

POLYMER STREAM TRANSFER

The present invention concerns apparatus for improving the degassing of polymers, particularly olefin polymers.

5 Polymerisation of olefins in which an olefin monomer and optionally olefin comonomer are polymerised, usually in the presence of a catalyst and/or a diluent, is well known. The polymer is withdrawn from the polymerisation reactor together with the reagents and inert hydrocarbons. The reagents and hydrocarbons need to be recovered for economic, safety and environmental reasons, and many processes for achieving this are
10 known in the art. These processes generally involve depressurising and devolatilising the polymer-containing stream after it has been withdrawn from the polymerisation reactor. The volatisation requirement is greatest in processes having polymer withdrawn from the reactor with high absorbed or free liquid hydrocarbon contents. These are typically processes producing polymers with a significant low density component or amorphous
15 phase where the absorption of hydrocarbon is high, and/or processes where the polymer is produced in the presence of liquid hydrocarbons (reactive or inert).

The maximum capacity of commercial scale plant has increased steadily over the years, and as production rates have increased the potential cost impact of unreliability in any part of the process has also significantly increased, impacting not only the polymer
20 unit itself but also upstream and downstream units. At the same time, growing operating experience has led to operation of increasingly high solids concentrations (loadings) of polymer withdrawn from reactors. The increase in solids concentrations in slurry polymerisation units has typically been achieved with increased circulation velocities achieved for example by higher reactor power requirements as illustrated by EP 432555
25 and EP 891990. This increase in solids loadings is desirable as it increases reactor residence time for a fixed reactor volume and also reduces downstream diluent treatment and recycling requirements. However, the transfer of the product at high solids loadings is more problematic and careful design and operating practices are required to avoid polymer fouling and blockage problems that would not have been experienced at lower solids
30 loadings.

During, and as a result of, the process of depressurising and devolatilising the polymer stream withdrawn from the polymerisation reactor, the temperature of the polymer

reduces. It is well known that the process of devolatilising and desorbing the polymer is significantly enhanced by maintaining the polymer at as high a temperature as possible. Thus, in slurry loop processes the transfer line between the polymerisation reactor and the depressurisation (degassing) vessel for the polymer stream is usually heated. As an
5 example of a typical process, in WO 04/031245 and WO 05/044871 the take-off line from a loop polymerisation reactor comprises a flashline containing the drawn-off slurry, surrounded by a conduit which is provided with a heated fluid such as low-pressure steam in order to provide indirect heating to the slurry. However it is also well known that the stickiness and susceptibility of polymer being transferred to agglomerate and/or foul
10 transfer lines and vessels generally increases with temperature, and problems of fouling or agglomeration are becoming more significant with the increasing solids loadings in the transfer system now being utilised as mentioned above. As a result, careful design of the transfer line from the polymerisation reactor is required in order to achieve sufficient heating to aid devolatilisation without risking fouling or agglomeration of the solid
15 polymer.

A further example of a process for transferring polymer slurry is described in US 4126743, in which a continuous process is described for introducing the slurry into successive heating zones, the second zone having a larger diameter than the first. It is stated that the pressure in the reactor is preferably 10-30 kg/cm² g, as is the pressure at the
20 inlet of the first heating zone, indicating that there is no pressure drop between the reactor and the first heating zone. The pressure at the outlet of the first heating zone is stated to be preferably 5-27 kg/cm² g, and the pressure at the outlet of the second heating zone is preferably 0/1-7 kg/cm² g.

Devolatilisation of the polymer stream causes the liquid phase of the stream to
25 vaporise, resulting in an increase in volume in the transfer line and a consequent increase in stream velocity. However if the velocity becomes too high it may exceed the sonic velocity (the speed of sound in the medium), leading to disruption of the flow. On the other hand, if the initial velocity is too low there is an increased risk of fouling or agglomeration of the solid polymer as mentioned above.

30 A further consideration is that in large plants the transfer line has to be very long in order to allow sufficient heating to take place, and the length can be sufficiently great to impact the spatial planning of the plant. This can create a variety of problems such as

footprint of the hardware in the plant, and control of the conditions inside the line. Often it is necessary to heat a significant proportion of the transfer line length to satisfy the heat input requirements. Thus it will be appreciated that ensuring that the polymer stream arrives at the degassing vessel at the desired temperature and pressure and with the minimum of fouling/agglomeration is a significant technical challenge.

The present invention seeks to optimise heating of the polymer during its transfer from the reactor to the degassing vessel and at the same time to maintain reliable product transfer, by particular construction of the transfer line between the polymerisation reactor and the degassing vessel for the polymer stream.

Accordingly in a first aspect the invention provides a process for heating a polymer-containing stream being transferred from a polymerisation reactor to a degassing vessel, comprising passing the stream through a heater comprising a transfer line for the stream and means for heating the transfer line, wherein the pressure drop in the heater is between 5% and 50%, preferably between 10 and 35%, of the total pressure drop between the polymerisation reactor and the entry to the degassing vessel.

