

**METALLOCENE COMPOUND, CATALYST COMPOSITION
COMPRISING THE SAME, AND AN OLEFINIC POLYMER PRODUCED
USING THE SAME**

5 **【TECHNICAL FIELD】**

The present invention relates to a novel metallocene compound, a catalyst composition comprising the same, and an olefinic polymer prepared by using the same.

This application claims priority to and the benefit of Korean Patent
10 Applications 10-2009-0070574 and 10-2010-0072934 filed in the Korean Intellectual Property Office on July 31, 2009 and July 28, 2010, respectively, the entire content of which is incorporated herein by reference.

【BACKGROUND ART】

Dow Co. had presented $[\text{Me}_2\text{Si}(\text{Me}_4\text{C}_5)\text{NtBu}]\text{TiCl}_2$
15 (Constrained-Geometry Catalyst, hereinafter 'CGC') in the early 1990's (US Patent No. 5,064,802), the superior aspects of the CGC to prior known metallocene catalysts in copolymerization reaction of ethylene and α -olefin can be largely summarized into two ways as follows: (1) it shows high activity even in high polymerization temperature and forms a polymer of high molecular weight,
20 (2) the copolymerizing ability of α -olefin such as 1-hexene and 1-octene which have large steric hindrance is also very excellent. As various characteristics in the polymerization reaction of the CGC became gradually known, there have been many efforts to synthesize derivatives of the same for using it as a polymerization catalyst in the academic world and the industrial world.

Group 4 transition metal compound which has one or two cyclopentadienyl groups as the ligand can be used as a catalyst for olefin polymerization by activating the same with methylaluminoxane or a boron compound. Such catalyst shows unique characteristics that traditional Zeigler-Natta catalyst cannot realize.

Namely, the polymer obtained by using such catalyst has narrow molecular weight distribution and more good reactivity to the second monomer such as α -olefin or cycloolefin, and the second monomer distribution in the polymer is even. Furthermore, it is possible to control the stereoselectivity of the polymer in the polymerization of α -olefin by changing the substituent of the cyclopentadienyl ligand in the metallocene catalyst, and when copolymerizing ethylene and other olefins, the degree of copolymerization, the molecular weight, and the distribution of the second monomer can be easily controlled.

Meanwhile, since the metallocene catalyst is more expensive than Zeigler-Natta catalyst, it must have good activity for its economic value. If it has good reactivity to the second monomer, there is an advantage of that the polymer including large content of the second monomer can be obtained by using only small amount of the second monomer.

As the results that many researchers have studied various catalysts, it is proved that generally a bridged catalyst has good reactivity to the second monomer. The bridged catalyst developed until now can be classified into three types according the type of the bridge. The first type is the catalyst of which two cyclopentadienyl ligands are connected with an alkylene dibridge by the reaction of an electrophile like an alkyl halide and indene or fluorene, the

second type of the silicone-bridged catalyst of which the ligands are connected with $-\text{SiR}_2-$, and the third type is the methylene-bridged catalyst which is obtained by the reaction of fulvene and indene or fluorene.

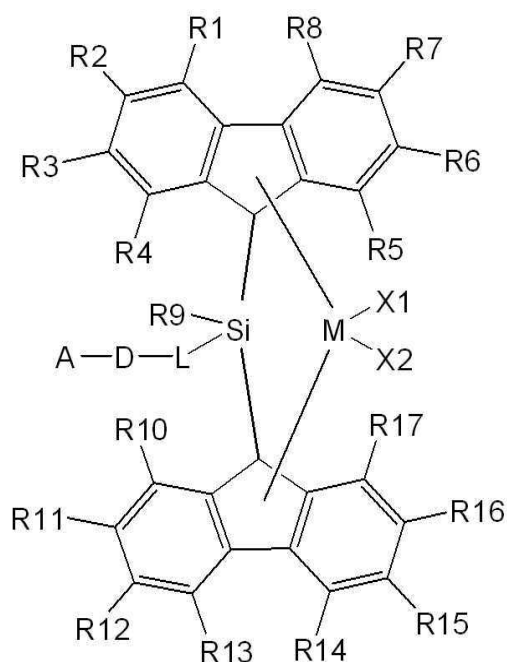
However, very few catalysts have been being applied in practice in commercial factories among above attempts, and thus the preparation of catalyst showing more improved polymerization performance is still required.

【SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION】

It is an aspect of the present invention to provide a metallocene compound which has superior copolymerizing ability and can form an olefinic polymer having high molecular weight, a catalyst composition comprising the same, and a method of preparing an olefinic polymer by using the same.

The present invention provides a metallocene compound represented by following Chemical Formula 1:

[Chemical Formula 1]



wherein,

R1 to R17 are same or different each other, and are independently hydrogen, a halogen, a C₁ ~ C₂₀ alkyl group, a C₂ ~ C₂₀ alkenyl group, a C₆ ~ C₂₀ aryl group, a C₇ ~ C₂₀ alkylaryl group, or a C₇ ~ C₂₀ arylalkyl group,

5 L is a C₁ ~ C₁₀ linear or branched alkylene group,

D is -O-, -S-, or -N(R)-, wherein R is hydrogen, a halogen, a C₁ ~ C₂₀ alkyl group, a C₂ ~ C₂₀ alkenyl group, or a C₆ ~ C₂₀ aryl group,

A is hydrogen, a halogen, a C₁ ~ C₂₀ alkyl group, a C₂ ~ C₂₀ alkenyl group, a C₆ ~ C₂₀ aryl group, a C₇ ~ C₂₀ alkylaryl group, or a C₇ ~ C₂₀ arylalkyl group, a C₂ ~ C₂₀ alkoxyalkyl group, a C₂ ~ C₂₀ heterocycloalkyl group, or a C₅ ~ C₂₀ heteroaryl group,

M is a group 4 transition metal,

X1 and X2 are, same or different each other, and are independently a halogen, a C₁ ~ C₂₀ alkyl group, a C₂ ~ C₂₀ alkenyl group, a C₆ ~ C₂₀ aryl group, a nitro group, an amido group, a C₁ ~ C₂₀ alkylsilyl group, a C₁ ~ C₂₀ alkoxy group, or a C₁ ~ C₂₀ sulfonate group.

