reactor to obtain leading indicator functions L_1 and L_2 defined by:
- $$L_1 = \frac{C_{H_2}/F_{H_2}}{C_M/F_M} \text{ and } L_2 = \frac{C_{CM}/F_{CM}}{C_M/F_M};$$
- (b) comparing L_1 or L_1^{-1} and L_2 or L_2^{-1} to target values; and
- (c) adjusting at least one reactor parameter in response to deviations between L_1 or L_1^{-1} and L_2 or L_2^{-1} and the target values.

27. The method of claim 26, wherein the monomer is ethylene and the comonomer is selected from the group consisting of C₃-C₁₂ alpha-olefins and mixtures thereof.
- 5 28. The method of claim 26, wherein the at least one reactor parameter is selected from the group consisting of a monomer feed rate, a comonomer feed rate, a catalyst feed rate, a cocatalyst feed rate, the hydrogen feed rate, a monomer concentration, a comonomer concentration, hydrogen concentration, carbon dioxide feed rate, water feed rate, and reactor
10 temperature.
29. The method of claim 26, wherein the olefin polymerization is catalyzed by a catalyst system comprising a first catalyst producing a first polymer and a second catalyst producing a second polymer, and wherein the method
15 produces a polymer product comprising the first polymer and the second polymer and having a distribution of molecular weight, composition, or both molecular weight and composition, that is broad or bimodal.
30. The composition of claim 29, wherein the step of adjusting at least one
20 reactor parameter is effective to alter the relative productivity of the first and second catalysts.
31. The method of claim 29, wherein the catalyst system comprises a metallocene catalyst and a non-metallocene catalyst.
25
32. The method of claim 31, wherein the metallocene and non-metallocene catalysts are supported and are both present on the same support.
33. The method of claim 26, wherein the olefin polymerization is catalyzed by
30 a supported bimetallic catalyst system comprising a metallocene catalyst and a non-metallocene transition metal catalyst, and wherein the method produces a polymer product having a distribution of molecular weight,

composition, or both molecular weight and composition, that is broad or bimodal.

34. The method of claim 33, wherein the at least one reactor parameter comprises a water feed rate or a carbon dioxide feed rate.

35. A method of polymerizing olefin monomers and comonomers in a fluidized bed reactor, the method comprising:

(a) determining feed rates F_{H_2} , F_M , and F_{CM} of hydrogen, the olefin monomer and the comonomer, respectively, provided to the reactor and gas phase concentrations C_{H_2} , C_M , and C_{CM} of the hydrogen, the olefin monomer and the comonomer, respectively, in a recycle gas stream of the reactor to obtain leading indicator functions L_1 and L_2 defined by:

$$L_1 = \frac{C_{H_2}/F_{H_2}}{C_M/F_M} \quad \text{and} \quad L_2 = \frac{C_{CM}/F_{CM}}{C_M/F_M};$$

wherein step (a) is repeated a plurality of times to obtain L as a function of time, $L(t)$;

(b) comparing $L_1(t)$ or $L_1^{-1}(t)$ and $L_2(t)$ or $L_2^{-1}(t)$ to target functions; and
(c) adjusting at least one reactor parameter in response to deviations between $L_1(t)$ or $L_1^{-1}(t)$ and $L_2(t)$ or $L_2^{-1}(t)$ and the target functions.

36. The method of claim 35, wherein the monomer is ethylene and the comonomer is selected from the group consisting of C_3 - C_{12} alpha-olefins and mixtures thereof.

37. The method of claim 35, wherein the at least one reactor parameter is selected from the group consisting of a monomer feed rate, a comonomer feed rate, a catalyst feed rate, a cocatalyst feed rate, the hydrogen feed rate, a monomer concentration, a comonomer concentration, hydrogen

concentration, carbon dioxide feed rate, water feed rate, and reactor temperature.

- 5 38. The method of claim 35, wherein the olefin polymerization is catalyzed by a catalyst system comprising a first catalyst producing a first polymer and a second catalyst producing a second polymer, and wherein the method produces a polymer product comprising the first polymer and the second polymer and having a distribution of molecular weight, composition, or both molecular weight and composition, that is broad or bimodal.
- 10 39. The composition of claim 38, wherein the step of adjusting at least one reactor parameter is effective to alter the relative productivity of the first and second catalysts.
- 15 40. The method of claim 38, wherein the catalyst system comprises a metallocene catalyst and a non-metallocene catalyst.
41. The method of claim 40, wherein the metallocene and non-metallocene catalysts are supported and are both present on the same support.
- 20 42. The method of claim 35, wherein the olefin polymerization is catalyzed by a supported bimetallic catalyst system comprising a metallocene catalyst and a non-metallocene transition metal catalyst, and wherein the method produces a polymer product having a distribution of molecular weight, composition, or both molecular weight and composition, that is broad or bimodal.
- 25 43. The method of claim 42, wherein the at least one reactor parameter comprises a water feed rate or a carbon dioxide feed rate.