

COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR CMP OF SEMICONDUCTOR MATERIALS

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] This invention relates to polishing compositions and methods for polishing a substrate using the same. More particularly, this invention relates to chemical-mechanical polishing compositions suitable for polishing semiconductor surfaces.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] Compositions and methods for chemical-mechanical polishing (CMP) of the surface of a substrate are well-known in the art. Polishing compositions (also known as polishing slurries, CMP slurries, and CMP compositions) for CMP of metal-containing surfaces of semiconductor substrates (e.g., integrated circuits) typically contain an abrasive, various additive compounds, and the like.

[0003] In general, CMP involves the concurrent chemical and mechanical polishing of an overlying first layer to expose a portion of the surface of a non-planar second layer on which the first layer is formed. For example, U.S. Patent 4,789,648 discloses a CMP process using a polishing pad and a polishing composition to remove a first layer at a faster rate than a second layer until the surface of the overlying first layer of material becomes coplanar with the upper surface of the covered second layer. A more detailed explanation of chemical-mechanical polishing can be found in U.S. Patents 4,671,851, 4,910,155 and 4,944,836.

[0004] Manufacturers of integrated circuits strive to improve the current density of semiconductor devices. It has become necessary to use conductive materials having low resistivity for conductors in feature definitions formed in materials having low dielectric constants as insulating layers to reduce the capacitive coupling between adjacent interconnects. A conductive material fitting these requirements is copper and alloys thereof.

[0005] One difficulty in using copper (Cu) in semiconductor devices is that copper diffuses into surrounding insulator material. To reduce the copper diffusion into the insulator material, and to aid in the adhesion of copper, a barrier layer is deposited in feature definitions prior to copper deposition. Barrier materials include, for example, tantalum (Ta), tantalum nitride (TaN), titanium (Ti), and titanium nitride (TiN). Following copper deposition, the excess copper and barrier layer is removed using CMP.

[0006] Current CMP processes and commercially available slurries for barrier layer removal are limited as to the useful chemical composition of the slurry because of the relatively inert nature of Ta. Consequently, polishing relies predominantly on strong mechanical abrasion.

Stated somewhat differently, the currently available CMP processes and compositions with high solids concentrations for workpieces with Ta-containing barrier layers have very poor selectivity among the barrier layer, metal layer (Cu-based), and the interlayer dielectric (ILD) layer (silicon oxide-based), resulting in excessive concurrent removal of the metal and ILD layers.

[0007] Another approach to polishing multiple metals in a substrate is to use a large amount of oxidizer sufficient to oxidize all the metals to be polished on the substrate. The removal rates of the metals are then controlled by the use of additives which passivate a metal surface or complex a metal ion. This approach requires optimizing the passivation film chemistry to slow down the oxidation of one metal and allow the removal of a second metal on the substrate.

[0008] Many of the known CMP compositions are suitable for limited purposes but also suffer from unacceptable polishing performance. Thus, there remains an ongoing need for new CMP compositions that exhibit useful removal rates for semiconductor materials such as tantalum when present with a second metal.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0009] The invention provides a chemical-mechanical polishing composition comprising (a) an abrasive, (b) a first metal polishing rate modifier agent, (c) a second metal polishing rate modifier agent, and (d) a liquid carrier.

[0010] In one embodiment, the first metal polishing rate modifier agent has a standard reduction potential less than 0.34 V relative to a standard hydrogen electrode, wherein the first metal polishing rate modifier agent is a quinone, and the second metal polishing rate modifier agent has a standard reduction potential greater than 0.34 V relative to a standard hydrogen electrode.

[0011] In a second embodiment, the first metal polishing rate modifier agent is an organic oxidizing agent comprising a quinone moiety, and the second metal polishing rate modifier agent is selected from the group consisting of iodide, iodine, I_2 -malonamide₃, and triiodide.

[0012] In a third embodiment, the first metal polishing rate modifier agent is an organic oxidizing agent comprising a quinone moiety, and the second metal polishing rate modifier agent is an oxidizing agent present in a concentration below the concentration of the first metal polishing rate modifier agent.

[0013] In a fourth embodiment, the first metal polishing rate modifier agent is an organic oxidizing agent comprising a quinone moiety, with the proviso that the first metal polishing rate modifier is not 1,2-napthoquinone-4-sulfonic acid, aminoanthraquinone sulfonic acid, or

hydroquinone sulfonic acid, and the second metal polishing rate modifier agent is an oxidizing agent, with the proviso that the second metal polishing rate modifier agent is not the same as the first metal polishing rate modifier agent and is not potassium iodate or nitric acid.

[0014] The invention also provides a method of chemically-mechanically polishing a substrate, which method comprises (i) providing a substrate, desirably with at least two metals, (ii) providing one of the aforesaid chemical-mechanical polishing compositions, (iii) contacting the substrate with a polishing pad with the polishing composition therebetween, (iv) moving the polishing pad and polishing composition relative to the substrate, and (iv) abrading at least a portion of the substrate to polish the substrate.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0015] The invention provides a CMP composition useful for polishing a substrate, preferably a semiconductor substrate that desirably contains at least two metals. The CMP composition contains (a) an abrasive, (b) a first metal polishing rate modifier agent, (c) a second metal polishing rate modifier agent, and (d) a liquid carrier.

[0016] The CMP composition desirably provides for even, rapid removal of one or more metals in a substrate relative to conventional CMP compositions. In addition, the CMP composition can be utilized in a manner in which the selectivity for removal of copper and tantalum, and optionally TiN, can be varied by the user.

[0017] The abrasive can be any suitable abrasive, especially an abrasive suitable for use in CMP of semiconductor materials. The abrasive desirably comprises, consists essentially of, or consists of a metal oxide. Examples of suitable abrasives include, without limitation silica, alumina, titania, ceria, zirconia, or a combination of two or more of the foregoing abrasives. The abrasive preferably is silica or alumina, most preferably silica (e.g., amorphous silica, colloidal silica, or colloidal silica doped with aluminum).

[0018] The abrasive can be present in the CMP composition in any suitable amount. For example, the abrasive can be present in the CMP composition in an amount of 0.1 wt.% or more, e.g., 0.2 wt.% or more, 0.5 wt.% or more, or 1 wt.% or more. Alternatively, or in addition, the abrasive can be present in the CMP composition in an amount of 20 wt.% or less, e.g., 15 wt.% or less, 12 wt.% or less, 10 wt.% or less, 8 wt.% or less, 5 wt.% or less, 4 wt.% or less, or 3 wt.% or less. Thus, the abrasive can be present in the CMP composition in an amount of 0.1 wt.% to 20 wt.%, e.g., 0.1 wt.% to 12 wt.%, or 0.1 wt.% to 4 wt.%.

[0019] The abrasive can be in any suitable form. Typically, the abrasive is in the form of particles, which can be of any suitable size (i.e., the diameter of the smallest sphere encompassing the particle). For example, the abrasive can have a mean particle size of 10 nm or more, e.g., 20 nm or more, 30 nm or more, or 50 nm or more. Alternatively, or in addition, the abrasive can have a mean particle size of 500 nm or less, e.g., 300 nm or less, 200 nm or less, or 100 nm or less. Particle size can be determined by any suitable method, many of which are well known in the art, such as laser light scattering techniques.

[0020] The abrasive desirably is suspended in the CMP composition, more specifically in the liquid carrier of the CMP composition. When the abrasive is suspended in the CMP composition, the abrasive preferably is colloidally stable. The term "colloid" refers to the suspension of abrasive particles in the liquid carrier. "Colloidal stability" refers to the maintenance of that suspension over time. In the context of this invention, an abrasive is considered colloidally stable in a CMP composition if, when the CMP composition is placed into a 100 ml graduated cylinder and allowed to stand without agitation for a time of 2 hours, the difference between the concentration of abrasive in the bottom 50 ml of the graduated cylinder ([B] in terms of g/ml) and the concentration of abrasive in the top 50 ml of the graduated cylinder ([T] in terms of g/ml) divided by the initial concentration of abrasive in the CMP composition ([C] in terms of g/ml) is less than or equal to 0.5 (i.e., $\{[B] - [T]\} / [C] \leq 0.5$). The value of $[B] - [T] / [C]$ desirably is less than or equal to 0.3, and preferably is less than or equal to 0.1.

[0021] The first and second metal polishing rate modifier agents are selected from the following pairs of first and second metal polishing rate modifier agents: (1) the first metal polishing rate modifier agent has a standard reduction potential less than 0.34 V relative to a standard hydrogen electrode, wherein the first metal polishing rate modifier agent is a quinone, and the second metal polishing rate modifier agent has a standard reduction potential greater than 0.34 V relative to a standard hydrogen electrode, (2) the first metal polishing rate modifier agent is an organic oxidizing agent comprising a quinone moiety, and the second metal polishing rate modifier agent is selected from the group consisting of iodide, iodine, I_2 -malonamide₃, and triiodide, (3) the first metal polishing rate modifier agent is an organic oxidizing agent comprising a quinone moiety, and the second metal polishing rate modifier agent is an oxidizing agent present in a concentration below the concentration of the first metal polishing rate modifier agent, and (4) the first metal polishing rate modifier agent is an organic oxidizing agent

comprising a quinone moiety, with the proviso that the first metal polishing rate modifier is not 1,2-naphthoquinone-4-sulfonic acid, aminoanthraquinone sulfonic acid, or hydroquinone sulfonic acid, and the second metal polishing rate modifier agent is an oxidizing agent, with the proviso that the second metal polishing rate modifier agent is not the same as the first metal polishing rate modifier agent and is not potassium iodate or nitric acid.