We have found that since the pressure at the outlet of the heater is usually fixed by the downstream conditions, an excessively high pressure drop across the heater implies a higher pressure at the heater inlet, and hence a higher initial temperature of the polymer-containing stream. The higher the initial temperature of the polymer-containing stream, the smaller the temperature difference between the stream and the heater itself, and hence the less efficient the heating of the stream.

The polymer-containing stream may be continuously withdrawn from the polymerisation reactor. The stream may or may not contain active polymer.

It will be appreciated that the polymer-containing stream passes through some form of pipeline at all times from the moment it leaves the polymerisation reactor until it enters the degassing vessel. For the purposes of this invention, the heater is considered to comprise the portion of pipeline from the beginning of the heated section (or first of the heated sections) until the end of the heated section (or last of the heated sections). In this context the term "heater" as used hereinafter includes within its scope the possibility of a number of heaters connected in series. The outlet of the heater (or transfer line of the heater) is considered to be at the end of the heated section of the line, and the inlet of the heater is considered to be at the start of the heated section of the line, where the heated

section of the line incorporates the single heater or multiple heaters in series. By "line" is meant any form of conduit suitable for transporting a polymer-containing stream containing solids, liquid and gas.

The pressure drop across the transfer line per unit length is preferably between 0.01
5 bar/m and 0.2 bar/m, preferably between 0.0125 bar/m and 0.1 bar/m, most preferably between 0.0125 bar/m and 0.04 bar/m. Excessive pressure drops across the transfer line are not desirable, as they may lead to choked flow conditions.

Typical pressure at the heater inlet, P_i , is 5-30 bara, preferably 10-25 bara. A higher P_i is undesirable as it implies a small pressure difference between the heater inlet and the
10 reactor outlet, thereby ensuring that the temperature of the polymer-containing stream at the heater inlet is still high. This reduces the temperature difference between the polymer-containing stream and the heater, thereby reducing heat transfer.

Pressure at the outlet P_o is typically 1.5-12 bara, preferably 7-11 bara.

It is preferred that between exiting the polymerisation reactor and entering the
15 degassing vessel, the polymer-containing stream passes through a pressure control valve which introduces a pressure drop which is typically between 45% and 90%, preferably 60% and 80%, of the total pressure drop between the polymerisation reactor and the entry to the degassing vessel. A typical pressure drop across the pressure control valve is between 10 and 30 barg, more usually between 15 and 25 barg. Preferably the pressure
20 control valve is located between the reactor and the inlet of the heater, in which case the pressure drop across the pressure control valve is the difference between the reactor outlet pressure and P_i .

Typically the ratio of the pressure drop across the pressure control valve to the pressure drop across the heater is between 0.1 and 6, preferably between 0.1 and 2, and
25 more preferably between 0.2 and 2, for example between 0.2 and 0.5.

In the process of the invention it is preferred that the temperature of the polymer-containing stream at the heater exit is maintained above the dew point of the non-polymer part of the stream, preferably 5-80°C, most preferably 10-30°C, above the dew point. The temperature of the internal surface of the transfer line (process-side wall temperature) at
30 any point along its length is preferably maintained at 5°C or more below the softening point of the polymer, more preferably 10°C or more below the softening point. The softening point of the polymer is defined as the Vicat softening temperature according to

ASTM D1525, ISO 306. In the case where the heater is positioned between a polymerisation reactor and a degassing vessel, the temperature of the internal surface of the transfer line may be maintained above the temperature of the reactor. For a polymer having a density of 935-945 kg/m³ the process-side wall temperature is typically controlled
5 between 75 and 130°C, preferably between 85 and 105°C. For a polymer having a density of 955-965 kg/m³ the process-side wall temperature is typically controlled between 80 and 135°C, preferably between 95 and 110°C.

The Vicat softening temperature according to ASTM D1525, ISO 306 is the temperature at which a flat-ended needle penetrates a specimen of the polymer to a depth
10 of 1mm under a load of 10N. The temperature reflects the point of softening to be expected when a material is used in an elevated temperature application. A test specimen, which is between 3mm and 6.5mm thick and at least 10mm in width and length, is placed in the testing apparatus (for example a ROSAND ASP 6 HDT/VICAT System) so that the penetrating needle, which has a cross-sectional area at its tip of 1mm², rests on the
15 specimen surface at least 1mm from the edge. A load of 10N is applied to the specimen. The specimen is then lowered into an oil bath at 23°C. The bath is raised at a rate of 50°C per hour until the needle penetrates 1mm; the temperature at which this occurs is the Vicat softening temperature.

The outlet temperature of the transfer line – specifically, the internal wall
20 temperature of the line at its outlet immediately downstream of the final heated portion - is preferably maintained a temperature higher than the temperature of the internal wall of the line at its inlet immediately upstream of the first heated portion, more preferably at least 5°C higher than the inlet temperature.

