

Abstract

There is provided a silver powder which has a small average particle diameter and a small thermal shrinkage percentage, and a method for producing the same. While a molten metal of silver heated to a temperature (1292 to 1692 °C), which is higher than the melting point (962 °C) of silver by 330 to 730 °C, is allowed to drop, a high-pressure water is sprayed onto the molten metal of silver (preferably at a water pressure of 90 to 160 MPa) to rapidly cool and solidify the molten metal of silver to powderize silver to produce a silver powder which has an average particle diameter of 1 to 6 μm and a shrinkage percentage of not greater than 8 % (preferably not greater than 7 %) at 500 °C, the product of the average particle diameter by the shrinkage percentage at 500 °C being 1 to 11 $\mu\text{m} \cdot \%$ (preferably 1.5 to 10.5 $\mu\text{m} \cdot \%$).