The present invention also provides a catalyst composition comprising the metallocene compound.

The present invention also provides a method of preparing an olefinic polymer comprising the step of polymerizing olefinic monomers in the presence of the catalyst composition.

The metallocene compound according to the present invention and the catalyst composition comprising the same can be used when producing olefinic

polymers, have outstanding copolymerisation properties, and can produce olefinic polymers of high molecular weight. In particular, when the metallocene compound according to the present invention is employed, highly heat resistant block copolymers can be produced, and olefinic polymers can be produced which have a high melting point (T_m) even if the comonomer content is increased when producing the olefinic polymer.

【BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS】

Fig. 1 represents ^1H NMR result of the metallocene compound prepared according to Preparation Example 1 of the present invention.

Fig. 2 represents DSC result of the ethylene/ α -olefin copolymer prepared according to Example 1 of the present invention.

【DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS】

Hereinafter, the present invention is explained in more detail.

The metallocene compound according to the present invention is characterized in that it is represented by above Chemical Formula 1.

In the metallocene compound of the present invention, the substituents of Chemical Formula 1 are more specifically explained as follows.

The $\text{C}_1 \sim \text{C}_{20}$ alkyl group may be linear or branched alkyl group, and specifically methyl group, ethyl group, propyl group, isopropyl group, n-butyl group, tert-butyl group, pentyl group, hexyl group, heptyl group, octyl group, and the like, however, it is not limited to them.

The $\text{C}_2 \sim \text{C}_{20}$ alkenyl group may be linear or branched alkenyl group, and specifically allyl group, ethenyl group, propenyl group, butenyl group, pentenyl group, and the like, however, it is not limited to them.

The C₆ ~ C₂₀ aryl group may be linear or branched aryl group, and specifically phenyl group, biphenyl group, naphthyl group, phenanthrenyl group, fluorenyl group, and the like, however, it is not limited to them.

5 The C₅ ~ C₂₀ heteroaryl group may be a single ring heteroaryl group or a condensed ring heteroaryl group, and specifically carbazolyl group, pyridyl group, quinoline group, isoquinoline group, thiophenyl group, furanyl group, imidazole group, oxazolyl group, thiazolyl group, triazine group, tetrahydropyranyl group, tetrahydrofuranyl group, and the like, however, it is not limited to them.

10 The C₁ ~ C₂₀ alkoxy group may be methoxy group, ethoxy group, phenoxy group, cyclohexyloxy group, and the like, however, it is not limited to them.

The Group 4 transition metal may be titanium, zirconium, hafnium, and the like, however, it is not limited to them.

15 In the metallocene compound according to the present invention, it is preferable that R₁ to R₁₇ in Chemical Formula 1 are independently hydrogen, methyl group, ethyl group, propyl group, isopropyl group, n-butyl group, tert-butyl group, pentyl group, hexyl group, heptyl group, octyl group, or phenyl group, however, it is not limited to them.

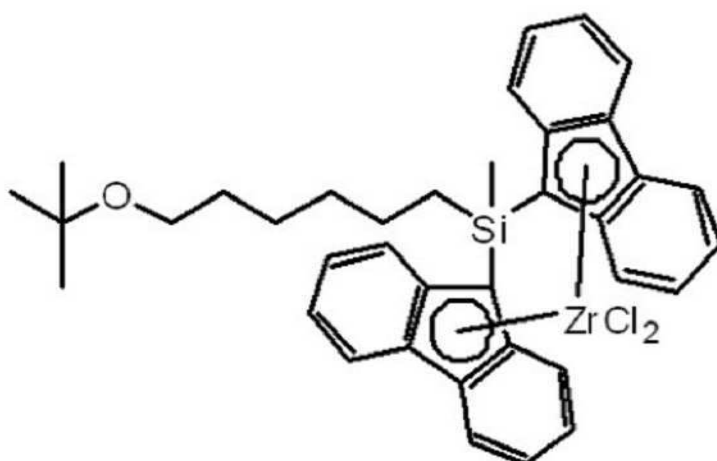
20 In the metallocene compound according to the present invention, it is preferable that L in Chemical Formula 1 is a C₄ ~ C₈ linear or branched alkylene group, however, it is not limited to them. Furthermore, the alkylene group may be unsubstituted or substituted with a C₁ ~ C₂₀ alkyl group, a C₂ ~ C₂₀ alkenyl group, or a C₆ ~ C₂₀ aryl group.

In the metallocene compound according to the present invention, it is

preferable that A in Chemical Formula 1 is hydrogen, methyl group, ethyl group, propyl group, isopropyl group, n-butyl group, tert-butyl group, methoxymethyl group, tert-butoxybutyl group, 1-ethoxyethyl group, 1-methyl-1-methoxyethyl group, tetrahydropyranyl group, or tetrahydrofuranyl group, however, it is not limited to them.