[0022] In the first embodiment, the first metal polishing rate modifier agent can be any suitable material having a standard reduction potential of 0.34 V (the E° value for $\text{Cu}^{2+} \rightarrow \text{Cu}^0$) or less relative to a standard hydrogen electrode. The second metal polishing rate modifier agent in the first embodiment can be any suitable material having a standard reduction potential greater than 0.34 V relative to a standard hydrogen electrode.

[0023] In the second embodiment, the first metal polishing rate modifier agent can be any suitable organic oxidizing agent comprising a quinone moiety. The second metal polishing rate modifier agent in the second embodiment can be any suitable agent selected from the group consisting of iodide, iodine, I_2 , malonamide₃, and triiodide. The CMP composition of the second embodiment can optionally further comprise a second oxidizing agent.

[0024] In the third embodiment, the first metal polishing rate modifier agent can be any suitable organic oxidizing agent comprising a quinone moiety. The second metal polishing rate modifier agent in the third embodiment can be any suitable oxidizing agent present in a concentration below the concentration of the first metal polishing rate modifier agent.

[0025] In the fourth embodiment, the first metal polishing rate modifier agent can be any suitable organic oxidizing agent comprising a quinone moiety, with the proviso that the first metal polishing rate modifier is not 1,2-naphthoquinone-4-sulfonic acid, aminoanthraquinone sulfonic acid, or hydroquinone sulfonic acid. The second metal polishing rate modifier agent in the fourth embodiment can be any suitable oxidizing agent, with the proviso that the second metal polishing rate modifier agent is not the same as the first metal polishing rate modifier agent and is not potassium iodate or nitric acid.

[0026] Suitable organic oxidizing agents include, without limitation, chloranilic acid, organic peroxides, (e.g., *t*-butyl peroxide), *n*-methylmorpholine-N-oxide, dichloroindophenol, I_2 , malonamide₃, and quinones, such as dihydroxyquinones, e.g., (2,5-dihydroxybenzoquinone), naphthoquinones (e.g., 1,2-naphthoquinone-4-sulfonic acid), and anthraquinones with one or more functional groups. The functional groups of anthraquinones primarily aid in enhancing the solubility of the anthraquinone in the CMP composition but also can affect the performance of

the CMP composition in polishing a substrate. Suitable functional groups are, without limitation, sulfonates, phosphates, and amines. The anthraquinones can have a mixture of two or more different types of functional groups. Preferred functional groups for the anthraquinones are sulfonic acids. Thus, the organic oxidizing agent preferably is an anthraquinone disulfonic acid, such as 9,10-anthraquinone-1,8-disulfonic acid, 9,10-anthraquinone-1,5-disulfonic acid, 9,10-anthraquinone-2,6-disulfonic acid, and salts thereof.

[0027] Suitable inorganic oxidizing agents include, without limitation, hydrogen peroxide, potassium peroxymonosulfate, persulfate salts (e.g., ammonium monopersulfate, ammonium dipersulfate, potassium monopersulfate, and potassium dipersulfate), periodate salts (e.g., potassium periodate), perchlorate salts (e.g., potassium perchlorate), iodate salts (e.g., potassium iodate), iodine, triiodate salts, potassium permanganate, inorganic salts of iron (III) (e.g., ferric nitrate), organic salts of iron (III) (e.g., iron (III) malonate $[\text{Fe(III)(Ma)}_3]$), cerium (IV) sulfate, bromate salts (e.g., potassium bromate), and chlorate salts. Preferably, when the second metal polishing rate modifier agent is an inorganic oxidizer, it is selected from iodate salts (e.g., potassium iodate), iodine, potassium permanganate, inorganic salts of iron (III) (e.g., ferric nitrate), bromate and chlorate salts, and persulfate salts. In some embodiments, the inorganic metal polishing rate modifier agent is not nitric acid.

[0028] The CMP composition can further comprise halide anions. Suitable halide anions include chloride, bromide, and iodide. A preferred halide anion in the CMP composition is iodide. The halide anion can be supplied by the use of any suitable salt in the CMP composition. Suitable salts for supplying halide ions include, for example, potassium, cesium, ammonium, magnesium, calcium, strontium, barium, and aluminum salts.

[0029] In addition to iodide, in some embodiments the CMP composition can contain iodine, I_2 -malonamide₃, or triiodide. Iodine can be present as molecular iodine (I_2) or as a soluble iodine adduct. Soluble iodine adducts are produced, for example, by combining I_2 with a carbon acid. Preferably, the iodine adduct is I_2 -malonamide₃.

[0030] The first and second metal polishing rate modifier agents can be present in the CMP composition in any suitable amounts. For example, on a weight basis calculated on the total weight of the CMP composition, each of the first and second metal polishing rate modifier agents can be present in the CMP composition in an amount of 0.001 wt.% or more, e.g., 0.01 wt.% or more, 0.05 wt.% or more, or 0.1 wt.% or more. Alternatively, or in addition, each of the first and second metal polishing rate modifier agents can be present in the CMP composition in

an amount of 5 wt.% or less, e.g., 1 wt.% or less, or 0.5 wt.% or less. On a molar basis, each of the first and second metal polishing rate modifier agents can be present in the CMP composition at a concentration of 1 mM or more, e.g., 2 mM or more, 3 mM or more, or 5 mM or more. Alternatively, or in addition, each of the first and second metal polishing rate modifier agents can be present in the CMP composition in an amount of 60 mM or less, e.g., 40 mM or less, 20 mM or less, or 10 mM or less. The second metal polishing rate modifier agent may be present in any concentration; greater than, equal to, or less than the first metal polishing rate modifier agent. For example, in one embodiment, the concentration of the second metal polishing rate modifier agent in the CMP composition is lower than the concentration of the first metal polishing rate modifier agent in the CMP composition.

[0031] When the CMP composition comprises a halide, the halide anion can be present in the CMP composition in any suitable concentration. For example, the halide ion can be present in the CMP composition in a concentration of 5 ppm or more, e.g., 10 ppm or more, or 25 ppm or more. Alternatively, or in addition, the halide ion can be present in the CMP composition in a concentration of 120 ppm or less, e.g., 100 ppm or less, or 60 ppm or less.

[0032] The liquid carrier can be any suitable liquid carrier. Without limitation, examples of suitable liquid carriers include water, or water miscible solvents such as ethanol, methanol, isopropanol, butanol, and combinations thereof. The liquid carrier is used to facilitate the application of the abrasive particles, the oxidizers and any other additives to the surface of a suitable substrate. Preferably, the liquid carrier is water. Preferably, the water is deionized water.

[0033] The CMP composition optionally further comprises suitable amounts of one or more other materials. Such other materials can be other materials commonly included in CMP compositions. For example, such other materials can be corrosion inhibitors, viscosity modifying agents, surfactants, biocides, and the like.

[0034] The corrosion inhibitor (i.e., a film-forming agent) can be any suitable corrosion inhibitor. Typically, the corrosion inhibitor is an organic compound containing a heteroatom-containing functional group. For example, the corrosion inhibitor can be a heterocyclic organic compound with at least one 5- or 6-member heterocyclic ring as the active functional group, wherein the heterocyclic ring contains at least one nitrogen atom. Preferably, the corrosion inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of 1,2,3-triazole, 1,2,4-triazole, benzotriazole, benzimidazole, benzothiazole, and mixtures thereof. Most preferably, the composition

comprises benzotriazole. The CMP composition can comprise any suitable amount of a corrosion inhibitor.

[0035] The biocide can be any suitable biocide. A suitable biocide is an isothiazolinone composition such as KATHON® biocide, which is available from Rohm and Haas (Philadelphia, PA). The CMP composition can comprise any suitable amount of a biocide, e.g., typically a biocidal amount.

[0036] The CMP composition can have any suitable pH. Preferably, the CMP composition has a pH in the range of 1 to 4, e.g., 2 to 3. The CMP composition optionally comprises one or more pH adjusting materials, for example, an acid such as nitric acid, hydrochloric acid, acetic acid, and the like, a base such as ammonia, potassium hydroxide, and the like, or a combination thereof, in addition to the other acidic and basic components of the CMP composition.

[0037] The CMP composition can be prepared by any suitable technique, many of which are known to those skilled in the art. The CMP composition can be prepared in a batch or continuous process. Generally, the CMP composition can be prepared by combining the components thereof in any order. The term "component" as used herein includes individual ingredients (e.g., abrasives, acids, bases, metal polishing rate modifier agents, and the like), as well as any combination of ingredients. For example, an abrasive can be dispersed in water, and the metal polishing rate modifier agent, or the acid or base can be added, and mixed by any method that is capable of incorporating the components into the CMP composition. When oxidizing agents are added, some or all of the oxidizing agents may be added just prior to the initiation of polishing of the substrate. The components can be combined on the polishing platen by two or more delivery systems.

[0038] The CMP composition can be prepared as separate components that are mixed prior to use. The separate components can be combined in various ways. For example, a three part system can be made wherein the first part (part 1) contains the abrasive particles, the second part (part 2) contains the metal polishing rate modifier agents and water, and the third part (part 3) is water. As a further example, part 1 could comprise 4 to 30 wt.% silica adjusted to a pH between 2 and 4, and part 2 could comprise two or more suitable metal polishing rate modifier agents. The three parts then could be combined in various ways, for example by adding part 2 to part 3 (water) followed by adding part 1 into the mixture of parts 2 and 3. A skilled practitioner will recognize that the proportions and concentrations of the various parts can vary, depending on solubilities and stabilities of the components, such that the final concentrations of the

components of the prepared CMP composition would be as described herein. An advantage of preparing the CMP composition from separate parts is to extend the shelf life of the product by keeping separate the abrasive particles from the other components. Another advantage is that most of the water need not be shipped from the manufacturer to the substrate fabrication facility, but could be added at the location where the polishing will occur, thereby reducing shipping costs.

