Polyolefin Polymerisation Plant Operations Course: Reactors, Catalysts and Grade Transitions

28 December 2026 – 1 January 2027
Paris - Right Bank business hotel



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Ref: 1666_26229 **Date:** 28 December 2026 – 1 January 2027 **Location:** Paris - Right Bank business hotel **Fees:** 23500 SAR

Introduction:

Polyolefin polymerisation plant operations, covering reactors, catalysts and grade transitions, is a 1-week course for operators, shift supervisors and process engineers on polyethylene and polypropylene units, ending with a Reactor Operating and Grade Transition Improvement Plan for a case plant. Output is lost when catalyst activity drifts, hydrogen and comonomer ratios overshoot in grade changes, fluidised beds sheet and powder leaves the purge bin carrying hydrocarbons. Nominees already run or supervise reactor, degassing or pelletising sections, and learn through case studies of reactor trends, transition logs and lab data. CoreConcept Training Center delivers this polyolefin polymerisation plant operations course.

Course Objectives:

- Operate Ziegler-Natta and metallocene catalyst feed systems, setting cocatalyst and external donor ratios to hold activity, productivity and isotacticity on target
- Control gas-phase fluidised bed, slurry and bulk loop reactors through temperature, pressure, bed level and hydrogen and comonomer ratios
- Execute grade transitions that reach the new melt flow rate and density window with the least wide-spec material
- Detect and respond to static build-up, wall sheeting, chunk formation and fines carry-over before they force a reactor shutdown
- Run powder purge and degassing, melt pump, screen changer and underwater pelletiser sections to deliver dry, volatile-free pellets
- Assemble a Reactor Operating and Grade Transition Improvement Plan that ranks off-spec, downtime and transition losses for action

Target Audience:

- Control room staff responsible for running polymerisation reactors, catalyst feeders and recycle gas loops on each shift
- Shift supervisory staff responsible for grade changes, upset response and handover of reactor and finishing sections
- Process engineering staff responsible for reactor operating windows, production rate targets and transition recipes
- Finishing section staff responsible for purge bins, degassing, extruders and pelletisers
- Technical services staff responsible for investigating off-spec lots, fouling events and catalyst performance
- Laboratory staff responsible for in-process melt flow rate, density and volatile results that release product

Course Outline:

Day 1: Polyolefin Production Routes, Product Families and Unit Baseline

- Coordination Polymerisation Steps From Initiation to Chain Transfer
- Gas-Phase, Slurry and Bulk Loop Process Route Comparison
- Homopolymer, Random Copolymer and Impact Copolymer Product Families
- Melt Flow Rate and Density as Grade Release Properties
- Unit Baseline Review of Production Rate, Off-Spec and Downtime

Day 2: Catalyst Systems, Cocatalyst Dosing and Reactor Technology

- Ziegler-Natta Titanium on Magnesium Chloride Catalyst Feeding
- Triethylaluminium Cocatalyst and Aluminium to Titanium Ratio Control
- Internal and External Donor Dosing for Isotacticity Targets
- Metallocene Single-Site Catalyst Activation and Comonomer Incorporation
- Catalyst Poisons From Moisture, Oxygen and Protic Impurities

Day 3: Reactor Control, Production Rate and Grade Transition Execution

- Fluidised Bed Level, Bulk Density and Superficial Gas Velocity
- Condensed Mode Cooling and Recycle Gas Dew Point Margin
- Loop Reactor Solids Concentration, Circulation Pump and Settling Legs
- Hydrogen and Comonomer Ratio Setpoints for Target Grade Windows
- Grade Transition Recipe Sequencing to Cut Wide-Spec Tonnage

Day 4: Reactor Fouling, Sheeting, Purge Degassing and Pelletising Faults

- Static Charge Monitoring and Antistatic Agent Injection Practice
- Wall Sheeting, Chunk Formation and Distributor Plate Plugging Diagnosis
- Reactor Kill System Activation and Restart After a Runaway
- Purge Bin Nitrogen and Steam Degassing of Residual Hydrocarbons
- Melt Pump, Screen Changer and Underwater Pelletiser Fault Finding

Day 5: Case Study Work and the Reactor Improvement Plan

- Case Reactor Trend Review of a Sheeting Shutdown
- Case Transition Log Analysis of Melt Flow Overshoot
- Case Off-Spec Pellet Lot Traced to Additive Dosing
- Loss Ranking Table for Transitions, Fouling and Downtime
- Reactor Operating and Grade Transition Improvement Plan Completion

Skills You Will Gain:

- Catalyst Feed Control
- Fluidised Bed Operation
- Loop Reactor Operation
- Grade Transition Planning
- Reactor Fouling Diagnosis
- Powder Degassing Control
- Pelletiser Troubleshooting
- Off-Spec Loss Analysis

Why Attend This Course:

- Deliver a Reactor Operating and Grade Transition Improvement Plan to the production manager and the unit process engineer for use on the case reactor line
- Decide when to cut catalyst feed, inject antistatic agent or trigger the kill system as bed temperature and static readings move
- Avoid unplanned reactor shutdowns, lost transition tonnage and volatile-laden pellets that cause storage and customer incidents
- Coach board operators and new shift staff on transition sequencing, sheeting signs and pelletiser checks with the course case material

Conclusion:

Back at the plant, the participant hands the production manager and unit process engineer a Reactor Operating and Grade Transition Improvement Plan for one polyethylene or polypropylene line. Shift teams use it to follow transition recipes, watch the early signs of sheeting and chunk formation and act on purge and pelletiser alarms. Engineers use its loss ranking to target the transitions and fouling events that cost the most prime product. After the first transition campaign under the plan, the unit should compare wide-spec tonnage, reactor stoppages and volatile results with the baseline.

Frequently Asked Questions FAQ:

What should participants know before the polyolefin polymerisation plant operations course?

Participants should already work on a polyethylene or polypropylene reactor, degassing or pelletising section and read DCS trends and lab results. No polymer chemistry degree is needed. Anonymised transition logs or upset reports help them apply the case studies to their own unit.

How does polyolefin polymerisation plant operations training differ from a polymer processing course?

This course stays inside the producing plant: catalyst feeding, reactor control, grade changes, fouling, degassing and pelletising. Polymer processing courses cover how converters run film, pipe and moulding lines and diagnose part defects, and appear here only where pellet quality reaches the customer.

Why do gas-phase polyolefin polymerisation reactors suffer wall sheeting?

Sheeting usually starts when static charge holds fine, active particles on the wall, where poor heat removal lets them soften and fuse. High catalyst activity, low gas velocity and liquid carry-over in condensed mode add to the risk, so static and skin temperatures are watched closely.

What do participants take back from the polyolefin polymerisation plant operations course?

Participants take back a Reactor Operating and Grade Transition Improvement Plan for a case line, with a loss ranking table, transition sequencing notes and sheeting and pelletiser response steps ready to adapt to their own polyethylene or polypropylene unit.