

NE-SW trending volcanic systems in pink. Geothermal fields in yellow at the centers of volcanic activity lining up within a seismic zone shown in red, which marks a trans-tensional plate boundary.

ÍSOR

What is so special about Reykjanes, besides the eruption?



An active obliquely rifting plate boundary of the American and Eurasian plates - consequence of rift and transform movement – Grímsey f. zone No magma chambers indicated nor calderas, quite primitive magma, no substantial deep seated low resistivity,



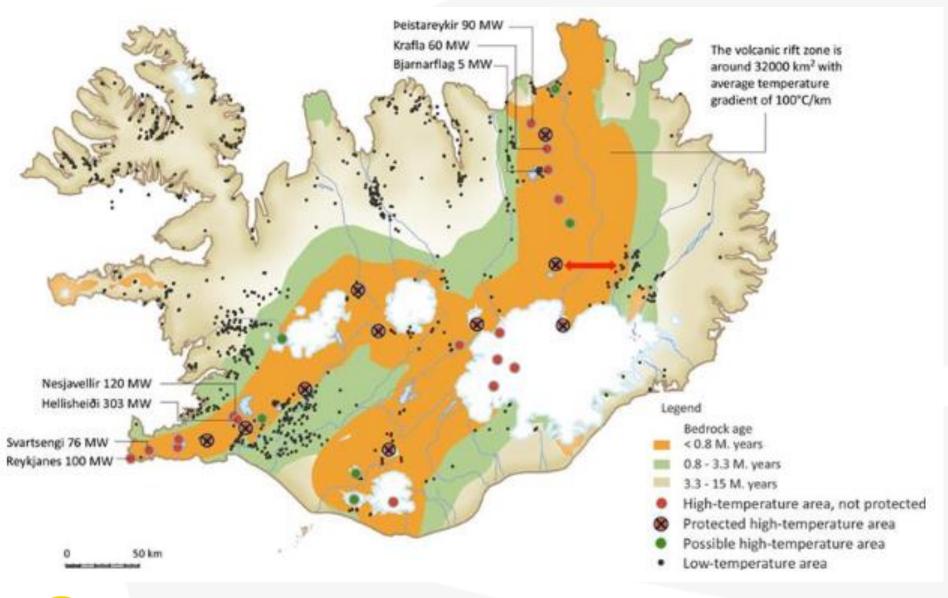
Extensive geothermal surface exploration studies exist from: Hengill, Krýsuvík, Brennisteinsfjöll, Svartsengi/Eldvörp and Reykjanes

- ➤ Geological (1:100.000), geochemical and geophysical
- > Resistivity 3D modelling of MT data, gravity, aeromagnetics, seismics
- ➤ Within NASPMON we do want to add geophysical data in the study area