[0039] The invention also provides a method of chemical-mechanical polishing of a substrate, especially a semiconductor substrate. The method comprises (i) contacting a surface of a substrate with a polishing pad and a CMP composition as described herein, and (ii) moving the polishing pad relative to the surface of the substrate with the polishing composition therebetween, thereby abrading at least a portion of the surface to polish the substrate.

[0040] The chemical-mechanical polishing method can be used to polish any suitable substrate, and is especially useful for polishing substrates comprising copper, copper-based alloys, tantalum, tantalum nitride, or combinations thereof. The invention also provides a method for selecting relative removal rates of these metals in chemical-mechanical polishing of a substrate. The method comprises altering the concentration of one or more of the metal polishing rate modifier agents such that the removal rate of a first metal is increased or decreased relative to the removal rate of a second metal. For example, increasing the concentration of a metal polishing rate modifier agent in a composition may increase the removal rate of copper and have no effect on the removal rate of tantalum. Therefore, in applications where it is desirable to remove only a small amount of copper relative to tantalum, a lower concentration of the second metal polishing rate modifier agent may be used. Conversely, in applications where it is desirable to remove equal amounts of copper and tantalum, a high concentration of the second metal polishing rate modifier agent may be used. In addition, the concentration and combination of the metal polishing rate modifier agents can be altered to effectively polish TiN.

[0041] The CMP method of the invention is particularly suited for use in conjunction with a chemical-mechanical polishing apparatus. Different types of CMP apparatuses for chemical-mechanical polishing are well known in the art. Typically, the CMP apparatus comprises a platen, which, when in use, is in motion and has a velocity that results from orbital, linear, and/or circular motion, a polishing pad in contact with the platen and moving with the platen when in motion, and a carrier that holds a substrate to be polished by contacting and moving

relative to the surface of the polishing pad. The polishing of the substrate takes place by the substrate being placed in contact with the polishing pad and a CMP composition described herein and then moving the polishing pad relative to the substrate, so as to abrade at least a portion of the substrate to polish the substrate.

[0042] A substrate can be planarized or polished with a CMP composition as described herein using any suitable polishing pad (e.g., polishing surface). Suitable polishing pads include, for example, woven and non-woven polishing pads, grooved or non-grooved pads, porous or non-porous pads, and the like. Moreover, suitable polishing pads can comprise any suitable polymer of varying density, hardness, thickness, compressibility, ability to rebound upon compression, and compression modulus. Suitable polymers include, for example, polyvinylchloride, polyvinylfluoride, nylon, fluorocarbon, polycarbonate, polyester, polyacrylate, polyether, polyethylene, polyamide, polyurethane, polystyrene, polypropylene, coformed products thereof, and mixtures thereof. Desirably, the polishing pads useful in the CMP method are pads comprising polyurethane polymers.

[0043] The polishing pad can be a hard or soft pad. Polishing of substrates comprising barrier materials, such as tantalum, on hard pads is often avoided because of the resulting high defectivity due to mechanical factors, such as scratching and de-lamination. However it is often desirable to polish using a hard pad because hard pads last longer, thereby lowering the overall cost of the process. The CMP composition of the invention may be used with hard pads and has shown exceptional performance with respect to low defectivity when used with hard pads.

[0044] The CMP composition of the invention may be diluted at the point of use. In other words, the CMP composition of the invention may be diluted at the location of the chemical-mechanical polishing, e.g., at the substrate-polishing pad interface. Any suitable dilution can be used. Dilution is done by adding an appropriate amount of a suitable liquid carrier, typically an aqueous diluent, with adequate mixing, to a concentrate of the CMP composition. The liquid carrier typically is water, preferably distilled or deionized water. In such an embodiment, the CMP composition concentrate can include the various components dispersed or dissolved in the liquid carrier, e.g., an aqueous solvent such as water, in amounts such that, upon dilution of the CMP composition concentrate with an appropriate amount of liquid carrier, e.g., aqueous solvent, each component of the CMP composition will be present in the CMP composition in an amount within the appropriate range for use.

[0045] As used herein in reference to the composition and method of the invention, the term tunable refers to the ability to affect a polishing rate of a substrate component by adjusting the concentration of one or more components of the CMP composition. For example, by adjusting the concentration of one of the metal polishing rate modifier agents in a CMP composition of the invention, the tantalum polishing rate can be tuned from rates of 0 to 2000 Å/min, the copper polishing rate can be tuned from 0 to 8000 Å/min, and the TiN polishing rate can be tuned from 0 to 1500 Å/min. The CMP composition of the invention is tunable to one, two, or more metals present in a substrate. The tunability of the CMP composition provides greater polishing precision of the substrates and greater flexibility for polishing multiple substrates during manufacturing.

[0046] The following examples further illustrate the invention but, of course, should not be construed as in any way limiting its scope.

EXAMPLE 1

[0047] This example demonstrates the effectiveness of dual metal polishing rate modifier agents, using 9,10-anthraquinone-1,8-disulfonic acid (1,8-AQDSA) as a first metal polishing rate modifier agent and hydrogen peroxide as a second metal polishing rate modifier agent, in polishing substrates containing tantalum and copper.

[0048] Similar substrates comprising tantalum and copper were polished on a Logitech tabletop polisher with an EPIC™ D100 pad (Cabot Microelectronics, Aurora, Illinois) with different polishing compositions (Polishing Compositions 1A-1E). The tool conditions were 102 rpm platen speed, 110 rpm carrier speed, 24.7 kPa (3.58 psi) down force, and 100mL/min polishing composition flow.

[0049] Each of the polishing compositions contained 4 wt.% colloidal silica and 0.08 wt.% of the potassium salt of 1,8-AQDSA and were adjusted to pH 2.2 using nitric acid. Polishing Composition 1A (comparative) did not contain a second metal polishing rate modifier agent. Polishing Compositions 1B, 1C, 1D, and 1E (invention) contained 25 ppm, 50 ppm, 100 ppm, and 500 ppm of hydrogen peroxide, respectively.

[0050] The removal rates (RR) for copper for each of the chemical-mechanical polishing compositions were determined, and the results are summarized in Table 1 as averages of multiple polishing experiments.

Table 1: Copper Removal Rates with 1,8-AQDSA and H₂O₂

Polishing Composition	H ₂ O ₂ (ppm)	H ₂ O ₂ (mM)	Cu RR (Å/min)
1A (comparative)	0	0.0	134
1B (invention)	25	0.7	230
1C (invention)	50	1.5	326
1D (invention)	100	2.9	721
1E (invention)	500	14.7	2562

[0051] The results indicate that increasing the hydrogen peroxide concentration from 0 to 15 mM increases the Cu removal rate from 100 to 2500 Å/min.

EXAMPLE 2

[0052] This example demonstrates the effectiveness of dual metal polishing rate modifier agents, using 1,8-AQDSA as a first metal polishing rate modifier agent and potassium iodate as a second metal polishing rate modifier agent, in polishing substrates containing tantalum and copper.

[0053] Similar substrates comprising tantalum and copper were polished on a Logitech tabletop polisher with an IC1000 polishing pad with different polishing compositions (Polishing Compositions 2A-2C). The tool conditions were 102 rpm platen speed, 110 rpm carrier speed, 1.58 psi down force for copper and 7.6 kPa (1.1 psi) down force for tantalum, and 100 mL/min polishing composition flow.

[0054] Each of the polishing compositions contained 4 wt.% colloidal silica, 0.08 wt.% 1,8-AQDSA, and 500 ppm benzotriazole (BTA), and were adjusted to pH 2.2 with nitric acid. Polishing Composition 2A (comparative) did not contain a second metal polishing rate modifier agent. Polishing Compositions 2B and 2C (invention) contained 25 ppm and 100 ppm of potassium iodate, respectively.

[0055] The removal rates (RR) for copper and tantalum for each of the chemical-mechanical polishing compositions were determined, and the results are summarized in Table 2 as averages of multiple polishing experiments.

Table 2: Copper and Tantalum Removal Rates with 1,8-AQDSA and KIO₃

Polishing Composition	KIO ₃ (ppm)	KIO ₃ (mM)	Ta RR (Å/min)	Cu RR (Å/min)
2A (comparative)	0	0.0	620	150
2B (invention)	25	0.12	726	233
2C (invention)	100	0.47	696	321

[0056] The results indicate that increasing the iodate concentration from 0 to 0.5 mmol increased the copper removal rate in a linear fashion from 150 to 325 Å/min. The Ta removal rate did not correlate to increasing KIO₃ concentrations at these levels, thereby indicating that the Cu removal rate can be tuned independently to the Ta removal rate.

EXAMPLE 3

[0057] This example demonstrates the effectiveness of dual metal polishing rate modifier agents, using 1,8-AQDSA as a first metal polishing rate modifier agent (1st MPRM agent) with either potassium iodate or 2,5-dihydroxybenzoquinone as a second metal polishing rate modifier agent (2nd MPRM agent), in polishing substrates containing tantalum and copper.

[0058] Similar substrates comprising tantalum and copper were polished on a MIRRA™ polishing tool (Applied Materials) with a Polytex pad from Rodel with different polishing compositions (Polishing Compositions 3A-3C). The tool conditions included a 10.3 kPa (1.5 psi) down force.

[0059] Each of the polishing compositions contained 1 wt.% colloidal silica and 0.08 wt.% 1,8-AQDSA, and were adjusted to pH 2.8 with nitric acid. Polishing Composition 3A (comparative) further contained 0.05 wt.% BTA. Polishing Composition 3B (invention) contained 0.04 wt.% BTA and 2 mM 2,5-dihydroxybenzoquinone. Polishing Composition 3C (invention) contained 0.01 wt.% BTA and 0.01 wt.% (0.47 mM) potassium iodate.

