

Abstract

There are provided a silver powder which has a small content of carbon and which is difficult to be agglutinated, and a method for producing the same. While a molten metal, which is prepared by melting silver to which 40 ppm or more of copper is added, is allowed to drop, a high-pressure water is sprayed onto the molten metal to rapidly cool and solidify the molten metal to produce a silver powder which contains 40 ppm or more of copper, 0.1 % by weight or less of carbon and 0.1 % by weight or less of oxygen and wherein the particle diameter (D_{50} diameter) corresponding to 50% of accumulation in volume-based cumulative distribution of the silver powder, which is measured by means of a laser diffraction particle size analyzer, is in the range of from 1 μm to 15 μm , the average particle diameter (SEM diameter) of single particles being in the range of from 1 μm to 8 μm when it is measured by means of a field emission scanning electron microscope (SEM), the ratio (SEM diameter / D_{50} diameter) of the SEM diameter to the D_{50} diameter being in the range of from 0.3 to 1.0.