Deep drilling: Hengill, Krýsuvík, Svartsengi/Eldvörp, Reykjanes





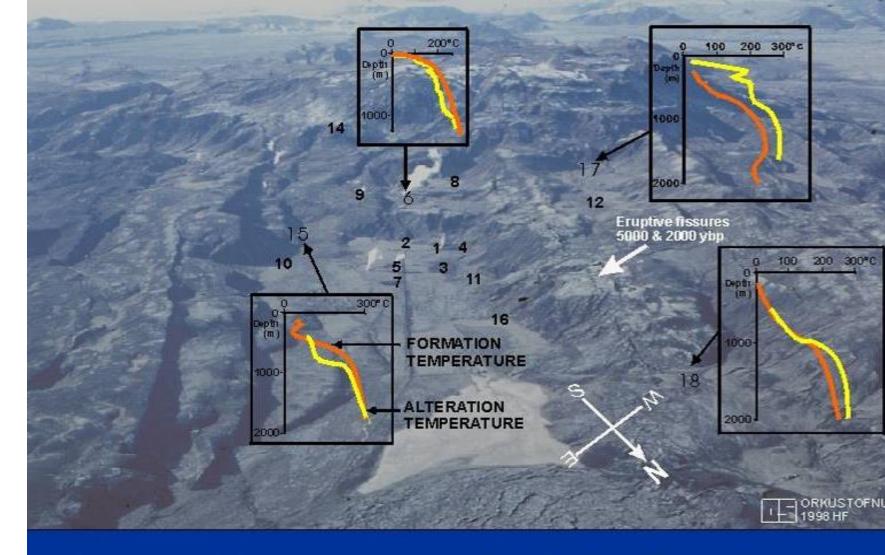




- Utilization of began in Hveragerði decades ago Nesjavellir in 1990
- The Nesjavellir power plant (120 MWe, 340 MWt) and the Hellisheiði power plant (303 MWe, 200 MWt) opened in 2006
- Connected to the Hverahlíð subfield in 2016 with a steam pipe, where the most powerful boreholes in the Hengill area are located
- As of October 2020, there are 116 deep wells (> 1 km) drilled in Hengill. Of these, 63 wells are used for production and 20 for injection



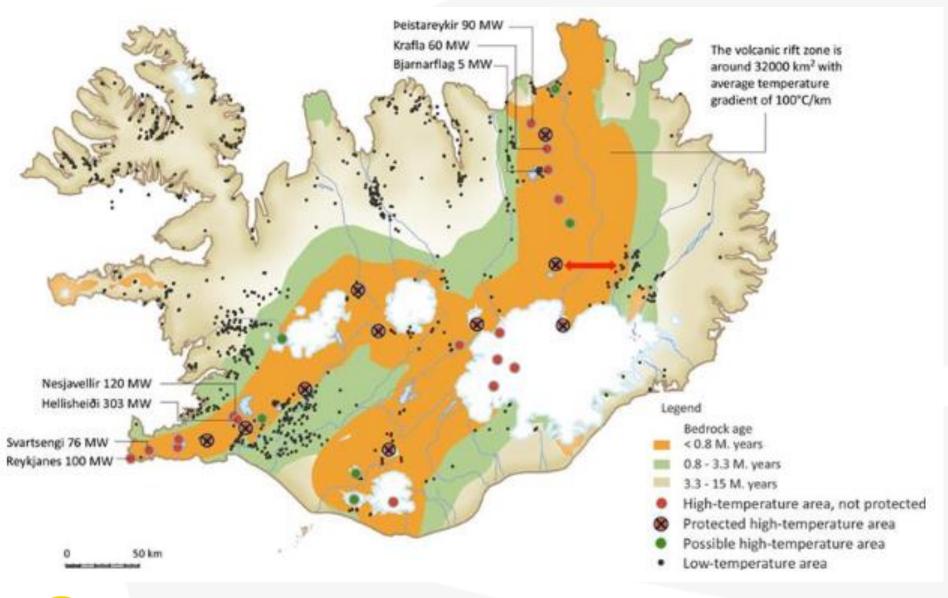




Comparison of formation temperature and alteralion temperature shows:

- Heating in southern part
 Cooling in western part
- 3. Cooling/heating in east and north













Svartsengi:

Beginning in 1976: 150 MWth

Beginning in 1978: 74 MWe



Hengill

Seismic surveys - RE

Resistivity – horizontal slices at different depths, based on 3D inversion of MT data