The representative example of the metallocene compound represented Chemical Formula 1 may be the compound of Chemical Formula 2, however, it is not limited to this.

[Chemical Formula 2]

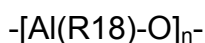


The preparation method of the metallocene compound according to the present invention is concretely disclosed in the following Examples.

The present invention also provides a catalyst composition comprising the metallocene compound.

The catalyst composition according to the present invention may further comprise at least one co-catalysts represented by Chemical Formula 3, Chemical Formula 4, or Chemical Formula 5:

[Chemical Formula 3]



wherein,

each R18 may be same or different, and is independently a halogen; a C₁ ~ C₂₀ hydrocarbon; or a halogen-substituted C₁ ~ C₂₀ hydrocarbon; and

5 n is an integer of 2 or more;

[Chemical Formula 4]

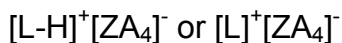


wherein,

R18 is same as that in Chemical Formula 3; and

10 D is aluminum or boron;

[Chemical Formula 5]



wherein,

L is a neutral or cationic Lewis acid;

15 H is hydrogen atom;

Z is group 13 element; and

each A may be same or different, and is independently a C₆ ~ C₂₀ aryl group or a C₁ ~ C₂₀ alkyl group of which at least one hydrogen atom are unsubstituted or substituted with a halogen, a C₁ ~ C₂₀ hydrocarbon, an alkoxy, or phenoxy.

20

Representative example of the compound of Chemical Formula 3 may be methylaluminoxane, ethylaluminoxane, isobutylaluminoxane, butylaluminoxane, and the like, and more preferable compound may be methylaluminoxane.

Representative example of the compound represented by Chemical Formula 4 may be trimethylaluminum, triethylaluminum, triisobutylaluminum, tripropylaluminum, tributylaluminum, dimethylchloroaluminum, triisopropylaluminum, tri-s-butylaluminum, tricyclopentylaluminum, tri-pentylaluminum, triisopentylaluminum, trihexylaluminum, trioctylaluminum, ethyldimethylaluminum, methyldiethylaluminum, triphenylaluminum, tri-p-tolylaluminum, dimethylaluminum methoxide, dimethylaluminum ethoxide, trimethylboron, triethylboron, triisobutylboron, tripropylboron, tributylboron, and the like, and more preferable compound may be selected from trimethylaluminum, triethylaluminum, and triisobutylaluminum.

Representative example of the compound of Chemical Formula 5 may be triethylammonium tetraphenylboron, tributylammonium, trimethylammonium tetraphenylboron, tripropylammonium tetraphenylboron, trimethylammonium tetra(p-tolyl)boron, trimethylammonium tetra(o,p-dimethylphenyl)boron, tributylammonium tetra(p-trifluoromethylphenyl)boron, trimethylammonium tetra(p-trifluoromethylphenyl)boron, tributylammonium tetrapentafluorophenylboron, N,N-diethylanilinium tetraphenylboron, N,N-diethylanilinium tetrapentafluorophenylboron, diethylammonium tetrapentafluorophenylboron, triphenylphosphonium tetraphenylboron, trimethylphosphonium tetraphenylboron, triethylammonium tetraphenylaluminum, tributylammonium tetraphenylaluminum, trimethylammonium tetraphenylaluminum, tripropylammonium tetraphenylaluminum, trimethylammonium tetra(p-tolyl)aluminum, tripropylammonium tetra(p-tolyl)aluminum, triethylammonium

tetra(o,p-dimethylphenyl)aluminum, tributylammonium
 tetra(p-trifluoromethylphenyl)aluminum, trimethylammonium
 tetra(p-trifluoromethylphenyl)aluminum, tributylammonium
 tetrapentafluorophenylaluminum, N,N-diethylanilinium tetraphenylaluminum,
 5 N,N-diethylanilinium tetrapentafluorophenylaluminum, diethylammonium
 tetrapentatetraphenylaluminum, triphenylphosphonium tetraphenylaluminum,
 trimethylphosphonium tetraphenylaluminum, tripropylammonium
 tetra(p-tolyl)boron, triethylammonium tetra(o,p-dimethylphenyl)boron,
 tributylammonium tetra(p-trifluoromethylphenyl)boron, triphenylcarbonium
 10 tetra(p-trifluoromethylphenyl)boron, triphenylcarbonium
 tetrapentafluorophenylboron, and the like.

The catalyst composition according to the present invention may be prepared by the method comprising the steps of 1) contacting the metallocene compound represented by Chemical Formula 1 with the compound represented by Chemical Formula 3 or Chemical Formula 4 and obtaining a mixture; and 2)
 15 adding the compound represented by Chemical Formula 5 into the mixture, as the first method.