[0060] The removal rates (RR) for copper and tantalum for each of the chemical-mechanical polishing compositions were determined, and the results are summarized in Table 3.

Table 3: Copper and Tantalum Removal Rates

Polishing Composition	2 nd MPRM Agent	Ta RR (Å/min)	Cu RR (Å/min)
3A (comparative)	none	532	25
3B (invention)	2,5-dihydroxybenzoquinone	435	55
3C (invention)	potassium iodate	431	37

[0061] The results indicate that the slurries containing dual metal polishing rate modifier agents have increased Cu removal rates and slightly reduced Ta removal rates when compared to slurries with 1,8-AQDSA alone.

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EXAMPLE 4

[0062] This example demonstrates the effectiveness of dual metal polishing rate modifier agents, using 9,10-anthraquinone-1,5-disulfonic acid (1,5-AQDSA) as a first metal polishing rate modifier agent and potassium iodate as a second metal polishing rate modifier agent, in polishing substrates containing tantalum and copper.

[0063] Similar substrates comprising tantalum and copper were polished on a Logitech tabletop polisher with an IC1010 polishing pad (Rodel) with different polishing compositions (Polishing Compositions 4A-4D). The tool conditions were 102 rpm platen speed, 110 rpm carrier speed, 9.31 kPa (1.35 psi) down force, and 150 mL/min polishing composition flow.

[0064] Each of the polishing compositions contained 0.5 wt.% colloidal silica, 0.1 wt.% 1,5-AQDSA, 1000 ppm BTA, and the pH was adjusted to 2.4 using nitric acid. Polishing Composition 4A (comparative) did not contain a second metal polishing rate modifier agent. Polishing Compositions 4B, 4C, and 4D (invention) contained 125 ppm, 250 ppm, and 500 ppm of potassium iodate, respectively.

[0065] The removal rates (RR) for copper and tantalum for each of the chemical-mechanical polishing compositions were determined, and the results are summarized in Table 4.

Table 4: Copper and Tantalum Removal Rates with 1,5-AQDSA and KIO_3

Polishing Composition	KIO_3 (ppm)	KIO_3 (mM)	Ta RR ($\text{\AA}/\text{min}$)	Cu RR ($\text{\AA}/\text{min}$)	Ta/Cu Rate Selectivity
4A (comparative)	0	0.0	186	65	2.9
4B (invention)	125	0.58	457	160	2.9
4C (invention)	250	1.17	641	152	4.2
4D (invention)	500	2.34	1102	229	4.8

[0066] The results indicate that increasing iodate concentrations from 0 to 500 ppm lead to increased copper removal rates in a linear fashion from 65 to 229 $\text{\AA}/\text{min}$ ($R^2=86\%$).

Additionally, the Ta removal rate linearly increased with increasing concentrations of KIO_3 ($R^2=99.7\%$), but with a much higher slope (1.8 for the Ta removal rate as compared to 0.3 for the Cu removal rate). Hence, with a polishing composition comprising these two metal polishing rate modifier agents, both the Cu removal rate and the Ta removal rate can be tuned simultaneously with different Ta to Cu selectivities being achieved.

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EXAMPLE 5

[0067] This example demonstrates the effectiveness of dual metal polishing rate modifier agents, using 1,8-AQDSA as a first metal polishing rate modifier agent and 1,2-naphthoquinone-4-sulfonic acid (NQSA) as a second metal polishing rate modifier agent, in polishing substrates containing tantalum and copper.

[0068] Similar substrates comprising tantalum and copper were polished on a Logitech tabletop polisher with a Politex polishing pad with different polishing compositions (Polishing Compositions 5A-5D). The tool conditions were 102 rpm platen speed, 110 rpm carrier speed, 9.31 kPa (1.35 psi) down force, and 150 mL/min polishing composition flow.

[0069] Each polishing composition contained 1 wt.% colloidal silica (50 nm particle size), 0.05 wt.% of the potassium salt of 1,8-AQDSA, and 1000 ppm BTA, and the pH was adjusted to 2.2 with nitric acid. Polishing Composition 5A (comparative) did not contain a second metal polishing rate modifier agent. Polishing Compositions 5B, 5C, and 5D (invention) contained 125 ppm, 250 ppm, and 500 ppm of NQSA, respectively.

[0070] The removal rates (RR) for copper and tantalum for each of the chemical-mechanical polishing compositions were determined, and the results are summarized in Table 5.

Table 5: Copper and Tantalum Removal Rates with 1,8-AQDSA and NQSA

Polishing Composition	NQSA (ppm)	NQSA (mM)	Ta RR (Å/min)	Cu RR (Å/min)	Ta/Cu Rate Selectivity
5A (comparative)	0	0	669	36	17.6
5B (invention)	125	0.48	745	53	14.1
5C (invention)	250	0.96	814	221	3.7
5D (invention)	500	1.92	802	721	1.1

[0071] The results indicate that increasing amounts of the second metal polishing rate modifier agent, NQSA, ranging from 0 to 500 ppm, correlate with increased copper removal rates in a linear fashion. The removal rate for Ta does not correlate with increasing amounts of NQSA at the levels tested. Hence, by using a polishing composition comprising these two metal polishing rate modifier agents, the Cu removal rate can be tuned independently to that of Ta, achieving Ta to Cu selectivities ranging from 18 to 1.

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EXAMPLE 6

[0072] This example demonstrates the effectiveness of dual metal polishing rate modifier agents, using 1,8-AQDSA as a first metal polishing rate modifier agent and varying amounts of 2,5-dihydroxy-1,4-benzoquinone (DHBQ) as the second metal polishing rate modifier agent, in polishing substrates containing tantalum and copper.

[0073] Similar patterned wafers from Semitech containing Cu (5000 Å), Ta (250 Å), and TEOS (5000 Å) that had been previously polished with a copper polishing composition to clear the copper, were polished with Polishing Compositions 6A-6D on a MIRRA™ polishing tool (Applied Materials) for 60 seconds.

[0074] Each of the polishing compositions contained 4 wt.% colloidal silica and 0.08 wt.% 1,8-AQDSA, and the pH adjusted to 2.2 using nitric acid. Polishing Composition 6A (comparative) did not contain a second metal polishing rate modifier agent. Polishing Compositions 6B, 6C, and 6D (invention) contained 50 ppm, 100 ppm, and 300 ppm of 2,5-dihydroxy-1,4-benzoquinone, respectively. In all polishing compositions tested, the conditions were sufficient to clear the Ta from the wafer.

[0075] The removal rates (RR) for copper and TEOS for each of the chemical-mechanical polishing compositions were determined, and the results are summarized in Table 6.

Table 6: Copper and TEOS Removal Rates with 1,8-AQDSA and DHBQ

Polishing Composition	DHBQ (ppm)	Cu RR (Å/min)	TEOS RR (Å/min)
6A (comparative)	0	58	231
6B (invention)	50	135	239
6C (invention)	100	144	250
6D (invention)	300	302	254

[0076] The results indicate that with the addition of the second metal polishing rate modifier agent, 2,5-dihydroxy-1,4-benzoquinone, to a polishing composition containing 1,8-AQDSA, the copper removal rates can be tuned in a large range. The results further indicate that the oxide rate does not change significantly.

EXAMPLE 7

[0077] This example demonstrates the effectiveness of two metal polishing rate modifier agents, using 1,8-AQDSA as a first metal polishing rate modifier agent (1st MPRM agent) and ammonium persulfate (APS), potassium triiodide (KI₃), potassium permanganate (KMnO₄), or I₂-malonamide₃ as a second metal polishing rate modifier agent (2nd MPRM agent).

[0078] TEOS and copper blanket wafers were polished on a MIRRA™ polishing tool (Applied Materials) with a IC1010 polishing pad with different polishing compositions (Polishing Compositions 7A-7H). The tool conditions were 103 rpm platen speed, 97 rpm carrier speed, 10.3 kPa (1.5 psi) down force, and 200 mL/min polishing composition flow.

[0079] Each polishing composition contained 4 wt.% colloidal silica, 0.08 wt.% potassium salt of 1,8-AQDSA, and 500 ppm BTA, and the pH was adjusted to 2.2 with nitric acid. Polishing Composition 7A (comparative) did not contain a second metal polishing rate modifier agent. Polishing Compositions 7B and 7C (invention) contained 450 ppm and 2300 ppm of APS, respectively. Polishing Compositions 7D and 7E (invention) contained 600 ppm and 1000 ppm of KMnO_4 , respectively. Polishing Compositions 7F and 7G (invention) contained 50 ppm and 150 ppm KI_3 , respectively. The KI_3 was made by mixing an equal molar amount of KI and I_2 as a 1% concentrate in water prior to addition to the polishing composition. Polishing composition 7H (invention) contained 50 ppm malonamide and 20 ppm I_2 .

[0080] The removal rates (RR) for copper and TEOS for each of the chemical-mechanical polishing compositions were determined, and the results are summarized in Table 7.

Table 7: Copper and TEOS Removal Rates

Polishing Composition	2 nd MPRM Agent	Concentration (ppm)	Cu RR ($\text{\AA}/\text{min}$)	TEOS RR ($\text{\AA}/\text{min}$)
7A (comparative)	none	---	65	153
7B (invention)	APS	450	80	230
7C (invention)	APS	2300	343	343
7D (invention)	KMnO_4	600	888	174
7E (invention)	KMnO_4	1000	972	177
7F (invention)	KI_3	50	346	192
7G (invention)	KI_3	150	433	93
7H (invention)	I_2 ·malonamide ₃	20 (I_2)/50 (malonamide)	197	---

[0081] The results, shown in Table 7, indicate that the addition of the second metal polishing rate modifier agent increases the copper removal rate over the base polishing composition containing the 1,8-AQDSA alone. The results further indicate that the concentration of the second metal polishing rate modifier agent can be varied to tune the copper removal rate as well.