For the process of the invention it is very desirable to maintain the average velocity
25 of the polymer-containing stream sufficiently high to avoid the risk of fouling or blockages. By “average” is meant the average velocity across the entire cross-section of the stream at any one point along the length of the transfer line. Hence it is preferred that the average velocity at the inlet V_i is at least 2 m/s, preferably at least 5 m/s and more preferably at least 8 m/s. Typical values for V_i are 3-20m/s. It is also desirable to maintain
30 the velocity below the sonic velocity. Accordingly it is preferred that the average velocity at the outlet V_o is less than 80 m/s, preferably less than 70 m/s. Preferably V_o is at least 20 m/s; typical values for V_o are 30-80 m/s. It is preferred that the ratio of average outlet

velocity to average inlet velocity (where outlet and inlet of the transfer line are as defined above), V_o/V_i , is at least 1.1, typically between 1.2 and 15, preferably between 1.4 and 10, most preferably between 1.5 and 4.

In a preferred embodiment the process of the invention causes a polymer-
5 containing stream to be heated such that at least 90mol%, preferably at least 98mol% and most optimally 100mol% of the hydrocarbon fluids withdrawn from the polymerisation reactor operation are vapourised before entry into the degassing vessel. The degassing vessel preferably operates at a pressure greater than 2 bara, most preferably between 6 bara and 12 bara whilst maintaining a pressure drop across the length of the heater of less than
10 0.5 barh per tonne of polymer, most preferably between 0.1 barh/te and 0.3 barh/te. It has been found that this optimised low pressure drop per unit of production can be reliably operated even at high solids loadings at entry into the heater. It is preferred that the solids content of the polymer-containing stream is between 35wt% to 70wt%, most preferably between 50wt% and 65wt%, when the stream enters the heater, and it is also preferred that
15 the velocity of the stream at the entry into the heater does not vary by more than 15%, preferably no more than 5%, in any 30 second period. One way in which this can be achieved is by using a continuous rather than discontinuous off-take from the polymerisation reactor. Such high solids loading operation combined with the expanding diameter heater enables the pressure drop of the heater to be minimised.

20 The average Reynolds number across the cross-section of the stream at any point along the length of the transfer line of the heater should always be greater than 500000, preferably between 1 million and 10 million, most preferably between 1.8 million and 5 million.

The heating and depressurisation of the polymer stream as it travels along the
25 transfer line to the degassing vessel causes a progressive vaporisation of the liquid in the stream and a resultant increase in velocity along the line. There are conflicting requirements to satisfy when designing the transfer line in order to ensure effective and reliable polymer transfer and heat transfer. Whilst high velocities enhance heat transfer and generally minimise fouling, they also lead to high pressure drops along the line. It is
30 important therefore to be able to minimise transfer line length and the required heat transfer area whilst achieving a sufficiently de-volatised polymer at an acceptable temperature.

Regarding the construction of the heater itself, it is preferred that the ratio of the transfer line's outlet diameter D_o to its inlet diameter D_i , D_o/D_i , is greater than 1, preferably between 1.2 and 10. Typically it is at least 1.3, and commonly at least 1.4. However this ratio is preferably no more than 4, and more preferably no more than 2, with a maximum of 1.9 being most preferred. We have found that increasing the diameter of the transfer line along its length allows a greater range of polymer-containing stream flowrates to be accommodated by the heater. A relatively small diameter at the inlet permits a relatively high velocity even at low flowrates, reducing the risk of fouling; whilst a relatively larger diameter at the outlet can avoid the risk of the velocity exceeding the sonic velocity even at high flowrates. Having such a range of capacities is particularly valuable during start-up and shut-down operations. In order to reduce the risk of downstream blockages it is also preferred that the outlet diameter D_o of the transfer line is smaller than the solids outlet of the degassing vessel. D_o is defined as the internal diameter of the transfer line at its outlet, and D_i is the internal diameter of the transfer line at its inlet, where the outlet and inlet of the transfer line are defined as previously described.

The internal diameter D of the transfer line is preferably at least 20mm, and more usually between 40mm and 200mm. Most preferred are internal diameters between 60mm and 150mm.

The length L of the heater, and therefore the transfer line, is preferably at least 20m, more preferably at least 30m, but usually no more than 600m. A preferred range of lengths is from 50m to 500m, more preferably from 70m to 300m.

It is preferred that the ratio of the length L of the transfer line to its average internal diameter D_{ave} , L/D_{ave} , is from 500 to 10000, preferably from 1500 to 3500, and more preferably from 2000 to 3000. If the transfer line is constructed from a number of sections each of different diameters, D_{ave} is the average internal diameter of those sections weighted according to the length of each section; alternatively it may be calculated by reference to the total internal volume V of the line, where $V = (\pi D_{ave}^2 . L)/4$.

If the transfer line increases in diameter along its length, It is preferred that the increase occurs in discrete steps rather than continuously. Typically there are one, two or three increases in diameter along the length of the pipe.

