Texte à traduire

<https://www.saveonenergy.com/how-geothermal-energy-works/>

There is a natural source of power found below the surface of the earth that has been around for centuries. Underground, far below us, there are pools of water heated by magma (or molten rocks). These pools of water make up our geothermal reservoirs. Harnessing the power of the earth’s temperatures to power, heat or cool our homes and businesses is the essence of geothermal power.

**Geothermal Power Plants**

There are three main types of geothermal energy plants that generate power in slightly different ways.

In [the] binary cycle plants, [...] the water or steam from below the earth never comes in direct contact with the turbines. Instead, water from geothermal reservoirs is pumped through a heat exchanger where it heats a second liquid—like isobutene (which boils at a lower temperature than water.)

This second liquid is heated into steam, which powers the turbines that drives a generator. The hot water from the earth is recycled into the earth through the injection well, and the second liquid is recycled through the turbine and back into the heat exchanger where it can be used again.

<https://science.howstuffworks.com/environmental/energy/geothermal-energy.htm>

The heat inside the Earth is intense enough to melt rocks. Those molten rocks are known as magma. Because magma is less dense than the rocks surrounding it, it rises to the surface. Sometimes magma escapes through cracks in the Earth's crust, erupting out of [volcanoes](https://science.howstuffworks.com/nature/natural-disasters/volcano.htm) as part of lava. But most of the time magma stays beneath the surface, heating surrounding rocks and the water that has become trapped within those rocks. Sometimes that water escapes through cracks in the Earth to form pools of hot water (hot springs) or bursts of hot water and steam (geysers). The rest of the heated water remains in pools under the Earth's surface, called geothermal reservoirs.