Furthermore, the catalyst composition according to the present invention may be prepared by the method of contacting the metallocene compound represented by Chemical Formula 1 with the compound represented by Chemical Formula 3, as the second method.
 20

In the first method of preparing the catalyst composition, the mole ratio of the metallocene compound represented by Chemical Formula 1 / the compound represented by Chemical Formula 3 or Chemical Formula 4 is

preferably $1/5,000 \sim 1/2$, more preferably $1/1,000 \sim 1/10$, and still more preferably $1/500 \sim 1/20$. When the mole ratio of the metallocene compound represented by Chemical Formula 1 / the compound represented by Chemical Formula 3 or Chemical Formula 4 is larger than $1/2$, there is a problem of that the alkylating agent is very small in quantity and the metal compound is not completely alkylated, and when the mole ratio is lesser than $1/5,000$, the alkylation of the metal compound is accomplished but there is a problem of that the alkylated metal compound is not completely activated due to the side reaction between the remaining excess alkylating agent and the activator of Chemical Formula 5. Furthermore, the mole ratio of the metallocene compound represented by Chemical Formula 1 / the compound represented by Chemical Formula 5 is preferably $1/25 \sim 1$, more preferably $1/10 \sim 1$, and still more preferably $1/5 \sim 1$. When the mole ratio of the metallocene compound represented by Chemical Formula 1 / the compound represented by Chemical Formula 5 is larger than 1, there is a problem of that the activity of the prepared catalyst composition is deteriorated because the activator is relatively small in quantity and the metal compound is not completely activated, and when the mole ratio is lesser than $1/25$, the activation of the metal compound is completely accomplished but there is a problem of that the cost of the catalyst composition is not economical or the purity of the polymer prepared by using the same is decreased due to the remaining excess activator.

In the second method of preparing the catalyst composition, the mole ratio of the metallocene compound represented by Chemical Formula 1 / the compound represented by Chemical Formula 3 is preferably $1/10,000 \sim 1/10$,

more preferably $1/5,000 \sim 1/100$, and still more preferably $1/3,000 \sim 1/500$.

When the mole ratio is larger than $1/10$, there is a problem of that the activity of the prepared catalyst composition is deteriorated because the activator is relatively small in quantity and the metal compound is not completely activated,

5 and when the mole ratio is lesser than $1/10,000$, the activation of the metal compound is completely accomplished but there is a problem of that the cost of the catalyst composition is not economical or the purity of the polymer prepared by using the same is decreased due to the remaining excess activator.

As the reaction solvent for preparing the catalyst composition, a
10 hydrocarbon solvent such as pentane, hexane, heptane, and the like, or an aromatic solvent such as benzene, toluene, and the like may be used. Furthermore, the metallocene compound and the co-catalyst may be used in the form of that they are supported on silica or alumina.

The present invention also provides a method of preparing an olefinic
15 polymer comprising the step of polymerizing olefinic monomers in the presence of the catalyst composition.

In the preparation method of the olefinic polymer according to the present invention, specific example of the olefinic monomer may be ethylene, propylene, 1-butene, 1-pentene, 4-methyl-1-pentene, 1-hexene, 1-heptene,
20 1-octene, 1-decene, 1-undecene, 1-dodecene, 1-tetradecene, 1-hexadecene, 1-eicosene, and the like, it is also possible to copolymerize two or more monomers among them by mixture.

The olefinic polymer is preferably an ethylene/ α -olefin copolymer, however, it is not limited to this.

In the case of that the olefinic polymer is the ethylene/ α -olefin copolymer, the content of α -olefin, a comonomer, is not limited particularly, and it may be adequately selected according to the use or purpose of the olefinic polymer. More specifically, it may from over 0 mole% to 99 mole%.

5 The ethylene/ α -olefin copolymer may be a multi-block copolymer comprising two or more segments or blocks of which chemical or physical characteristics are different.

In order to prepare the multi-block copolymer, a method of using two or more different transition catalysts and a chain shuttling agent has been known in
10 the past. But, the method has a problem of that the process is complicated because it must use two or more different transition catalysts and a chain shuttling agent of a specific compound in the preparation of the multi-block copolymer, and the processibility is inferior because the molecular weight distribution (Mw/Mn) of the prepared multi-block copolymer is about 2.0, very
15 narrow.

However, the present invention is characterized in that the olefin-based block copolymer can be simply prepared because it uses a single metallocene compound as the polymerization catalyst without using the chain shuttling agent. Furthermore, the prepared olefinic polymer is characterized in that it can have
20 wide molecular weight distribution (Mw/Mn) and thus its processibility is excellent.

The present invention provides an olefinic block copolymer prepared according to the method disclosed above. Furthermore, the present invention provides an olefinic block copolymer, preferably an ethylene/ α -olefin block

copolymer, of which the melting temperature (T_m) is 100°C or more.

In the present invention, the molecular weight distribution (M_w/M_n) of the olefinic polymer is preferably 2 or more, and more preferably 2.5 or more, however, it is not limited to this.

5 In the present invention, the weight average molecular weight (M_w) of the olefinic polymer may be 5,000 ~ 3,000,000, and preferably 5,000 ~ 1,000,000, however, it is not limited to this.

The density of the olefinic polymer may be 0.85g/cm³ ~ 0.92g/cm³, and preferably 0.85g/cm³ ~ 0.90g/cm³.

10 The olefinic polymer according to the present invention has a relatively high single or multi crystalline melting point in comparison to density of the polymer when measuring the melting point (T_m) with DSC. The melting point (T_m) of the olefinic polymer is preferably 100°C or more irrespectively to the density of the polymer, and more preferably 105°C ~ 135°C, however, it is not
15 limited to this.

In general ethylene/ α -olefin block copolymer, as the content of comonomer in the copolymer increases, it shows a tendency of that the density of the copolymer and the melting point decrease. However, the olefinic copolymer according to the present invention can show the melting point of
20 100°C or more even in the case of raising the content of the comonomer, and thus the polymer has not only thermal resistance but also superior mechanical strength.