It is preferred that one or all of the sections of the line are generally upright rather than mounted horizontally, so that the line has a smaller footprint in the plant: in such a

configuration, the first section of the line preferably has its inlet at the bottom such that the initial flow of material through the transfer line is upwards. It is preferred that less than 20%, most preferably less than 10% of the length of the transfer line is horizontal, and optimally the line is constructed substantially without horizontal sections. In one
5 embodiment at least the inlet and exit of the heated transfer line are oriented vertically such that the inlet flow through the line is upwards and the outlet flow from the line is downwards. In one embodiment of the invention, the transfer line comprises a series of sections connected by bends (elbows), which are typically U-shaped such that the line doubles back on itself one or more times. The advantage of this configuration is that it
10 makes the transfer line more compact in the plant. The sections between the elbows are usually straight. The bends may be heated like the rest of the line, but usually - in order to simplify the construction of the heater - they are not heated. It is also generally preferred that any expansion in diameter of the line occurs in an unheated section of the line; therefore sections of the line may be of different diameters with the increases in diameter
15 occurring at one or more of the elbows, preferably at the exit of the elbow such that the velocity reduces at the exit of the elbow rather than at its inlet, and most preferably at the exit of an elbow at the top of a vertically heated section. The design of the expansion sections and the bends in the transfer line is key to reliable operation without fouling. The number of vertical or horizontal sections between elbows making up the total transfer line
20 may be from 2 up to 10, although 3 to 7 sections is more common.

The elbows of the transfer line may have varying degrees of curvature. The radius of the curve defined by the elbow may be expressed as a multiple of the diameter D of the line at that point. The elbows typically have radii of between $3D$ and $30D$, with $5D$ - $20D$ being most preferred to ensure reliable operation without fouling whilst also minimising
25 the footprint of the line. As previously stated the elbows are preferably U-shaped, although alternative options such as L-shaped elbows that permit a smooth flow path are not excluded. Obviously a transfer line formed in sections may employ a mixture of the above types of elbow, or indeed elbows of other angles such as 60° or 120° .

It has been found that the length of any one expansion section of the transfer line
30 should be greater than $0.25D$, preferably between $0.5D$ and $10D$, most preferably between $0.75D$ and $3D$. It is preferred that each expansion section is located immediately upstream or downstream of an elbow, preferably immediately downstream of an elbow. It is also

preferred that the expansion is concentric, although other expansion geometries are also possible.

The total specific heat transfer area of the transfer line, which is its outer surface area in contact with the heating means, is preferably at least 0.5m^2 of heat transfer area per
5 tonne/h of production of polymer, typically between 0.7 and 10, more preferably between 1 and 5, most preferably between 1.5 and 3.5 of heat transfer area per tonne/h of production of polymer.

It is preferred that the heater inlet is at approximately the same elevation as the exit of the polymerisation reactor to which it is linked, preferably the transfer line from the
10 polymerisation reactor to the heater inlet is essentially horizontal.

It is most preferred that the exit of the transfer line (at the degassing vessel entry point) is at a higher elevation than the inlet of the transfer line and/or the outlet of the polymerisation reactor.

The means for heating the transfer line usually comprises a jacket surrounding the
15 line. The heater jacket may be in the form of an electrical heater, but it is preferred that it is in the form of a concentric pipe surrounding the line through which a heating fluid is passed. The most commonly used heating fluid is steam. It has been found that conditions can be best optimised by using desuperheated steam as the heating medium, particularly where the maximum saturation temperature is $0-30^\circ\text{C}$, and preferably no greater than 10°C ,
20 below the softening point of the polymer being heated. Whichever form it takes, the jacket may either provide the same heat input along the entire length of the transfer line, or may provide differential heating at different parts of the line. It is also possible that portions of the line (such as bends) are unheated, as discussed above. We have found that the optimum heat input along the length of the transfer line is achieved with a design such that
25 temperature of the heating medium (or the internal wall temperature of the line) is greater at the inlet to the line than at its exit. Accordingly, as the vapour fraction in the polymer-containing stream as it passes along the line increases, it is preferred that the heating medium temperature (or the internal wall temperature of the line) is decreased. This can be done in a continuously graded manner, or in a number of discrete steps by means of
30 sections of different temperature. Most preferred however is a jacket which operates at different temperatures in different parts of the line, usually by having independent supplies of the heating medium for each section where a different temperature is required.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the transfer line is heated by a concentric pipe using steam as a heating medium. The outlet temperature of the transfer line is preferably controlled using the steam flowrate: for a given steam temperature this has the benefit of enabling control of the transfer line wall temperature, to ensure a lower
5 temperature at low polymer stream flowrates and a higher temperature at higher flowrates when velocities are higher.

One way of increasing further the temperature of the polymer-containing stream itself at the transfer line outlet (apart from increasing the energy input into the heater) is to increase the solids content of the stream. This can be done by increasing the solids content
10 of the stream withdrawn from the polymerisation reactor and/or by using a solids concentrating device upstream of the transfer line. The solids can carry more heat than the liquid or gaseous components of the stream, thereby requiring a lower input from the transfer line heater in order to achieve the desired temperature.

The use, upstream of the transfer line, of a solids concentrating device with an
15 upstream diluent flush (as described in our patent EP1118624) is a preferred embodiment of the present invention, and enables the monomer concentration in the transfer line to be minimised, thereby reducing the risk of fouling.