EXAMPLE 8

[0082] This example demonstrates the effectiveness of dual metal polishing rate modifier agents in the presence of a halide ion.

[0083] Copper blanket wafers were polished on a MIRRA™ polishing tool (Applied Materials) with a IC1010 polishing pad with a polishing composition (Polishing Compositions 8A and 8B). The tool conditions were 103 rpm platen speed, 97 rpm carrier speed, 10.3 kPa (1.5 psi) down force, and 200 mL/min polishing composition flow.

[0084] Polishing Compositions 8A and 8B contained 4 wt.% colloidal silica, 500 ppm BTA, and 40 ppm potassium iodide, and the pH was adjusted to 2.2 with nitric acid.

[0085] Polishing Composition 8A further comprised 0.08 wt.% of the potassium salt of 1,8-AQDSA and 20 ppm I₂. The removal rate for copper was 128 Å/min. The use of halide anions as a second metal polishing rate modifier agent (such as iodide anions) in conjunction with a first metal polishing rate modifier agent (such as 1,8-AQDSA) can more effectively polish copper containing substrates as compared to the use of only one metal polishing rate modifier agent.

[0086] Similarly, Polishing Composition 8B contained 0.2 wt.% of 1,5-AQDSA and 500 ppm chloranilic acid. The removal rate for copper was 1009 Å/min.

EXAMPLE 9

[0087] This example demonstrates the effectiveness of dual metal polishing rate modifier agents, using 1,8-AQDSA and iron (III) malonate [Fe(III)(Ma)₃], in polishing substrates containing tantalum and copper.

[0088] TEOS and copper blanket wafers were polished on a Logitech tabletop polisher with an IC1010 polishing pad with different polishing compositions (Polishing Compositions 9A-9E). The tool conditions were 100 rpm platen speed, 110 rpm carrier speed, 10.3 kPa (1.5 psi) down force, and 70 mL/min polishing composition flow.

[0089] Each polishing composition contained 4 wt.% colloidal silica, 800 ppm 1,8-AQDSA, and 500 ppm BTA, and the pH was adjusted to 2.2 with nitric acid. Polishing Composition 9A (comparative) did not contain a second metal polishing rate modifier agent. Polishing Compositions 9B-9E (invention) were prepared by adding various amounts of an aqueous solution containing 1:3 Fe(III) nitrate nonahydrate:malonic acid. Polishing Compositions 9B-9E contained 0.125 mM, 0.5 mM, 2.5 mM, and 10 mM Fe(III), respectively.

[0090] The removal rates (RR) for copper and TEOS for each of the chemical-mechanical polishing compositions were determined, and the results are summarized in Table 8.

Table 8: Copper and TEOS Removal Rates with 1,8-AQDSA and DHBQ

Polishing Composition	Fe (III) (mM)	TEOS RR (Å/min)	Cu RR (Å/min)
9A (comparative)	none	214	59
9B (invention)	0.125	271	85
9C (invention)	0.5	311	122
9D (invention)	2.5	453	187
9E (invention)	10	422	247

[0091] The results indicate that the Fe(III) ion can be used as a second metal polishing rate modifier agent to increase the Cu removal rate and that the Cu removal rate can be tuned by varying the concentration Fe(III).

EXAMPLE 10

[0092] This example demonstrates the synergistic effect of an organic oxidizer as a first metal polishing rate modifier agent and a halide (iodide) as a second metal polishing rate modifier agent when used in a polishing composition containing two metal polishing rate modifier agents.

[0093] TEOS and copper blanket wafers were polished on a Logitech tabletop polisher with different polishing compositions (Polishing Compositions 10A-10C).

[0094] Each of the polishing compositions contained 4 wt.% colloidal silica and 500 ppm BTA, and the pH was adjusted to 2.2 with nitric acid. Polishing Composition 10A did not contain any additives. Polishing Composition 10B (invention) contained 0.08 wt.% 1,8-AQDSA. Polishing Composition 10C (invention) contained 0.08 wt.% 1,8-AQDSA and 40 ppm potassium iodide.

[0095] The removal rates (RR) for copper for each of the chemical-mechanical polishing compositions were determined, and the results are summarized in Table 9.

Table 9: Copper Removal Rates

Polishing Composition	1,8-AQDSA (wt.%)	Halide (ppm)	Cu RR (Å/min)
10A (comparative)	none	none	100
10B (comparative)	0.08	none	46
10C (invention)	0.08	40	231

[0096] The results indicate that the addition of potassium iodide significantly increases the Cu removal rate when compared to a polishing composition containing 1,8-AQDSA alone. Additionally, the data indicate that iodide ion may be working as a catalyst of some kind with

1,8-AQDSA. Usually, 1,8-AQDSA does not oxidize copper. However, in the presence of very small amounts of iodide ion, significant copper removal rates are observed.

EXAMPLE 11

[0097] This example demonstrates the effectiveness of a polishing composition containing two metal polishing rate modifier agents wherein 1,5-AQDSA is the first metal polishing rate modifier agent and a halide is the second metal polishing rate modifier agent; and of a polishing composition containing two metal polishing rate modifier agents and a halide ion as a third metal polishing rate modifier agent, wherein 1,5-AQDSA is the first metal polishing rate modifier agent, chloranilic acid is the second metal polishing rate modifier agent, and iodide, chloride, and bromide are the halide ions that represent the third metal polishing rate modifier agent, in polishing a substrate containing copper.

[0098] Copper blanket wafers were polished on a Logitech tabletop polisher with an EPIC™ D100 pad (Cabot Microelectronics, Aurora, Illinois) with different polishing compositions (Polishing Compositions 11A-11K). The tool conditions were 100 rpm platen speed, 110 rpm carrier speed, 10.3 kPa (1.5 psi) down force, and 80 mL/min polishing composition flow.

[0100] Each of the polishing compositions contained 4 wt.% colloidal silica, 0.2 wt.% 1,5-AQDSA, and 500 ppm BTA, and the pH was adjusted to 2.2 using ammonium hydroxide. The 1,5-AQDSA was prepared from the sodium salt (TCI America, Portland, Oregon) and passed through an ion-exchange column packed with Purolite NRM-160, a sulfonated polystyrene resin (Purolite, Bala Cynwyd, Pennsylvania). Polishing Composition 11A (comparative) did not contain any additives. Polishing Compositions 11B-11D (invention) contained 0.241 mM potassium iodide, potassium chloride, and potassium bromide, respectively. Polishing Compositions 11E and 11G (invention) contained 5 ppm KI with either 100 ppm or 400 ppm chloranilic acid, respectively. Polishing Composition 11F (invention) contained 13 ppm KI and 250 ppm chloranilic acid, respectively. Polishing Compositions 11H and 11I (invention) contained 20 ppm KI with either 100 ppm or 400 ppm of chloranilic acid, respectively. Polishing Compositions 11J and 11K (invention) contained 40 ppm KI with either 100 or 400 ppm of chloranilic acid, respectively.

[0101] The removal rates (RR) for copper for each of the chemical-mechanical polishing compositions were determined, and the results are summarized in Table 10.

Table 10: Copper Removal Rates

Polishing Composition	Halide	Halide (ppm)	Chloranilic Acid (ppm)	Cu RR (Å/min)
11A (comparative)	none	none	none	34
11B (invention)	KI	40	none	231
11C (invention)	KCl	18	none	91
11D (invention)	KBr	29	none	71
11E (invention)	KI	5	100	334
11F (invention)	KI	13	250	602
11G (invention)	KI	5	400	246
11H (invention)	KI	20	100	326
11I (invention)	KI	20	400	678
11J (invention)	KI	40	100	519
11K (invention)	KI	40	400	848

[0102] The results show that KI, KCl, and KBr increase the Cu removal rates over the base polishing composition. Furthermore, the addition of chloranilic acid and KI allows even higher removal rates, and a large range of Cu removal rates can be achieved by varying the amounts of KI and chloranilic acid.

EXAMPLE 12

[0103] This example demonstrates the effectiveness of two metal polishing rate modifier agents and a halide as a third metal polishing rate modifier agent, using 1,5-AQDSA as the first metal polishing rate modifier agent, I₂ as the second metal polishing rate modifier agent, and potassium iodide as the third polishing rate modifier agent, in polishing substrates containing copper.

[0104] The polishing conditions were as described in Example 11. Each of the polishing compositions 4 wt.% silica and 500 ppm BTA, and the pH was adjusted to 2.2 with nitric acid. Polishing Composition 12A (comparative) contained 800 ppm of 1,5-AQDSA. Polishing Composition 12B (comparative) contained 40 ppm KI. Polishing Composition 12C (comparative) contained 20 ppm I₂. Polishing Composition 12D (comparative) contained 800 ppm 1,5-AQDSA. Polishing Composition 12E (invention) contained 40 ppm KI and 20 ppm I₂. Polishing Composition 12F (invention) contained 800 ppm 1,5-AQDSA and 40 ppm KI. Polishing Composition 12G (invention) contained 800 ppm 1,5-AQDSA and 20 ppm I₂. Polishing Composition 12H (invention) contained 800 ppm 1,5-AQDSA, 20 ppm I₂, and 40 ppm KI.

[0105] The removal rates (RR) for copper for each of the chemical-mechanical polishing compositions were determined, and the results are summarized in Table 11.