Red dots: geothermal surface

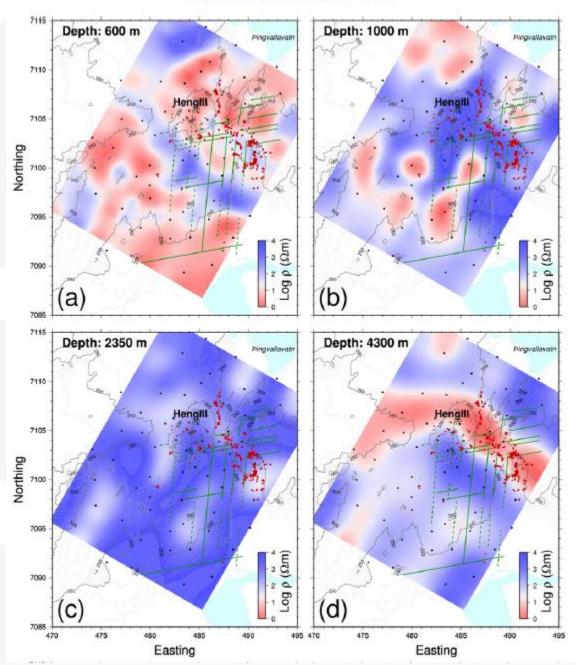
manifestations

Black dots: MT soundings;

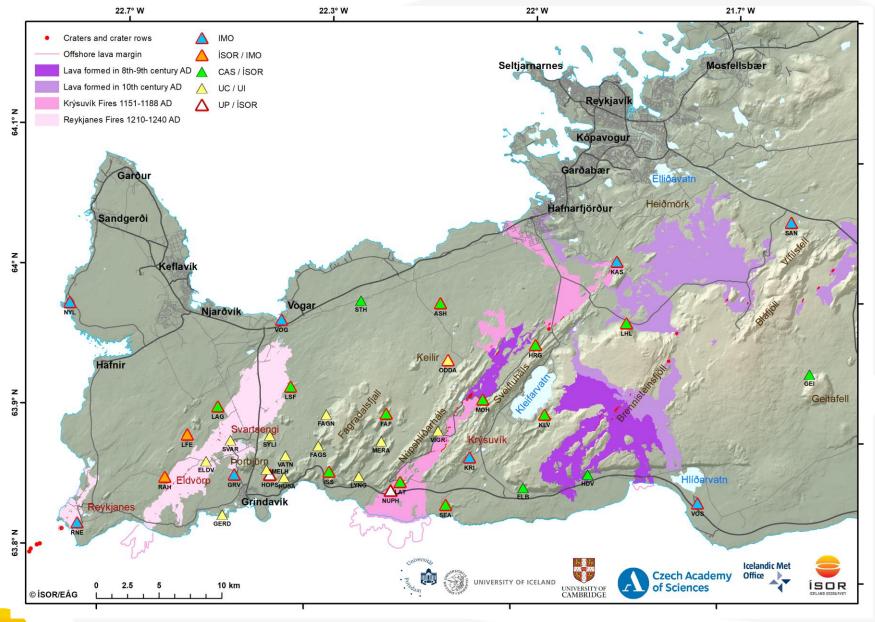
Green lines: faults inferred from

seismic data

Taken from Árnason et al., 2010









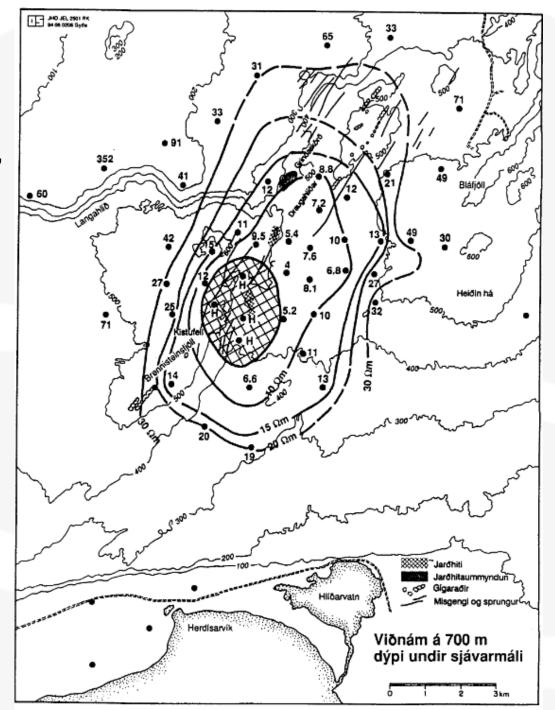
Brennisteinsfjöll:

Resistivity at 700 m below sea-level, based on TEM soundings

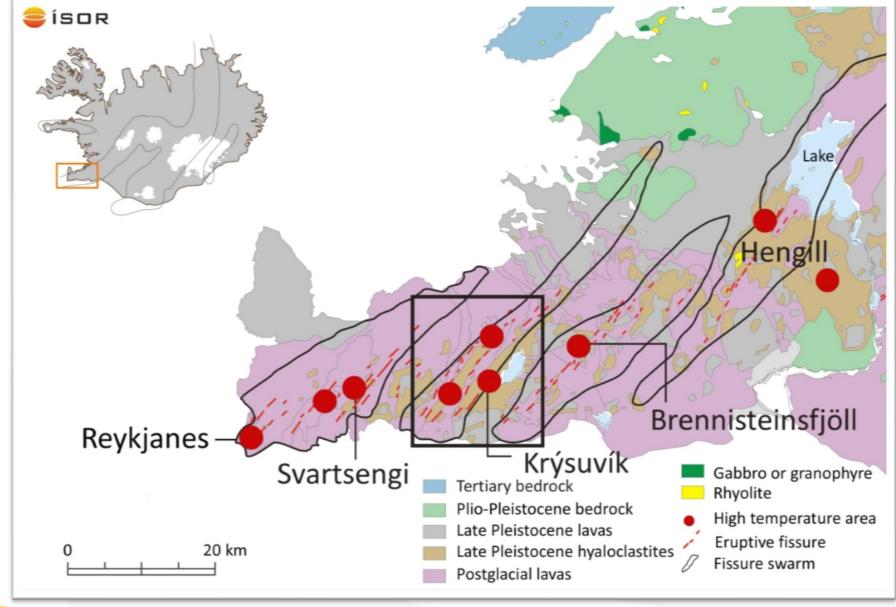
Geothermal surface manifestations and alteration are shown as well