It is preferred that the pipe is easily separable along the length of the heater to facilitate cleaning. Preferably the pipe is flanged at 5-15m intervals. In the case where
20 heating is effected using a jacket containing a heating fluid, it is preferred that the heating fluid does not cover any flange.

In order to maximise heat transfer into the polymer-containing stream, the pipe is preferably made from a material having a thermal conductivity greater than $30 \text{ Wm}^{-2}\text{K}^{-1}$, preferably greater than $40 \text{ Wm}^{-2}\text{K}^{-1}$. The pipe is typically seamless, although seam welded
25 pipe is preferred where high heat transfer is required.

It is preferred that all of the polymer-containing stream exiting the polymerisation reactor is passed through a single transfer line according to the invention. Such a transfer line may be fed by one or more withdrawal lines from the reactor. The stream withdrawn from the reactor may be concentrated, preferably by gravitational or centrifugal means,
30 most preferably using a hydrocyclone, prior to passing through the transfer line. It is also within the scope of this invention to provide multiple parallel transfer lines to accept the polymer-containing stream, each of which is arranged according to the invention. In such

a construction, not all of the transfer lines may be required in service at any one time. In a further embodiment the polymerisation reactor has a plurality of withdrawal lines, each of which has its own transfer line. The invention also includes within its scope the use of single or parallel solids concentrating devices, with the usual arrangement being one solids
5 concentrating devices located upstream of each transfer line.

In the parallel heater embodiment, it is preferred that when at least two heaters are operating, the average stream velocity across any cross-section of each heater's transfer line is maintained between 2 and 100 m/s, most preferably between 10 and 70 m/s. The performance of each transfer line can be monitored using parameters including the steam
10 flow into the heating jacket to measure the heat input (duty) to the stream, the pressure difference across the heater and the reactor pressure valve output to measure the flow or flow ratio into each transfer line, the relationship between steam flow and outlet temperature for each heater, mass balance of the reactor to calculate the total flow into all the heaters, and the difference between the vapour temperature at the heater outlet and the
15 dew point of the process stream. Pressure drops across the transfer lines of each heater are preferably essentially the same as in the single heater embodiment as described above.

In both single heater and multiple parallel heater embodiments, the flowrate of the polymer-containing stream withdrawn from the polymerisation reactor is preferably controlled using a pressure or flow control valve, most preferably located between a solids
20 concentrating device and the transfer line heater inlet. The control valve is designed to have a pressure drop of between 45% and 90%, most preferably 50% and 80%, of the pressure drop between the reactor and the entry to the first downstream vessel. The heated transfer line is preferably designed to have a pressure drop between 5% and 75%, most preferably between 10 and 35%, of the pressure drop between the reactor and the entry to
25 the degassing vessel. The ratio of the pressure drop across the control valve to the pressure drop across the heater is between 0.8 and 5, most preferably between 1 and 2.

The polymer-containing stream may contain a vapour component as well as a liquid component. Typically the vapour fraction of the fluid component of the polymer-containing stream at the inlet of the heater varies from 5 to 60mol%. In one preferred
30 embodiment of the present invention where there is a pressure or flow control valve upstream of the heater, and the vapour fraction of the stream at the heater inlet is between 25 and 60mol%. The vapour fraction of the fluid component of the stream at the outlet of

the heater can vary from 70 to 100mol%, it is typically 95-100mol%, most preferably greater than 99mol%.

This invention can be applicable to any polymerization process (eg gas-phase, slurry, or solution) containing a polymer stream that needs to be heated to volatilize liquid
5 during depressurisation.

Processes for the co-polymerisation of olefins in the slurry phase are well known in the art. Such processes can be conducted for example by introducing the monomer and comonomer into a stirred tank or continuous loop reactor comprising polyolefin and a catalyst for the polymerisation. The reactor is typically controlled to achieve a desired melt
10 index and density for the polymer at an optimum production and temperature.

Polyethylene slurry polymerisation processes typically withdraw polymer from the polymerisation reactor with significant quantities of liquid hydrocarbons, and the present invention is therefore particularly relevant to such processes. The slurry in such reactors typically comprises the particulate polymer, the hydrocarbon diluent(s), (co)monomer(s),
15 catalyst, chain terminators such as hydrogen and other reactor additives. In particular the slurry will comprise 20-75, preferably 30-70 weight percent based on the total weight of the slurry of particulate polymer and 80-25, preferably 70-30 weight percent based on the total weight of the slurry of suspending medium, where the suspending medium is the sum of all the fluid components in the reactor and comprises the diluent, olefin monomer and
20 any additives; the diluent can be an inert diluent or it can be a reactive diluent such as a liquid olefin monomer. Where the principal diluent is an inert diluent the olefin monomer typically comprises 2-20 wt%, more particularly 4-10 wt% of the slurry.