Therefore, the olefinic polymer according to the present invention is superior in thermal resistance, mechanical strength, processibility, and the like,

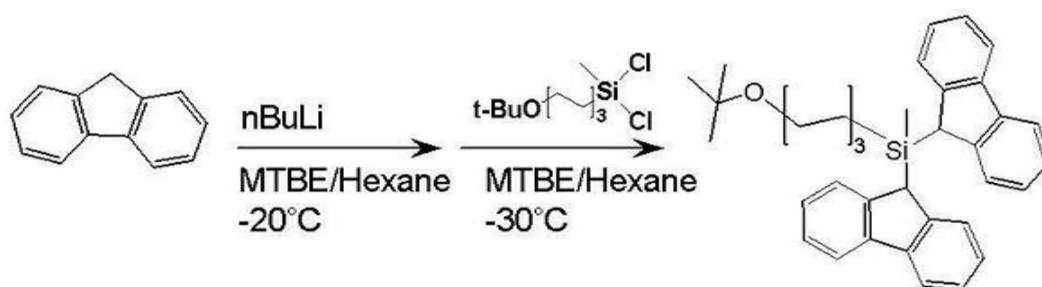
and thus the olefinic polymer can be applied variously according to its use.

Hereinafter, the present invention provides preferable examples for illuminating the present invention. However, following examples are only for understanding the present invention, and the range of the present invention is not limited to or by them.

<Examples>

<Preparation Example 1>

1) Preparation of Ligand Compound



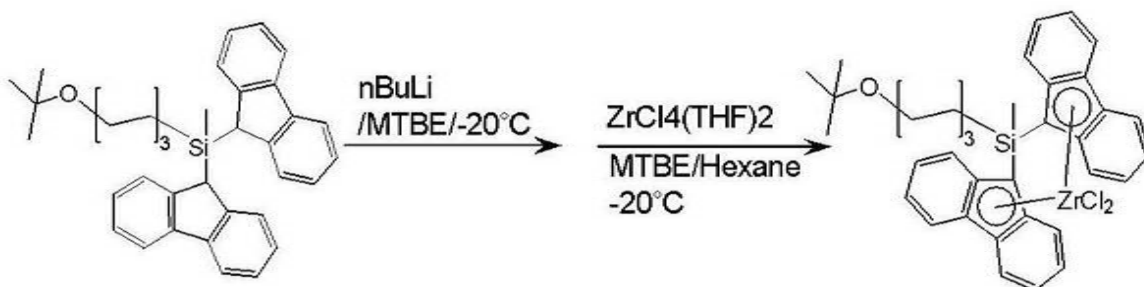
1.0 mole of $t\text{-Bu-O}-(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{MgCl}$ solution which is a Grignard reagent was obtained from the reaction between $t\text{-Bu-O}-(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{Cl}$ compound and $\text{Mg}(0)$ in the presence of THF solvent. $t\text{-Bu-O}-(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{SiMeCl}_2$ (yield of 92%) was obtained by adding the prepared Grignard reagent into a flask in which MeSiCl_3 compound (176.1mL, 1.5mol) and THF (2.0mL) of -30°C were, stirring the solution for 8 hours or more at room temperature, and filtering and vacuum drying the solution.

After introducing fluorine (3.33g, 20mmol), hexane (100mL), and

MTBE(methyl tert-butyl ether, 1.2mL, 10mmol) into a reactor at -20°C, 8ml of n-BuLi (2.5M in Hexane) was slowly added therein and the solution was stirred for 6 hours at room temperature. After the stirring was finished, the temperature of the reactor was cooled to -30°C, and the prepared fluorenyl
 5 lithium solution was slowly added to the tert-Bu-O-(CH₂)₆SiMeCl₂ (2.7g, 10mmol) dissolved in hexane (100ml) at -30°C for 1 hour. After stirring the same for 8 hours or more at room temperature, (tert-Bu-O-(CH₂)₆)MeSi(9-C₁₃H₁₀)₂ compound (5.3g, yield of 100%) was obtained by extracting the same by adding water and evaporating the solvent. The structure of ligand was confirmed by
 10 ¹H-NMR.

¹H NMR(500MHz, CDCl₃) : -0.35 (MeSi, 3H, s), 0.26 (Si-CH₂, 2H, m), 0.58 (CH₂, 2H, m), 0.95 (CH₂, 4H, m), 1.17(tert-BuO, 9H, s), 1.29(CH₂, 2H, m), 3.21(tert-BuO-CH₂, 2H, t), 4.10(Flu-9H, 2H, s), 7.25(Flu-H, 4H, m), 7.35(Flu-H, 4H, m), 7.40(Flu-H, 4H, m), 7.85(Flu-H, 4H, d).

2) Preparation of Methallocene Compound



4.8ml of n-BuLi (2.5M in Hexane) was slowly added to
 20 (tert-Bu-O-(CH₂)₆)MeSi(9-C₁₃H₁₀)₂ (3.18g, 6mmol) / MTBE (20mL) solution at

-20°C, and the solution was reacted for 8 hours or more with elevating the temperature to room temperature, and above dilithium salts slurry solution prepared at -20°C was slowly added to $\text{ZrCl}_4(\text{THF})_2$ (2.26g, 6mmol) / hexane (20mL) slurry solution and the solution was further reacted for 8 hours at room
5 temperature. (Tert-Bu-O-(CH₂)₆)MeSi(9-C₁₃H₉)₂ZrCl₂ compound (4.3g, yield of 94.5%) of red solid form was obtained by filtering the precipitate and rinsing the same many times with hexane.