Table 11: Copper Removal Rates

Polishing Composition	1,5-AQDSA (ppm)	KI (ppm)	I ₂ (ppm)	Cu RR (Å/min)
12A (comparative)	none	none	none	124
12B (comparative)	none	40	none	130
12C (comparative)	none	none	20	137
12D (comparative)	800	none	none	94
12E (comparative)	none	40	20	150
12F (invention)	800	40	none	261
12G (invention)	800	none	20	239
12H (invention)	800	40	20	287

[0106] The results indicate that there is a synergistic effect of combining KI and another metal polishing rate modifier agent. For example, the polishing rate for KI as the sole metal polishing rate modifier agent showed very low removal rates (average 130 Å/min). The rate for 1,5-AQDSA as the sole metal polishing rate modifier agent also showed very low removal rates (average of 94 Å/min). But the rate for KI in combination with 1,5-AQDSA gave a greater than additive response for the removal rate (average of 261 Å/min). The results also indicate that there is an increase in the Cu removal rate when I₂ is added as a metal polishing rate modifier agent. However, at the low concentrations used in this experiment, the removal rate enhancement is very low. Only when I₂ was used in combination with KI were the removal rates significantly enhanced.

EXAMPLE 13

[0107] This example further demonstrates the effectiveness of a first metal polishing rate modifier (1st MPRM) agent and a halide as a second metal polishing rate modifier (2nd MPRM) agent in polishing substrates containing tantalum and copper.

[0108] Similar substrates comprising tantalum and copper and TEOS were polished under the polishing conditions described in Example 11 with Polishing Compositions 13A-13H. Each of the polishing compositions contained 4 wt.% silica and 500 ppm BTA, and the pH was adjusted to 2.2 with nitric acid. Polishing Composition 13A (comparative) contained 0.2 wt.%

1,5-AQDSA. Polishing Compositions 13B-13D contained 0.1 wt.% 9,10-anthraquinone-2,6-disulfonic acid (2,6-AQDSA) and 20 ppm, 40 ppm, and 100 ppm KI, respectively. Polishing Composition 13E contained 0.15 wt.% 2,6-AQDSA and 60 ppm KI. Polishing Compositions 13F and 13G contained 0.2 wt.% 2,6-AQDSA and 40 ppm KI and 100 ppm KI, respectively. Polishing Composition 13H contained 0.2 wt.% 1,5-AQDSA and 40 ppm KI.

[0109] The removal rates (RR) for copper, tantalum, and TEOS for each of the chemical-mechanical polishing compositions were determined, and the results are summarized in Table 12.

Table 12: Copper, Tantalum, and TEOS Removal Rates

Polishing Composition	1 st MPRM Agent	Halide	TEOS RR (Å/min)	Cu RR (Å/min)	Ta RR (Å/min)
13A (comparative)	0.2 wt.% 1,5-AQDSA	none	208	291	1039
13B (invention)	0.1 wt.% 2,6-AQDSA	20 ppm KI	145	393	---
13C (invention)	0.1 wt.% 2,6-AQDSA	40 ppm KI	220	720	---
13D (invention)	0.1 wt.% 2,6-AQDSA	100 ppm KI	229	631	---
13E (invention)	0.1 wt.% 2,6-AQDSA	60 ppm KI	313	551	709
13F (invention)	0.15 wt.% 2,6-AQDSA	40 ppm KI	257	664	771
13G (invention)	0.2 wt.% 2,6-AQDSA	100 ppm KI	252	281	1051
13H (invention)	0.2 wt.% 1,5-AQDSA	40 ppm KI	228	402	---

[0110] The results further indicate an advantage of using a halide as a metal polishing rate modifier agent in conjunction with 2,6-AQDSA as a metal polishing rate modifier agent for the removal rate of Cu and Ta. The data indicate that the composition of the invention allows for the independent variation of Cu removal rates versus the Ta or TEOS removal rates.

EXAMPLE 14

[0111] This example further demonstrates the effectiveness of dual metal polishing rate modifier (MPRM) agents on pattern wafer polishing.

[0112] Blanket TEOS and copper wafers and patterned wafers were polished with Polishing Compositions 14A-14Q. Polishing was conducted on the Logitech tool with the same conditions as used in Example 11. Each wafer type was polished with the various compositions for 60 seconds.

[0113] Each of the polishing compositions contained 4 wt.% colloidal silica, 800 ppm 1,8-AQDSA, 150 ppm BTA, and 14 ppm Kathon, and the pH was adjusted to 2.2 with nitric acid. Polishing Composition 14A (comparative) did not contain any additional additives. Polishing Compositions 14B-14E (invention) contained 0.125 mM, 0.5 mM, 2.5 mM, and 10 mM of KIO_3 , respectively. Polishing Compositions 14F-14I (invention) contained 0.125 mM, 0.5 mM, 2.5 mM, and 10 mM of NQSA, respectively. Polishing Compositions 14J-M (invention) contained 0.125 mM, 0.5 mM, 2.5 mM, and 10 mM of $\text{K}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$, respectively. Polishing Compositions 14N-14Q (invention) contained 0.125 mM, 0.5 mM, 2.5 mM, and 10 mM of $\text{Fe}(\text{Ma})_3$, respectively.

[0114] The removal rates (RR) for copper and TEOS for each of the chemical-mechanical polishing compositions were determined, and the results are summarized in Table 13. In addition, the field-array oxide loss was determined, and the ratio Cu RR and field-array oxide loss was calculated.

Table 13: TEOS and Cu Removal Rates

Polishing Composition	2 nd MPRM Agent	TEOS RR ($\text{\AA}/\text{min}$)	Cu RR ($\text{\AA}/\text{min}$)	Field-Array Oxide Loss ($5\text{ }\mu\text{m}$)	Ratio of Cu RR:Field Array Oxide Loss
14A (comparative)	none	214	59	166	0.3554
14B (invention)	0.125 mM KIO_3	208	12	156	0.0769
14C (invention)	0.5 mM KIO_3	237	79	90	0.8778
14D (invention)	2.5 mM KIO_3	244	1366	237	5.7637
14E (invention)	10 mM KIO_3	259	1906	296	6.4392
14F (invention)	0.125 mM NQSA	230	85	192	0.4427
14G (invention)	0.5 mM NQSA	255	392	158	2.4810
14H (invention)	2.5 mM NQSA	258	1326	506	3.0158
14I (invention)	10 mM NQSA	297	2843	458	6.2074
14J (invention)	0.125 mM $\text{K}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$	262	83	275	0.3018
14K (invention)	0.5 mM $\text{K}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$	298	102	254	0.4016
14L (invention)	2.5 mM $\text{K}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$	308	141	498	0.2831
14M (invention)	10 mM $\text{K}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$	1690	350	641	0.5460

Polishing Composition	2 nd MPRM Agent	TEOS RR (Å/min)	Cu RR (Å/min)	Field-Array Oxide Loss (5 μm)	Ratio of Cu RR:Field Array Oxide Loss
14N (invention)	0.125 mM Fe(Ma) ₃	271	85	211	0.4028
14O (invention)	0.5 mM Fe(Ma) ₃	311	122	448	0.2723
14P (invention)	2.5 mM Fe(Ma) ₃	453	187	599	0.3122
14Q (invention)	10 mM Fe(Ma) ₃	422	247	763	0.3237

[0115] It is desirable to polish pattern wafers so that the difference between the field oxide loss and array oxide loss is small. This desired result is often difficult when polishing compositions are formulated to have high copper removal rate. Frequently it is observed that the higher the copper removal rate, the higher the field-array oxide loss.

[0116] The results in Table 13 indicate that NQSA (1,4-naphthaquinone sulfonic acid) and potassium iodate provide superior results to potassium persulfate and Fe(Ma)₃ (iron malonate) when used as metal polishing rate modifier agents. High ratios of Cu removal rate to the field-array oxide loss are desirable. Thus, under the above described conditions it is preferable for one of the metal polishing rate modifier agents to be selected from organic quinones and inorganic main group oxidizers, and not of the per- or transition metal-type oxidizers.

EXAMPLE 15

[0117] This example demonstrates the usefulness of the CMP composition of the invention in reducing defectivities when polishing substrates containing barrier materials with hard pads.

[0118] Two TEOS blanket wafers were polished on a MIRRA™ polishing tool (Applied Materials) for 60 seconds with an EPIC™ D100 pad (Cabot Microelectronics, Aurora, Illinois) (i.e., a hard pad) and a Politex pad (i.e., a soft pad) with different polishing compositions (Polishing Compositions 15A-15C). The tool conditions were 103 rpm platen speed, 97 rpm carrier speed, 10.3 kPa (1.5 psi) down force, and 200 mL/min polishing composition flow.

[0119] Polishing Composition 15A (comparative) contained 4 wt.% silica, 500 ppm BTA, and 800 ppm of 1,5-AQDSA, and the pH was adjusted to 2.2 with nitric acid. Polishing Composition 15B (invention) contained 4 wt.% silica, 500 ppm BTA, 800 ppm of 1,5-AQDSA, 17 ppm I₂, and 34 ppm KI, and the pH was adjusted to 2.2 with nitric acid. Polishing Composition 15C (comparative) was a commercial hydrogen peroxide-based polishing

composition having high solids content and high pH (i-Cue™ 6678-A12, Cabot Microelectronics Corporation).

[0120] The wafers were inspected for defects using an SP1 KLA-Tencor (KLA-Tencor, Inc., San Jose, California) dark field blanket wafer inspection tool. The output is a normal and oblique measurement count that is a measure of defectivity; higher defects correlate to higher normal and oblique measurement counts. The average normal and oblique counts are reported for each of the two wafers polished per experiment in Table 14.