Polymerisation is typically carried out at temperatures in the range 50-125°C and at pressures in the range 1-100 bara. The catalyst used can be any catalyst typically used for
25 olefin polymerisation such as chromium oxide, Ziegler-Natta or metallocene-type catalysts. The product slurry comprising polymer and diluent, and in most cases catalyst, olefin monomer and comonomer can be discharged intermittently or continuously, optionally using concentrating devices such as hydrocyclones or settling legs to minimise the quantity of fluids withdrawn with the polymer.

30 This invention is particularly related to polymerisation in a loop reactor where the slurry is circulated in the reactor typically by means of a pump or agitator. Liquid full loop reactors are particularly well known in the art and are described for example in US

3152872, US 3242150 and US 4613484. The loop reactor is of a continuous tubular construction comprising at least two, for example four, vertical sections and at least two, for example four horizontal sections. The heat of polymerisation is typically removed using indirect exchange with a cooling medium, preferably water, in jackets surrounding at least part of the tubular loop reactor. The volume of the loop reactor can vary but is typically in the range 20 to 170 m³.

In commercial plants, the particulate polymer is separated from the diluent in a manner such that the diluent is not exposed to contamination so as to permit recycle of the diluent to the polymerization zone with minimal if any purification. Separating the particulate polymer produced by the process of the present invention from the diluent typically can be by any method known in the art for example it can involve either (i) the use of discontinuous vertical settling legs such that the flow of slurry across the opening thereof provides a zone where the polymer particles can settle to some extent from the diluent or (ii) continuous product withdrawal via a single or multiple withdrawal ports, the location of which can be anywhere on the loop reactor but is usually adjacent to the downstream end of a horizontal section of the loop. As previously discussed, the operation of large diameter reactors with high solids concentrations in the slurry minimises the quantity of the principal diluent withdrawn from the polymerisation loop. Use of concentrating devices on the withdrawn polymer slurry such as hydrocyclones (single or in the case of multiple hydrocyclones in parallel or series) further enhances the recovery of diluent in an energy efficient manner since significant pressure reduction and vaporisation of recovered diluent is avoided.

The withdrawn, and preferably concentrated, polymer slurry is usually depressurised prior to being transferred via the heater of the present invention to a primary flash vessel.

The diluent and any monomer vapours recovered in the primary flash vessel are typically condensed, preferably without recompression, and reused in the polymerization process. The pressure of the primary flash vessel is usually controlled to enable condensation with a readily available cooling medium (e.g. cooling water) of essentially all of the flash vapour prior to any recompression. The pressure in said primary flash vessel is generally in the range 2-25 bara, more typically 5-20 bara and most often 6-11 bara. The solid material recovered from the primary flash vessel is usually passed to a secondary

flash vessel to remove residual volatiles. Alternatively the slurry may be passed to a flash vessel of lower pressure than in the above mentioned primary vessel such that recompression is needed to condense the recovered diluent. Use of a high pressure flash vessel is preferred.

5 More specifically, an example of the type of polymerisation process for which the invention is particularly useful is the continuous polymerization of olefins, preferably alpha mono olefins, in an reaction zone, preferably an elongated tubular closed loop. The olefin(s) is continuously added to, and contacted with, a catalyst in a hydrocarbon diluent. The monomer(s) polymerise to form a slurry of solid particulate polymer suspended in the
10 polymerisation medium or diluent. The rate of withdrawal of polymer product is controlled by a valve upstream of the heater of the invention.

 The solids concentration in the slurry in the reactor will typically be above 20 vol%, preferably about 30 volume %, for example 20-40 volume %, preferably 25-35 volume % where volume % is $[(\text{total volume of the slurry} - \text{volume of the suspending medium})/(\text{total volume of the slurry})] \times 100$. The solids concentration measured as weight
15 percentage, which is equivalent to that measured as volume percentage, will vary according to the polymer produced but more particularly according to the diluent used. Where the polymer produced is polyethylene and the diluent is an alkane, for example isobutane, it is preferred that the solids concentration is above 30 wt% in particular above
20 40 wt%, for example in the range 40-60 wt% preferably 45-55 wt% based on the total weight of the slurry. We have found that for high solids loadings, particularly above 40wt%, reliable product withdrawal and heating between the polymerisation reactor and the degassing vessel (as evidenced by fouling, flow variations and/or heat transfer) can be maintained within acceptable operating limits by use of the heater of the invention.

25 This type of process may optionally be carried out in a multiple reactor system. The second or any subsequent reactor of the multiple reactor system may be another loop reactor or any reactor for the polymerisation of olefins, for example a fluidised-bed reactor. However, usually the second or any subsequent reactor of the multiple reactor system is another loop reactor. Such multiple reactor systems can be used to make monomodal or
30 multimodal, preferably multimodal polymers.

 In the case of multiple reactors in series, a first reactor of the series is supplied with catalyst or prepolymer and optionally the cocatalyst in addition to the diluent and

monomer, and each subsequent reactor is supplied with, at least, monomer, in particular ethylene and with the slurry arising from a preceding reactor of the series, this mixture comprising the catalyst and a mixture of the polymers produced in a preceding reactor of the series. It is possible to supply a second reactor and/or, if appropriate, at least one of the
5 subsequent reactors with fresh catalyst and/or cocatalyst. However, it is more common to introduce the catalyst and the cocatalyst exclusively into a first reactor.