No wells exist

Taken from: Karlsdóttir R., 1995





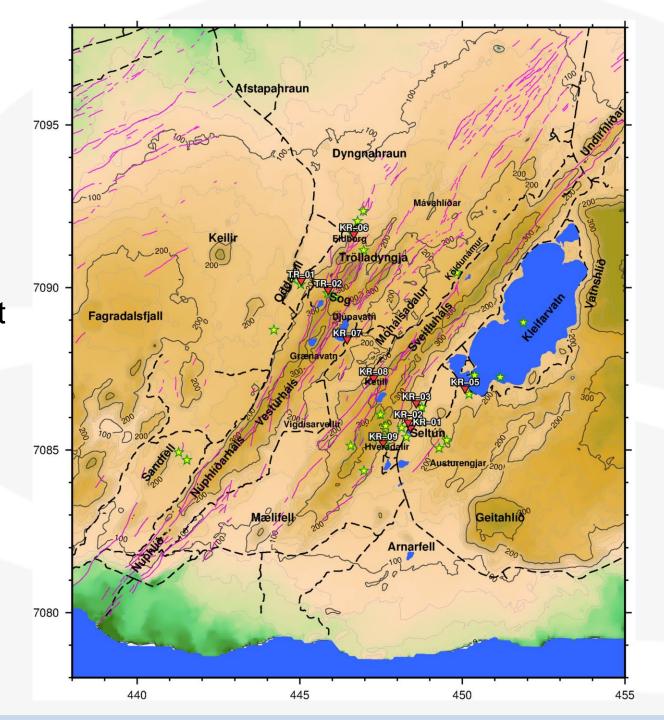




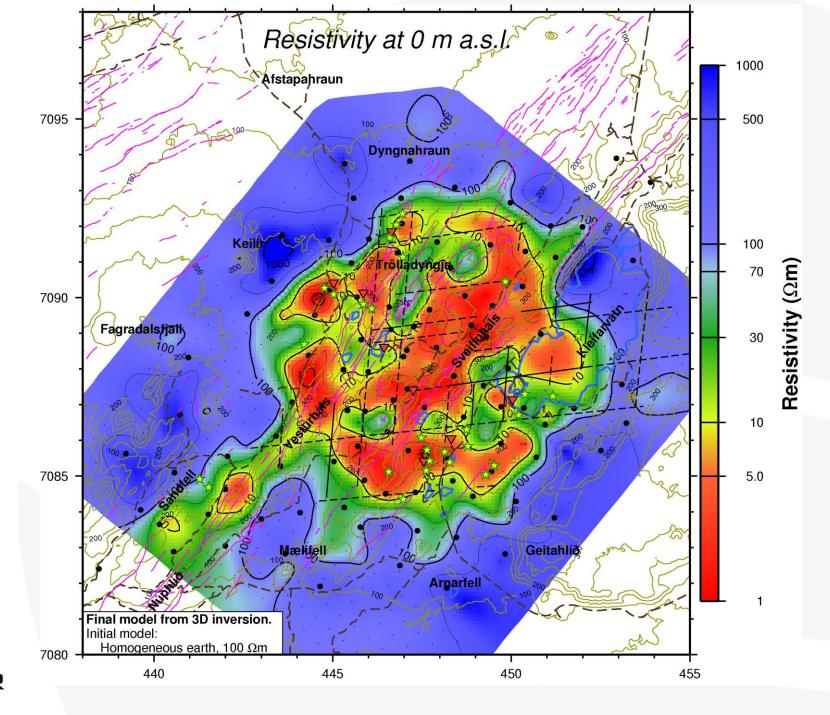
Krýsuvík:

Big plans for years

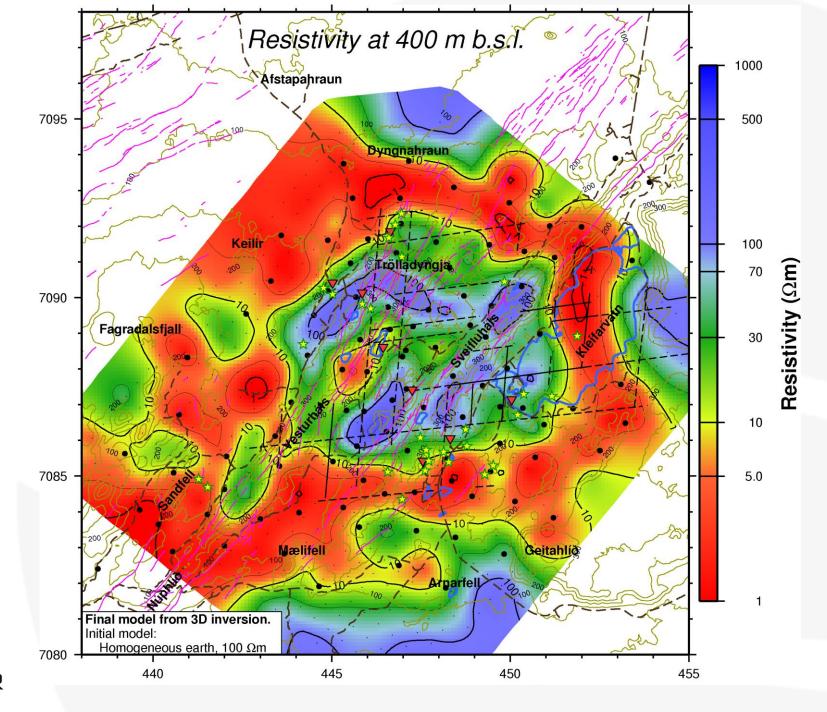
Resistivity model taken from Hersir et al., 2018



