

ABSTRACT

A method for feeding a boron compound, which comprises feeding at least one boron compound selected from (1) to (3) described below in the state suspended or slurried in a solvent continuously to a reactor; a boron compound in the form of fine particles being one or more boron compounds selected from (1) to (3) described below and having a maximum particle diameter of 50 μm or less; a catalyst component for olefin polymerization consisting of said boron compound in the form of fine particles; a method for producing a boron compound in the form of fine particles which comprises dissolving one or more boron compounds selected from (1) to (3) described below in an aromatic hydrocarbon solvent and then precipitating in an aliphatic hydrocarbon solvent; and a method for producing a boron compound in the form of fine particles which comprises pulverizing one or more boron compounds selected from (1) to (3) described below so that their maximum particle diameter is 50 μm or less.

(1) a boron compound represented by the general formula: $\text{BQ}^1\text{Q}^2\text{Q}^3$,

(2) a boron compound represented by the general formula: $\text{G}^+(\text{BQ}^1\text{Q}^2\text{Q}^3\text{Q}^4)^-$, and

(3) a boron compound represented by the general formula: $(\text{L-H})^+(\text{BQ}^1\text{Q}^2\text{Q}^3\text{Q}^4)^-$

(in each of the above general formulae, B is a boron atom in the trivalent valence state, Q^1 to Q^4 are a halogen atom,

a hydrocarbon group, a halogenated hydrocarbon group, a substituted silyl group, an alkoxy group or a di-substituted amino group, which may be the same or different, respectively. G^+ is an inorganic or organic cation, L is a neutral Lewis base, and $(L-H)^+$ is a Brønsted acid.)

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