In the case where the plant comprises at least two reactors in series, the polymer of highest melt index and the polymer of lowest melt index can be produced in two adjacent or non-adjacent reactors in the series. Hydrogen is maintained at (i) a low (or zero)
10 concentration in the reactor(s) manufacturing the high molecular weight components, e.g. hydrogen percentages including between 0-0.1 vol % and at (ii) a very high concentration in the reactor(s) manufacturing the low molecular weight components e.g. hydrogen percentages between 0.5-2.4 vol %. The reactors can equally be operated to produce essentially the same polymer melt index in successive reactors.

When such reactor systems produce polymers of molecular weights less than 50
15 kDaltons or greater than 150 kDaltons there have in the past been observed particular problems with reactor fouling and agglomeration in the heater between the polymerisation reactor and the degassing vessel. These problems can be accentuated by high polymer solids concentrations in the heater. This is another problem which can be ameliorated by
20 use of the heater of the present invention.

EXAMPLE 1

A polymerisation reactor polymerising ethylene and hexene comonomer in isobutane diluent is operated at 41 bar pressure and at a temperature of 95°C. This
25 discharges a polymer-containing stream which is in the form of a slurry, the liquid component of which essentially comprises 91 mol% isobutane, 8 mol% unreacted ethylene and 1 mol% hexene. The solids content of the slurry is about 40 wt%, comprising polyethylene having a density of 940 kg/m³ and also some unused catalyst. These are the same conditions as in Example 1.

30 The slurry from the reactor passes through a pressure control valve to lower the pressure, before entering the heater of the invention. Conditions at the inlet to the heater are:

Temperature: 82.4°C

Pressure P_i : 17.4 bara

Velocity V_i : 10.7 ms⁻¹

Reynolds number: 1.72 million

- 5 Solids concentration of 40wt%; of the remaining fluid phase, 40wt% is vapour and 60wt% liquid.

The heater is 187m in length and comprises 3 straight and vertical sections each of 58m length, which are connected by 180° elbows; the elbows together contribute 13m of the total length and are not heated. All the sections have an internal diameter of 78mm and
10 wall thickness of 5.5mm, giving a value of L/D_{ave} of about 2397. The thermal conductivity of the entire pipe wall is 46.4 W/mK. The heater element is in the form of concentric outer tubes extending along each of the 26m sections, through which is passed desuperheated steam.

The slurry passes through the heater at a rate of 15 tonne/hour. The length and
15 diameter of the pipe, the heat input in the heater from the heating medium to the slurry, and the velocity and initial solids content of the slurry are all calculated to ensure that the heat transfer to the slurry during its passage through the heater is sufficient to ensure that the liquid phase is entirely vaporised by the time the slurry exits the heater. The slurry exits the heater at a temperature of 76°C, a pressure P_o of 9 bara and a velocity V_o of 63.3 m/s
20 ($V_o/V_i = 5.9$), with a Reynolds number of 3.3 million. This equates to a pressure drop across the heater of 0.045 bar/m. At this pressure, the dewpoint of the vapour would be about 60.8°C, so the stream is 15°C above the dewpoint, and the liquid is completely vaporised with no danger of any condensation of the vapour as it exits the heater.

The internal wall temperature of the heater is between 89°C and 93°C throughout
25 the length of the heater; this compares with a softening point of the polymer of about 128°C. The heat transfer coefficient from steam to slurry across the wall of the heater is calculated as 984 W/m²K.

EXAMPLE 2

30 In this Example, the heater has a lower L/D_{ave} ratio, but also an increasing diameter.

A polymerisation reactor polymerising ethylene and hexene comonomer in isobutane diluent is operated at 40 bar pressure and at a temperature of 95°C. This

discharges a polymer-containing stream which is in the form of a slurry, the liquid component of which essentially comprises 91mol% isobutane, 8mol% unreacted ethylene and 1mol% hexene. The solids content of the slurry is about 40wt%, comprising polyethylene having a density of 940 kg/m^3 and also some unused catalyst.

5 The slurry from the reactor first passes through a hydrocyclone to concentrate the solids to 50wt% and then a pressure control valve to lower the pressure, before entering the heater of the invention. Conditions at the inlet to the heater are:

Temperature: 76°C

Pressure P_i : 14.4 bara

10 Velocity V_i : 16.6 ms^{-1}

Reynolds number: 2 million

Solids concentration of 50wt%; of the remaining fluid phase, 40wt% is vapour and 60wt% liquid.

15 The heater is 152m in length and comprises 5 straight and vertical sections each of 26m length, which are connected by 180° elbows; the elbows together contribute 22m of the total length. Each of the first three sections has an internal diameter of 78mm whilst each of the remaining two sections has an internal diameter of 102mm. The single increase in diameter occurs at the exit of the elbow connecting the third and fourth sections. Thus the heater has a value of D_o/D_i of 1.33 and a value of L/D_{ave} of about 1730. The thickness of the 78mm diameter pipe wall is 5.5mm, and the thickness of the 102mm diameter pipe wall is 6.0mm. As in Example 1 the thermal conductivity of the entire pipe wall is 46.4 W/mK , and the heater element is in the form of concentric outer tubes extending along each of the 58m straight sections, through which is passed desuperheated steam.