¹H NMR(500MHz, C₆D₆) : 1.15(tert-BuO, 9H, s), 1.26 (MeSi, 3H, s), 1.58 (Si-CH₂, 2H, m), 1.66 (CH₂, 4H, m), 1.91(CH₂, 4H, m), 3.32(tert-BuO-CH₂, 2H, t), 6.86 (Flu-H, 2H, t), 6.90 (Flu-H, 2H, t), 7.15 (Flu-H, 4H, m), 7.60 (Flu-H, 4H, dd), 7.64(Flu-H, 2H, d), 7.77(Flu-H, 2H, d)
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<Preparation Example 2>

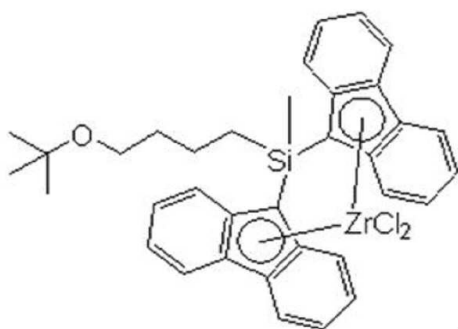
15 1) Preparation of Ligand Compound

(Tert-Bu-O-(CH₂)₄)MeSi(9-C₁₃H₁₀)₂ compound was obtained with the yield similar to Preparation Example 1 substantially according to the same method as in Preparation Example 1, except that tert-Bu-O-(CH₂)₄Cl compound was used in the preparation of ligand. The structure of ligand was confirmed by
20 ¹H-NMR.

¹H NMR(500MHz, C₆D₆) : -0.40 (MeSi, 3H, s), 0.30 (CH₂, 2H, m), 0.71 (CH₂, 2H, m), 1.05 (tert-BuO, 9H, s), 1.20(CH₂, 2H, m), 2.94 (tert-BuO-CH₂, 2H, t), 4.10(Flu-9H, 2H, s), 7.16(Flu-H, 4H, m), 7.35 (Flu-H, 4H, m), 7.35 (Flu-H, 2H, d), 7.43 (Flu-H, 2H, d), 7.77 (Flu-H, 4H, d).

2) Preparation of Metallocene Compound

(Tert-Bu-O-(CH₂)₄)MeSi(9-C₁₃H₉)₂ ZrCl₂ compound was obtained with similar yield substantially according to the same method as in Preparation
5 Example 1, except that (tert-Bu-O-(CH₂)₄)MeSi(9-C₁₃H₁₀)₂ compound was used.



¹H NMR(500MHz, C₆D₆) : 1.14 (tert-BuO, 9H, s), 1.26 (MeSi, 3H, s),
1.90 (CH₂, 2H, m), 1.99 (CH₂, 2H, m), 2.05 (CH₂, 2H, m), 3.39 (tert-BuO-CH₂,
10 2H, t), 6.84 (Flu-H, 2H, m), 6.90 (Flu-H, 2H, m), 7.15 (Flu-H, 4H, m), 7.60 (Flu-H,
6H, d), 7.80 (Flu-H, 2H, d)

<Preparation Example 3>

15 1) Preparation of Ligand Compound

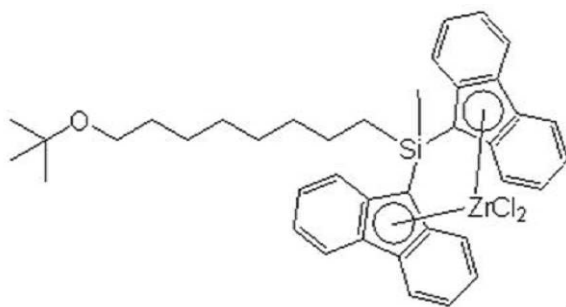
(Tert-Bu-O-(CH₂)₈)MeSi(9-C₁₃H₁₀)₂ compound was obtained with the yield similar to Preparation Example 1 substantially according to the same method as in Preparation Example 1, except that tert-Bu-O-(CH₂)₈Cl compound was used in the preparation of ligand. The structure of ligand was confirmed by

20 ¹H-NMR.

^1H NMR(500MHz, C_6D_6) : -0.40 (MeSi, 3H, s), 0.29 (CH_2 , 2H, m), 0.58 (CH_2 , 2H, m), 0.83 (CH_2 , 2H, m), 0.95 (CH_2 , 2H, m), 1.05 (CH_2 , 2H, m), 1.14 (tert-BuO, 9H, s), 1.30 (CH_2 , 2H, m), 1.64 (CH_2 , 2H, m), 3.27 (tert-BuO- CH_2 , 2H, t), 4.13(Flu-9H, 2H, s), 7.17 (Flu-H, 4H, m), 7.26 (Flu-H, 4H, m), 7.37 (Flu-H, 2H, d), 7.43 (Flu-H, 2H, d), 7.78 (Flu-H, 4H, d).

2) Preparation of Metallocene Compound

(Tert-Bu-O- $(\text{CH}_2)_8$)MeSi(9- C_{13}H_9) $_2$ ZrCl_2 compound was obtained with similar yield substantially according to the same method as in Preparation Example 1, except that (tert-Bu-O- $(\text{CH}_2)_8$)MeSi(9- $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{10}$) $_2$ compound was used.



