WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method for forming a molybdenum-containing film, the method comprising:

A. thermally depositing a first film comprising an elemental metal on a surface of a substrate at a first temperature less than or equal to 400°C, wherein the elemental metal is tungsten, molybdenum, or a combination thereof; and

B. thermally depositing a second film on at least a portion of the first film at a second temperature of greater than 400°C, wherein the second film comprises a reaction product of a molybdenum-containing precursor with a reducing agent.

2. A method for forming a molybdenum-containing film, the method comprising:

A. thermally depositing a first film comprising an elemental metal on a surface of a substrate at a first temperature less than or equal to 400°C, wherein the elemental metal is selected from the group consisting of ruthenium, cobalt, and a combination thereof; and

B. thermally depositing a second film on at least a portion of the first film at a second temperature of greater than 400°C, wherein the second film comprises a reaction product of a molybdenum-containing precursor with a reducing agent.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the first film comprises elemental molybdenum and the first film has a thickness of greater than or equal to 2 nm and/or the first film has a conductivity of less than or equal to 200 μΩ.cm.

4. The method of claim 2, wherein the first film comprises elemental ruthenium and the first film has a thickness of greater than or equal to 2 nm.

5. The method of claim 1 or claim 3, wherein the thermally depositing the first film comprises delivering a first metal-containing precursor and a co-reactant to the substrate, wherein the first metal-containing precursor is a molybdenum halide or molybdenum hexacarbonyl.

6. The method of claim 5, wherein the molybdenum halide is $MoCl_5$ or MoF_6.

7. The method of claim 2 or claim 4, wherein the thermally depositing the first film comprises delivering a first metal-containing precursor and a co-reactant to the substrate, wherein the first metal-containing precursor is a ruthenium-containing precursor.

8. The method of claim 7, wherein the ruthenium-containing precursor is η4-2,3-dimethylbutadiene ruthenium tricarbonyl ((DMBD)$Ru(CO)_3$) or (ethylbenzyl)(1-ethyl-1,4-cyclohexadienyl) (EtBz)Ru(EtCHD).

9. The method of any one of the previous claims, wherein the thermally depositing the second film comprises delivering the molybdenum-containing precursor and a reducing agent to the substrate, wherein the molybdenum-containing precursor is a molybdenum halide or a molybdenum oxyhalide.

10. The method of claim 9, wherein molybdenum halide is $MoCl_5$ or MoF_6, the molybdenum oxyhalide is $MoOCl_4$ or MoO_2Cl_2, the reducing agent is hydrogen or hydrogen plasma and/or the co-reactant is selected from the group consisting of 1,4-di-trimethylsilyl-2-methyl-cyclohexa-2,5-diene (CHD), 1,4-bis-trimethylsilyl-1,4-dihydropyrazine (DHP), 1-trimethylsilylcyclohexa-2,5-diene, nitrogen plasma, ammonia plasma, oxygen, air, water, ozone, NH_3, H_2, hydrazine, alkylhydrazine, and a combination thereof .

11. The method of any one of the previous claims, wherein the first temperature is less than or equal to 300°C and the second temperature is 400°C to 600°C.

12. The method of any one of the previous claims, wherein the second film is substantially continuous and conformal and/or the second film has a resistivity of less than or equal to 200 μΩ-cm.

13. The method of any of the previous claims, wherein the thermally depositing the first film is performed at a pressure of 0.1 Torr to 6 Torr and/or wherein the thermally depositing the second film is performed at a pressure of 1 Torr to 100 Torr.

14. The method of any one of the previous claims, wherein the first film is thermally deposited by chemical vapor deposition or atomic layer deposition and/or wherein the second film is thermally deposited by chemical vapor deposition or atomic layer deposition.

15. The method of any one of the previous claims, wherein the substrate comprises one or more of silicon oxide, aluminum oxide, titanium nitride, tungsten nitride, tungsten carbon nitride, and tantalum nitride.

16. The method of any one of the previous claims, wherein the first film and the second film are deposited in a same reaction vessel.

17. The method of any one of claims 1 to 15, wherein the first film and the second film are deposited in different reaction vessels.

18. A method for forming a molybdenum-containing film, the method comprising:

A. thermally depositing a first film comprising an elemental metal on a surface of a substrate at a first temperature less than or equal to 300°C, wherein the elemental metal is tungsten, molybdenum, or a combination thereof; and

B. thermally depositing a second film on at least a portion of the first film at a second temperature of greater than 400°C, wherein the second film comprises a reaction product of a molybdenum-containing precursor with a reducing agent.