25 The slurry passes through the heater at a rate of 20 tonne/hour. The length and diameter of the pipe, the heat input from the heater, and the velocity and initial solids content of the slurry are all calculated to ensure that the heat transfer to the slurry during its passage through the heater is sufficient to ensure that the liquid phase is entirely vaporised by the time the slurry exits the heater. The slurry exits the heater at a temperature of 80°C , a pressure P_o of 10 bara and a velocity V_o of 30 m/s ($V_o/V_i = 1.78$), with a Reynolds number of 2.7 million. This equates to a pressure drop across the heater of 0.03 bar/m. At this pressure, the dewpoint of the vapour would be about 65°C , so the stream is 15°C

above the dewpoint, and the liquid is completely vaporised with no danger of any condensation of the vapour as it exits the heater.

The internal wall temperature of the heater is between 89°C and 93°C throughout the length of the heater; this compares with a softening point of the polymer of about
5 128°C. The heat transfer coefficient from steam to slurry across the wall of the heater is calculated as 600 W/m²K.

CLAIMS :

1. Process for heating a polymer-containing stream being transferred from a polymerisation reactor to a degassing vessel, comprising passing the stream
5 through a heater comprising a transfer line for the stream and means for heating the transfer line, wherein the pressure drop in the heater is between 5% and 50%, preferably between 10 and 35%, of the total pressure drop between the polymerisation reactor and the entry to the degassing vessel.
- 10 2. Process according to claim 1, wherein prior to entering the heater, the polymer-containing stream passes through a pressure control valve which introduces a pressure drop of between 45% and 90%, preferably 60% and 80%, of the total pressure drop between the polymerisation reactor and the entry to the degassing vessel.
- 15 3. Process according to claim 2, wherein the pressure drop across the pressure control valve is between 10 and 30 barg, preferably between 15 and 25 barg.
4. Process according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the pressure control valve is located
20 between the polymerisation reactor and the heater.
5. Process according to any one of claims 2 to 4, wherein the ratio of the pressure drop across the pressure control valve to the pressure drop across the heater is between 0.1 and 6, preferably between 0.1 and 2.
- 25 6. Process according to any preceding claim, wherein the pressure P_i at the heater inlet is 5-30 bara, preferably 10-25 bara.
7. Process according to any preceding claim, wherein the pressure P_o at the heater
30 outlet is 5-12 bara, preferably 7-11 bara.

8. Process according to any preceding claim, wherein the pressure drop across the transfer line per unit length is between 0.01 bar/m and 0.2 bar/m, preferably between 0.0125 bar/m and 0.04 bar/m.
- 5 9. Process according to any preceding claim, wherein the temperature of the polymer-containing stream at the heater exit is 5-20°C, preferably 10-15°C, above the dew point of the stream.
- 10 10. Process according to any preceding claim, wherein the temperature of the internal surface of the transfer line along its length is maintained at 10°C or more below the softening point of the polymer, preferably 20°C or more below the softening point, where the softening point of the polymer is defined as the Vicat softening temperature according to ASTM D1525, ISO 306.
- 15 11. Process according to any preceding claim, wherein the ratio of the stream velocity at the outlet of the heater to that at the inlet, V_o/V_i , is at least 0.8, preferably between 1.4 and 3.
- 20 12. Process according to any preceding claim, wherein the inlet velocity V_i is at least 2 m/s, preferably at least 5 m/s and more preferably at least 8 m/s.
13. Process according to any preceding claim, wherein the outlet velocity V_o is less than 80 m/s, preferably less than 70 m/s.
- 25 14. Process according to any preceding claim, wherein the pressure drop across the transfer line per unit length is between 0.01 bar/m and 0.2 bar/m, preferably between 0.0125 bar/m and 0.04 bar/m.
- 30 15. Process according to any preceding claim, wherein the polymer-containing stream is heated in the heater such that at least 90mol%, preferably at least 98mol% of the hydrocarbon fluids withdrawn from the polymerisation reactor are vapourised before entry into the degassing vessel.

16. Process according to any preceding claim, wherein the Reynolds number at any point within the transfer line of the heater is always greater than 500000, preferably between 1.8 million and 5 million.
- 5 17. Process according to any preceding claim, wherein the solids content of the polymer-containing stream when it enters the heater is between 35wt% to 70wt%, most preferably between 50wt% and 65wt%.
- 10 18. Process according to any preceding claim, wherein the stream withdrawn from the reactor is concentrated prior to passing through the heater, preferably using a hydrocyclone.
- 15 19. Process according to any preceding claim, wherein the polymer-containing stream contains active polymer.
20. Process according to any preceding claim, wherein the polymer-containing stream is continuously withdrawn from the polymerisation reactor.