^1H NMR(500MHz, C_6D_6) : 1.17 (tert-BuO, 9H, s), 1.29 (MeSi, 3H, s), 1.41 (CH_2 , 4H, m), 1.49 (CH_2 , 2H, m), 1.64 (CH_2 , 2H, m), 1.89 (CH_2 , 4H, m), 1.94 (CH_2 , 2H, m), 3.30 (tert-BuO- CH_2 , 2H, t), 6.81 (Flu-H, 2H, m), 6.90 (Flu-H, 2H, m), 7.14 (Flu-H, 4H, m), 7.60 (Flu-H, 4H, d), 7.65 (Flu-H, 2H, d), 7.78 (Flu-H, 2H, d)

<Example 1>

After introducing 235ml of toluene, 5ml of 1-hexene, 10ml of 10wt% toluene solution of MAO into 500 ml glass reactor, 1mM toluene solution (5ml,

5 μmol) of the compound ((tert-Bu-O-(CH₂)₆)MeSi(9-C₁₃H₉)₂ZrCl₂) prepared in Preparation Example 1 was introduced into the solution, 50 psig of ethylene was introduced into the reactor, and the reaction was initiated. After stirring the solution for 0.5 hour and venting the reactor, the reaction product was poured into ethanol/hydrochloric acid solution. After stirring the solution and filtering and rinsing the product, the olefinic polymer was obtained by evaporating the solvent. The result is listed in following Table 1.

<Example 2>

10 The olefinic polymer was prepared substantially according to the same method as in Example 1, except that 10ml of 1-hexene was introduced into the reactor. The result is listed in following Table 1.

<Example 3>

15 The olefinic polymer was prepared substantially according to the same method as in Example 1, except that 15ml of 1-hexene was introduced into the reactor. The result is listed in following Table 1.

<Examples 4, 5, 6>

20 The olefinic polymer was prepared substantially according to the same method as in Example 1, except that 1-octene was introduced into the reactor in the amount of 6.3ml, 12.6ml, and 15.7ml respectively. The results are listed in following Table 1.

<Example 7>

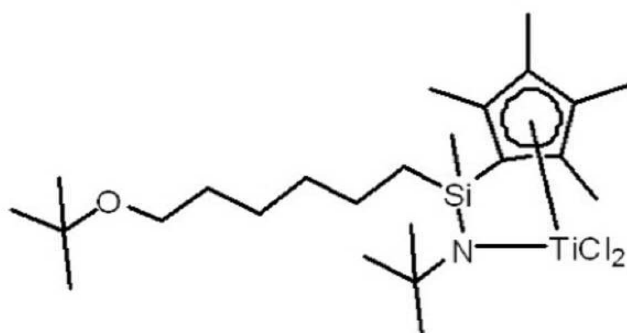
The olefinic polymer was prepared substantially according to the same method as in Example 1, except that the compound ((tert-Bu-O-(CH₂)₄)MeSi(9-C₁₃H₉)₂ ZrCl₂) prepared in Preparation Example 2 was introduced as the metallocene compound. The result is listed in following Table 1.

<Example 8>

The olefinic polymer was prepared substantially according to the same method as in Example 1, except that the compound ((tert-Bu-O-(CH₂)₈)MeSi(9-C₁₃H₉)₂ ZrCl₂) prepared in Preparation Example 3 was introduced as the metallocene compound. The result is listed in following Table 1.

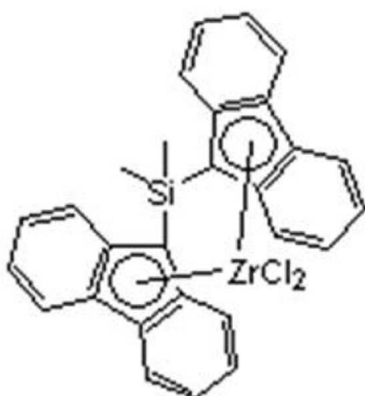
<Comparative Example 1>

The olefinic polymer was prepared substantially according to the same method as in Example 1, except that traditional CGC catalyst represented by the following Chemical Formula was used. The result is listed in following Table 1.



<Comparative Examples 2, 3>

The olefinic polymer was prepared substantially according to the same
 5 method as in Example 1, except that traditional metallocene catalyst
 represented by the following Chemical Formula was used and 1-hexene was
 introduced in the amount of 5ml and 10ml respectively. The results are listed in
 following Table 1.



【Table 1】

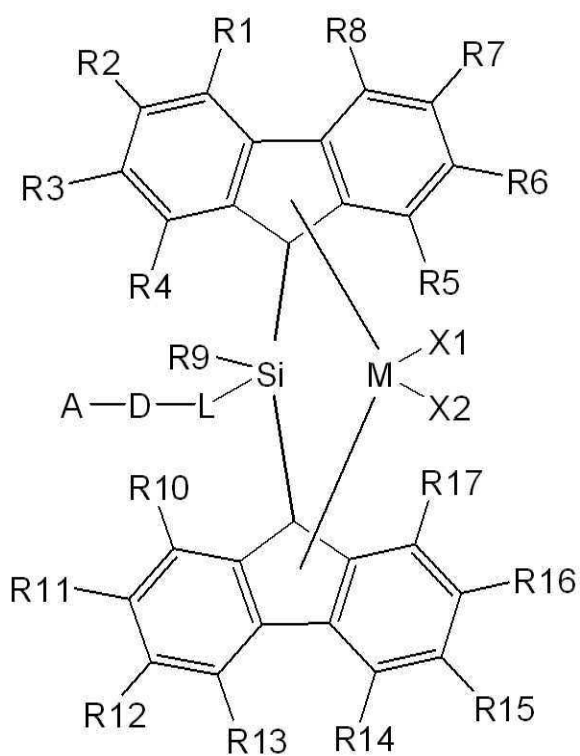
	Comonomer	Polymer	Catalytic	Tm	Mw	PDI
	(mol%)	(g)	Activity	(°C)		