Table 14: Defectivity Values with Soft and Hard Pads

Polishing Composition	Pad	Normal Count	Oblique Count
15A (comparative)	Politex (soft)	2618	5498
15B (invention)	Politex (soft)	2933	5346
15C (comparative)	Politex (soft)	10497	9336
15A (comparative)	D100 (hard)	18491	23500
15B (invention)	D100 (hard)	20143	36872

[0121] The results indicate that the polishing composition of the invention exhibits a low number of defects compared with the hydrogen peroxide-based polishing composition on the soft pad. The defectivity on the hard pad is higher, as expected, but surprisingly, still within an acceptable range.

EXAMPLE 16

[0122] This example further demonstrates the effectiveness of dual metal polishing rate modifier (MPRM) agents on pattern wafer polishing.

[0123] Similar substrates comprising thin films of Cu, Ta, or TiN on silicon were polished one Logitech tabletop polisher with a EPIC™ D100 pad (Cabot Microelectronics, Aurora, Illinois) with different polishing compositions (Polishing Compositions 16AA-16BG). The tool conditions were 102 rpm platen speed, 110 rpm carrier speed, 10.3 kPa (1.5 psi) down force, and 100 mL/min polishing composition flow.

[0124] Each of the polishing compositions contains 4 wt.% colloidal silica (Nalco 50 nm diameter) and 500 ppm of BTA. Polishing compositions of the invention contained 5.4 mM 1,5-AQDSA as the first metal polishing rate modifier agent and a second metal polishing rate modifier agent as set out in Table 15, and the pH was adjusted to 2.8 with ammonium hydroxide. Comparative polishing compositions that do not contain a first metal polishing rate modifier agent were adjusted to a pH of 2.8 with nitric acid.

[0125] The removal rates (RR) for copper, tantalum, and TiN for each of the chemical-mechanical polishing compositions were determined, and the results are summarized in Table 15.

Table 15: Copper, TiN, and Tantalum Removal Rates

Polishing Composition	1 st MPRM Agent	2 nd MPRM Agent	Cu RR (Å/min)	TiN RR (Å/min)	Ta RR (Å/min)
15AA (comparative)	1,5-AQDSA	none	47	130	593
15AB (comparative)	none	none	16	89	6
15AC (comparative)	none	0.9 mM I ₂ ·malonamide ₃	256	287	836
15AD (invention)	1,5-AQDSA	0.9 mM I ₂ ·malonamide ₃	467	128	1285
15AE (comparative)	none	1.85 mM K ₂ S ₂ O ₈	998	745	398
15AF (invention)	1,5-AQDSA	1.85 mM K ₂ S ₂ O ₈	157	608	520
15AG (comparative)	none	0.9 mM K ₂ S ₂ O ₈	755	679	517
15AH (invention)	1,5-AQDSA	0.9 mM K ₂ S ₂ O ₈	169	643	591
15AI (comparative)	none	1.85 mM H ₂ O ₂	155	515	583
15AJ (invention)	1,5-AQDSA	1.85 mM H ₂ O ₂	167	256	688
15AK (comparative)	none	18.5 mM H ₂ O ₂	143	791	610
15AL (invention)	1,5-AQDSA	18.5 mM H ₂ O ₂	196	311	420
15AM (comparative)	none	185 mM H ₂ O ₂	299	992	740
15AN (invention)	1,5-AQDSA	185 mM H ₂ O ₂	315	478	363
15AO (comparative)	none	1.85 nM KIO ₃	459	647	722
15AP (invention)	1,5-AQDSA	1.85 nM KIO ₃	139	657	441
15AQ (comparative)	none	1.85 nM Oxone	1660	341	424
15AR (invention)	1,5-AQDSA	1.85 nM Oxone	383	424	558
15AS (invention)	1,5-AQDSA	1.85 mM I ₂ ·malonamide ₃	853	161	500

Polishing Composition	1 st MPRM Agent	2 nd MPRM Agent	Cu RR (Å/min)	TiN RR (Å/min)	Ta RR (Å/min)
15AT (comparative)	none	1.85 mM Chloranilic acid	139	122	492
15AU (invention)	1,5-AQDSA	1.85 mM Chloranilic acid	209	85	633
15AV (comparative)	none	1.85 mM Fe(NO ₃) ₃	86	82	18
15AW (invention)	1,5-AQDSA	1.85 mM Fe(NO ₃) ₃	285	141	69
15AX (comparative)	none	1.85 mM KClO ₃	76	213	613
15AY (invention)	1,5-AQDSA	1.85 mM KClO ₃	102	140	573
15AZ (comparative)	none	1.85 mM <i>t</i> -BuOOH	84	161	475
15BA (invention)	1,5-AQDSA	1.85 mM <i>t</i> -BuOOH	58	140	529
15BB (comparative)	none	1.85 mM KBrO ₃	227	730	571
15BC (invention)	1,5-AQDSA	1.85 mM KBrO ₃	185	152	533
15BD (comparative)	none	1.85 mM NMO	28	140	18
15BE (invention)	1,5-AQDSA	1.85 mM NMO	37	211	221
15BF (comparative)	none	1.85 Ce(IV)(SO ₄) ₄	49	40	43
15BG (invention)	1,5-AQDSA	1.85 Ce(IV)(SO ₄) ₄	42	182	231

[0126] The results demonstrate that, when no metal polishing rate modifier is present, as in Polishing Composition AB, the polishing rates for Ta, Cu, and TiN are very low. When one metal polishing rate modifier agent is present, i.e., 1,5-AQDSA as in Polishing Composition AA, effective polishing rates for Ta are observed, but the polishing rates for Cu and TiN are low. In order to obtain acceptable rates on these two diverse materials, a combination of metal polishing rate modifier agents is required. Moreover, by carefully choosing the metal polishing rate modifier agents and their respective concentrations, the desired rates for Ta, Cu, and TiN can be selected and tuned.

[0127] Metal polishing rate modifier agents useful for polishing TiN include AQDSA, H₂O₂, iodate, oxone, I₂-malonamide, chloranilic acid, perchlorate, *t*-BuOOH, and bromate. Metal

polishing rate modifier agents useful for polishing copper include I_2 ·malonamide₃, persulfate, iodate, oxone, chloranilic acid, and bromate.

[0128] Preferred combinations for polishing compositions requiring tunable Ta, Cu, and TiN removal rates include AQDSA and I_2 ·malonamide₃, iodate, oxone, perchlorate, bromate, and *n*-methylemorpholine-N-oxide.

EXAMPLE 17

[0129] This example demonstrates the effectiveness of dual metal polishing rate modifier agents 1,5-AQDSA and I_2 ·malonamide₃ in the presence of a second oxidizing agent.

[0130] The polishing conditions were the same as Example 16. Polishing Composition 16 contained 4 wt.% colloidal silica, 500 ppm BTA, 5.4 mM 1,5-AQDSA, 0.9 mM I_2 ·malonamide₃, and 185 mM H₂O₂.

[0131] The removal rates were 486 Å/min for copper, 775 Å/min for TiN, and 58 Å/min for Ta. Therefore, the presence of another metal polishing rate modifier agent in addition to 1,5-AQDSA and I_2 ·malonamide₃ significantly increases the polishing rate for the barrier layer TiN.

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CLAIMS

1. A chemical-mechanical polishing composition comprising:
 - (a) an abrasive,
 - (b) a first metal polishing rate modifier agent having a standard reduction potential less than 0.34 V relative to a standard hydrogen electrode, wherein the first metal polishing rate modifier agent is a quinone,
 - (c) a second metal polishing rate modifier agent having a standard reduction potential greater than 0.34 V relative to a standard hydrogen electrode, and
 - (d) a liquid carrier.
2. The chemical-mechanical polishing composition of claim 1, wherein the quinone is an anthraquinone with one or more functional groups.
3. The chemical-mechanical polishing composition of claim 2, wherein the anthraquinone is selected from the group consisting of 9,10-anthraquinone-1,8-disulfonic acid, 9,10-anthraquinone-1,5-disulfonic acid, 9,10-anthraquinone-2,6-disulfonic acid, and salts thereof.
4. The chemical-mechanical polishing composition of claim 1, wherein the second agent is an organic agent.
5. The chemical-mechanical polishing composition of claim 4, wherein the second agent is selected from the group consisting of dihydroxybenzoquinones, naphthoquinones, chloranilic acid, and dichloroindophenol.
6. The chemical-mechanical polishing composition of claim 4, wherein the second agent is selected from the group consisting of *n*-methylmorpholine-N-oxide and *t*-butyl peroxide.
7. The chemical-mechanical polishing composition of claim 1, wherein the second agent is an inorganic agent.
8. The chemical-mechanical polishing composition of claim 7, wherein the second agent is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen peroxide, iodate salts, persulfate salts, permanganate salts, I₂, inorganic salts of iron (III), organic salts of iron (III), and potassium peroxymonosulfate.
9. The chemical-mechanical polishing composition of claim 7, wherein the second agent is selected from the group consisting of perchlorate salts, bromate salts, and cerium (IV) sulfate.

10. The chemical-mechanical polishing composition of claim 1, wherein the composition further comprises a halide selected from the group consisting of chloride and bromide.

11. The chemical-mechanical polishing composition of claim 1, wherein the composition further comprises iodide.

12. A chemical-mechanical polishing composition comprising:

- (a) an abrasive,
- (b) a first metal polishing rate modifier agent, wherein the first agent is an organic oxidizing agent comprising a quinone moiety,
- (c) a second metal polishing rate modifier agent, wherein the second agent is selected from the group consisting of iodide, iodine, I_2 -malonamide₃, and triiodide, and
- (d) a liquid carrier.