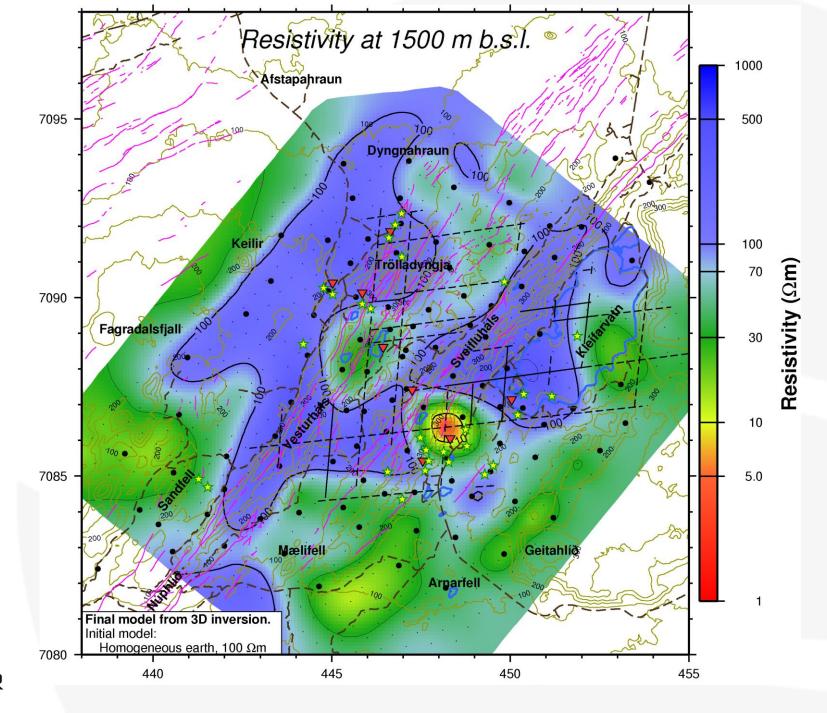




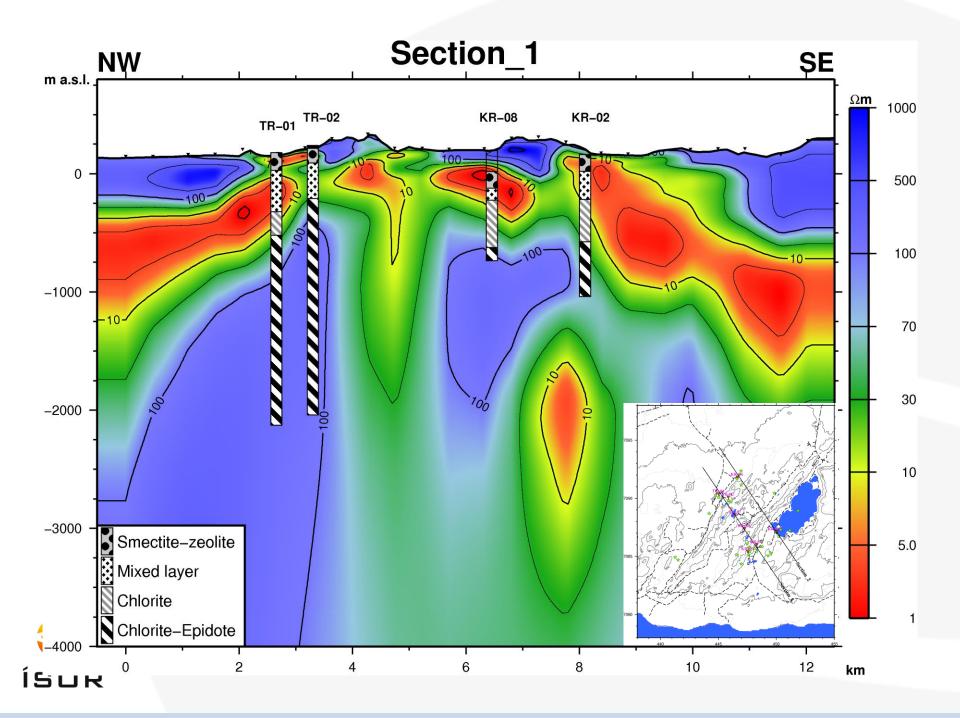






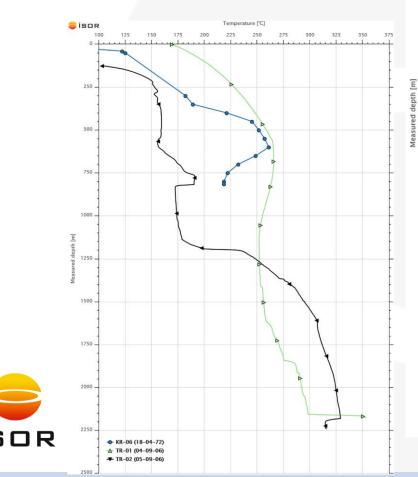