			(ton/mol · hr)			
Example 1	6.4	9.1	3.64	120	116,500	3.13
Example 2	12.5	9.4	3.76	122	102,600	2.60
Example 3	14.1	8.8	3.52	121	92,300	3.20
Example 4	6.3	4.6	1.84	120	118,400	2.94
Example 5	8.1	4.4	1.76	119	98,300	3.70
Example 6	10.9	4.5	1.80	118	99,800	3.48
Example 7	6.9	10.5	4.20	105-120	185,700	2.53
Example 8	5.9	11.9	4.76	105-120	205,400	2.28
Comparative Example 1	8.3	11.7	4.68	82	163,200	2.63
Comparative Example 2	9.9	7.3	2.92	99	107,700	3.56
Comparative Example 3	14.5	7.9	3.16	85	77,400	2.90

What is claimed is:

1. A metallocene compound represented by following Chemical Formula 1:

[Chemical Formula 1]



wherein,

R1 to R17 are same or different each other, and are independently hydrogen, or a C₁ ~ C₂₀ alkyl group,

L is a C₁ ~ C₁₀ linear or branched alkylene group,

D is -O-, or -S-,

A is hydrogen, or a C₁ ~ C₂₀ alkyl group,

M is a group 4 transition metal, and

X1 and X2 are, same or different each other, and are independently a halogen, or a C₁ ~ C₂₀ alkyl group.

5 2. The metallocene compound according to Claim 1, wherein R1 to R17 in Chemical Formula 1 are independently hydrogen, or methyl group.

3. The metallocene compound according to Claim 1, wherein L in Chemical Formula 1 is a C₄ ~ C₈ alkylene group.

10

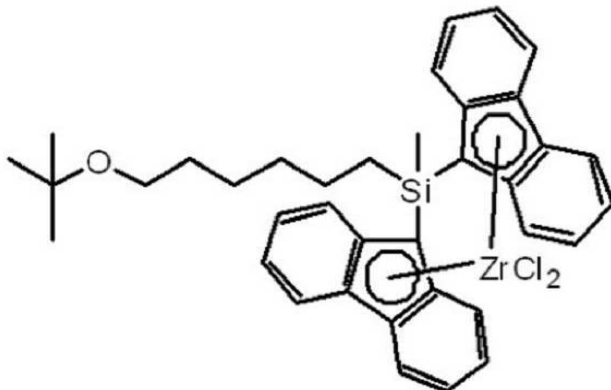
4. The metallocene compound according to Claim 1, wherein A in Chemical Formula 1 is tert-butyl group.

5. The metallocene compound according to Claim 1, wherein Chemical Formula

15

1 is represented by following Chemical Formula 2:

[Chemical Formula 2]



6. A catalyst composition for polymerization of an olefinic monomer, comprising
5 the metallocene compound according to any one of Claims 1 to 5.

7. The catalyst composition for polymerization of the olefinic monomer according
to Claim 6, further comprising at least one co-catalysts represented by Chemical
Formulae 3 to 5:

[Chemical Formula 3]

$-[\text{Al}(\text{R}18)\text{-O}]_n-$

wherein,

each R18 may be same or different, and is independently a halogen; a

$\text{C}_1 \sim \text{C}_{20}$ hydrocarbon; or a halogen-substituted $\text{C}_1 \sim \text{C}_{20}$ hydrocarbon; and

n is an integer of 2 or more;

[Chemical Formula 4]

$\text{D}(\text{R}18)_3$

wherein,

R18 is same as that in Chemical Formula 3; and

D is aluminum or boron;

[Chemical Formula 5]

$[L-H]^+[ZA_4]^-$ or $[L]^+[ZA_4]^-$

wherein,

5 L is a neutral or cationic Lewis acid;

H is hydrogen atom;

Z is group 13 element; and

each A may be same or different, and is independently a $C_6 \sim C_{20}$ aryl group or a $C_1 \sim C_{20}$ alkyl group of which at least one hydrogen atom are
10 unsubstituted or substituted with a halogen, a $C_1 \sim C_{20}$ hydrocarbon, an alkoxy, or phenoxy.

8. An olefinic polymer, prepared in the presence of the catalyst composition according to Claim 6.

15

9. The olefinic polymer according to Claim 8, wherein the olefinic polymer is an ethylene/ α -olefin copolymer having the density of $0.85\text{g/cm}^3 \sim 0.92\text{g/cm}^3$ and the melting temperature of 100°C or more.

【Abstract】

The present invention relates to a novel metallocene compound, a catalyst composition comprising the same, and to olefinic polymers produced using the same. The metallocene compound according to the present invention
5 and the catalyst composition comprising the same can be used when producing olefinic polymers, have outstanding copolymerisation properties, and can produce olefinic polymers of high molecular weight. In particular, when the metallocene compound according to the present invention is employed, highly heat resistant block copolymers can be produced, and olefinic polymers can be
10 produced which have a high melting point (T_m) even if the comonomer content is increased when producing the olefinic polymer.

【Fig. 1】