13. The chemical-mechanical polishing composition of claim 12, wherein the first agent is an anthraquinone with one or more functional groups.

14. The chemical-mechanical polishing composition of claim 13, wherein the anthraquinone is selected from the group consisting of 9,10-anthraquinone-1,8-disulfonic acid, 9,10-anthraquinone-1,5-disulfonic acid, 9,10-anthraquinone-2,6-disulfonic acid, and salts thereof.

15. The chemical-mechanical polishing composition of claim 12, wherein the second agent is I_2 -malonamide₃.

16. The chemical-mechanical polishing composition of claim 12, wherein the second agent is iodide.

17. The chemical-mechanical polishing composition of claim 12, wherein the composition further comprises an oxidizing agent selected from the group consisting of hydrogen peroxide, iodate salts, persulfate salts, permanganate salts, bromate salts, potassium peroxymonosulfate, chloranilic acid, and *n*-methyldmorpholine-N-oxide.

18. A chemical-mechanical polishing composition comprising:

- (a) an abrasive,
- (b) a first metal polishing rate modifier agent, wherein the first agent is an organic oxidizing agent comprising a quinone moiety,
- (c) a second metal polishing rate modifier agent, wherein the second agent is an oxidizing agent present in a concentration below the concentration of the first agent, and

(d) a liquid carrier.

19. The chemical-mechanical polishing composition of claim 18, wherein the first agent is present in a concentration of 1 to 60 mmol.

20. The chemical-mechanical polishing composition of claim 19, wherein the first agent is present in a concentration of 1 to 10 mmol.

21. The chemical-mechanical polishing composition of claim 18, wherein the first agent is an anthraquinone with one or more functional groups.

22. The chemical-mechanical polishing composition of claim 21, wherein the anthraquinone is selected from the group consisting of 9,10-anthraquinone-1,8-disulfonic acid, 9,10-anthraquinone-1,5-disulfonic acid, 9,10-anthraquinone-2,6-disulfonic acid, and salts thereof.

23. The chemical-mechanical polishing composition of claim 18, wherein the second agent is an organic agent.

24. The chemical-mechanical polishing composition of claim 23, wherein the second agent is selected from the group consisting of dihydroxybenzoquinones, naphthoquinones, chloranilic acid, and dichloroindophenol, and I_2 ·malonamide₃.

25. The chemical-mechanical polishing composition of claim 23, wherein the second agent is selected from the group consisting of *n*-methylemorpholine-N-oxide and *t*-butyl peroxide.

26. The chemical-mechanical polishing composition of claim 24, wherein the second agent is I_2 ·malonamide₃.

27. The chemical-mechanical polishing composition of claim 18, wherein the second agent is an inorganic agent.

28. The chemical-mechanical polishing composition of claim 27, wherein the second agent is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen peroxide, iodate salts, persulfate salts, permanganate salts, I_2 , inorganic salts of iron (III), organic salts of iron (III), and potassium peroxymonosulfate.

29. The chemical-mechanical polishing composition of claim 27, wherein the second agent is selected from the group consisting of perchlorate salts, bromate salts, and cerium (IV) sulfate.

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30. The chemical-mechanical polishing composition of claim 18, wherein the composition further comprises a halide selected from the group consisting of chloride and bromide.

31. The chemical-mechanical polishing composition of claim 18, wherein the composition further comprises iodide.

32. A chemical-mechanical polishing composition comprising:

- (a) an abrasive,
- (b) a first oxidizing agent that is an organic oxidizing agent comprising a quinone moiety, with the proviso that the first organic oxidizing agent is not 1,2-naphthoquinone-4-sulfonic acid, aminoanthraquinone sulfonic acid, or hydroquinone sulfonic acid,
- (c) a second oxidizing agent, with the proviso that the second oxidizing agent is not the same as the first oxidizing agent and is not potassium iodate or nitric acid, and
- (d) a liquid carrier.

33. A method of chemical-mechanical polishing comprising:

- (i) providing a substrate having at least two metals;
 - (ii) providing a polishing composition comprising:
 - (a) an abrasive,
 - (b) a first metal polishing rate modifier agent having a standard reduction potential less than 0.34 V relative to a standard hydrogen electrode, wherein the first metal polishing rate modifier agent is a quinone,
 - (c) a second metal polishing rate modifier agent having a standard reduction potential greater than 0.34 V relative to a standard hydrogen electrode, and
 - (d) a liquid carrier;
 - (iii) contacting the substrate with a polishing pad and the polishing composition;
 - (iv) moving the substrate relative to the polishing pad and the polishing composition;
- and
- (v) abrading at least a portion of the substrate to polish the substrate.

34. The method of claim 33, wherein the quinone is an anthraquinone with one or more functional groups.

35. The method of claim 34, wherein the anthraquinone is selected from the group consisting of 9,10-anthraquinone-1,8-disulfonic acid, 9,10-anthraquinone-1,5-disulfonic acid, 9,10-anthraquinone-2,6-disulfonic acid, and salts.

36. The method of claim 33, wherein the second agent is an organic agent.
37. The method of claim 36, wherein the second agent is selected from the group consisting of dihydroxybenzoquinones, naphthoquinones, chloranilic acid, and dichloroindophenol.
38. The method of claim 36, wherein the second agent is selected from the group consisting of *n*-methylmorpholine-N-oxide and *t*-butyl peroxide.
39. The method of claim 33, wherein the second agent is an inorganic agent.
40. The method of claim 39, wherein the second agent is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen peroxide, iodate salts, persulfate salts, permanganate salts, I₂, inorganic salts of iron (III), organic salts of iron (III), and potassium peroxymonosulfate.
41. The chemical-mechanical polishing composition of claim 39, wherein the second agent is selected from the group consisting of perchlorate salts, bromate salts, and cerium (IV) sulfate.
42. The method of claim 33, wherein the composition further comprises a halide selected from the group consisting of chloride and bromide.
43. The method of claim 33, wherein the composition further comprises iodide.
44. A method of chemical-mechanical polishing comprising:
- (i) providing a substrate having at least two metals;
 - (ii) providing a polishing composition comprising:
 - (a) an abrasive,
 - (b) a first metal polishing rate modifier agent, wherein the first agent is an organic oxidizing agent comprising a quinone moiety,
 - (c) a second metal polishing rate modifier agent, wherein the second agent is selected from the group consisting of iodide, iodine, I₂·malonamide₃, and triiodide, and
 - (d) a liquid carrier.
 - (iii) contacting the substrate with a polishing pad and the polishing composition;
 - (vi) moving the substrate relative to the polishing pad and the polishing composition;
- and
- (vii) abrading at least a portion of the substrate to polish the substrate.
45. The method of claim 44, wherein the first agent is an anthraquinone with one or more functional groups.

46. The method of claim 45, wherein the anthraquinone is selected from the group consisting of 9,10-anthraquinone-1,8-disulfonic acid, 9,10-anthraquinone-1,5-disulfonic acid, 9,10-anthraquinone-2,6-disulfonic acid, and salts thereof.

47. The method of claim 44, wherein the second agent is I_2 ·malonamide₃.

48. The method of claim 44, wherein the second agent is iodide.

49. The method of claim 44, wherein the composition further comprises an oxidizing agent selected from the group consisting of hydrogen peroxide, iodate salts, persulfate salts, permanganate salts, bromate salts, potassium peroxymonosulfate, chloranilic acid, and *n*-methylmorpholine-N-oxide.

50. A method of chemical-mechanical polishing comprising:

(i) providing a substrate having at least two metals;

(ii) providing a polishing composition comprising:

(a) an abrasive,

(b) a first metal polishing rate modifier agent, wherein the first agent is an organic oxidizing agent comprising a quinone moiety,

(c) a second metal polishing rate modifier agent, wherein the second agent is an oxidizing agent present in a concentration below that of the first agent, and

(d) a liquid carrier.

(iii) contacting the substrate with a polishing pad and the polishing composition;

(vi) moving the substrate relative to the polishing pad and the polishing composition;

and

(vii) abrading at least a portion of the substrate to polish the substrate.

51. The method of claim 50, wherein the first agent is present in a concentration of 1 to 60 mmol.

52. The method of claim 51, wherein the first agent is present in a concentration of 1 to 10 mmol.

53. The method of claim 50, wherein the first agent is an anthraquinone with one or more functional groups.

54. The method of claim 53, wherein the anthraquinone is selected from the group consisting of 9,10-anthraquinone-1,8-disulfonic acid, 9,10-anthraquinone-1,5-disulfonic acid, 9,10-anthraquinone-2,6-disulfonic acid, and salts thereof.

55. The method of claim 50, wherein the second agent is an organic agent.

56. The method of claim 55, wherein the second agent is selected from the group consisting of dihydroxybenzoquinones, naphthoquinones, chloranilic acid, and dichloroindophenol, and I_2 ·malonamide₃.

57. The method of claim 55, wherein the second agent is selected from the group consisting of n-methylmorpholine-N-oxide and t-butyl peroxide.

58. The method of claim 56, wherein the second agent is I_2 ·malonamide₃.

59. The method of claim 50, wherein the second agent is an inorganic agent.

60. The method of claim 59, wherein the second agent is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen peroxide, iodate salts, persulfate salts, permanganate salts, I_2 , inorganic salts of iron (III), organic salts of iron (III), and potassium peroxymonosulfate.

61. The method of claim 59, wherein the second agent is selected from the group consisting of perchlorate salts, bromate salts, and cerium (IV) sulfate.

62. The method of claim 50, wherein the composition further comprises a halide selected from the group consisting of chloride and bromide.

63. The method of claim 50, wherein the composition further comprises iodide.