

Abstract

There are provided a silver powder, which is able to form an electrically conductive film having a lower resistance value than that of conventional electrically conductive films when the silver powder is used as the material of an electrically conductive paste which is fired to form the electrically conductive film, and a method for producing the same. A first silver powder having one peak or more, at each of which a frequency is a local maximum value in a volume-based particle size distribution obtained by measuring the first silver powder in a dry process by means of a laser diffraction particle size analyzer, is mixed with a second silver powder having two peaks or more, at each of which a frequency is a local maximum value in a volume-based particle size distribution obtained by measuring the second silver powder in a dry process by means of a laser diffraction particle size analyzer, to produce a silver powder having three peaks or more, at each of which a frequency is a local maximum value in a volume-based particle size distribution obtained by measuring the silver powder in a dry process by means of a laser diffraction particle size analyzer, the silver powder having one peak, at which a frequency is a local maximum value in a volume-based particle size distribution obtained by measuring the silver powder in a wet process by means of a laser diffraction scattering particle size analyzer.