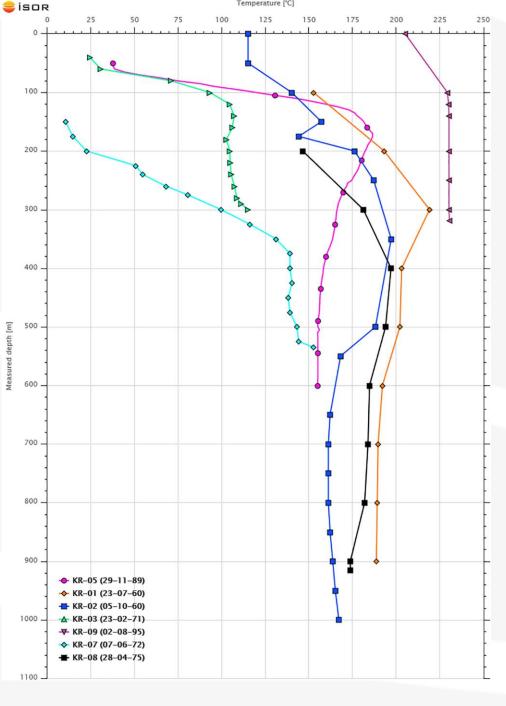




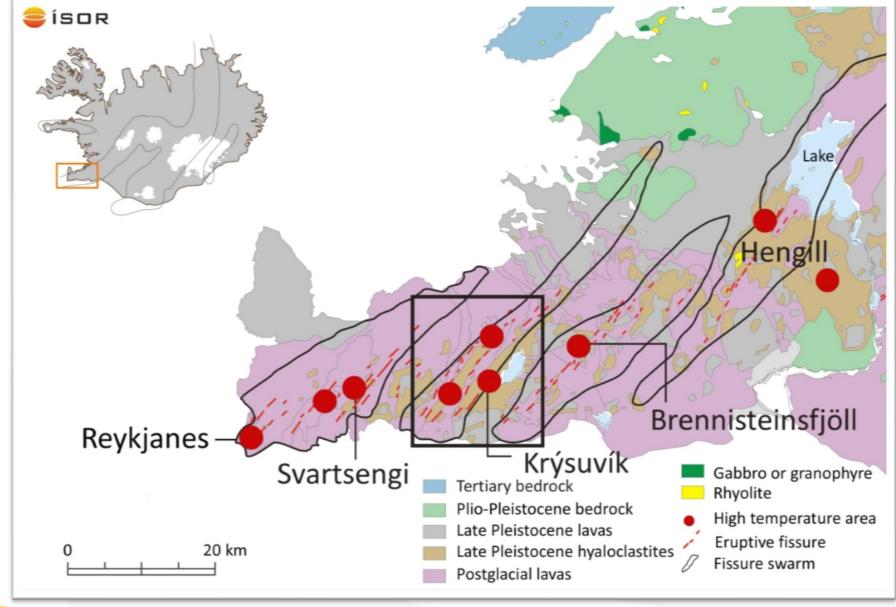
Krýsuvík:

Since 1941 some 34 boreholes have been drilled in the area until 2007, ranging in depth from < 100 m to 2307 m. Taken from Hersir et al., 2018





Temperature [°C]





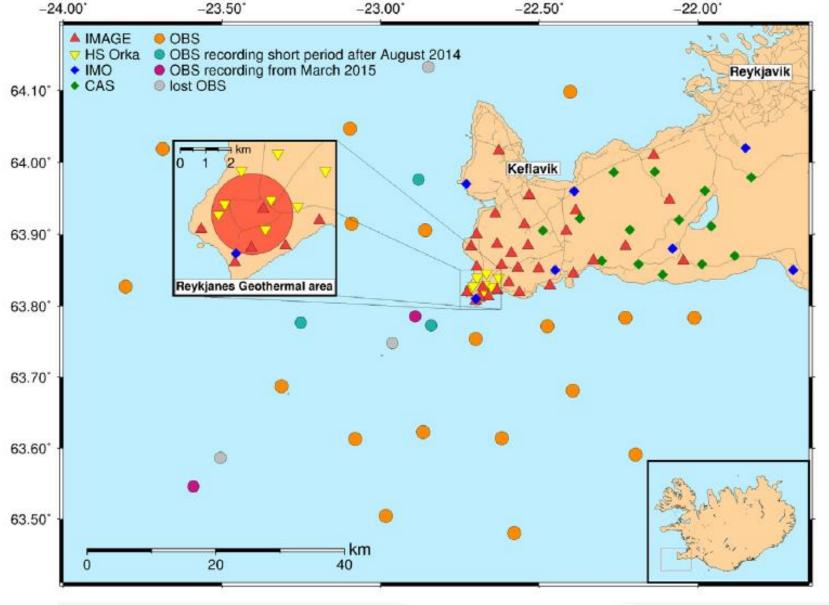
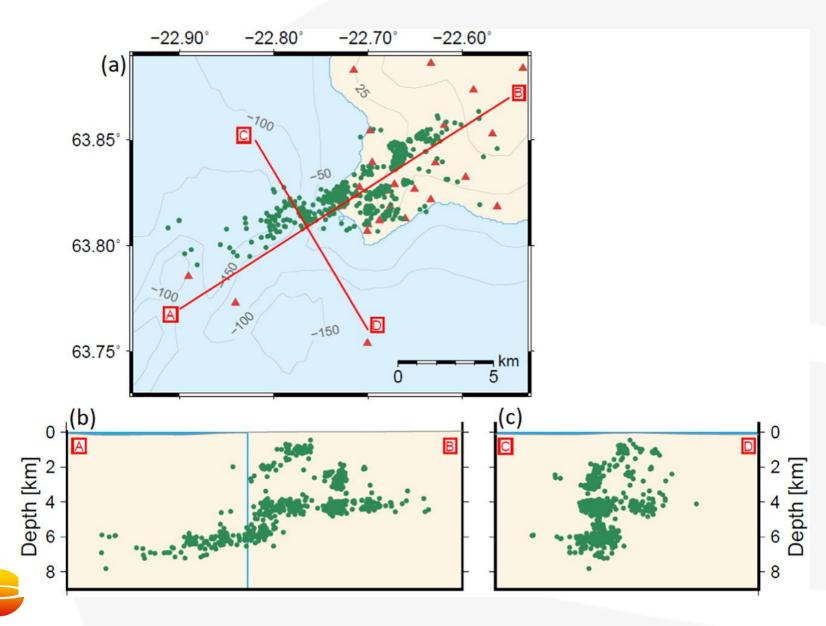




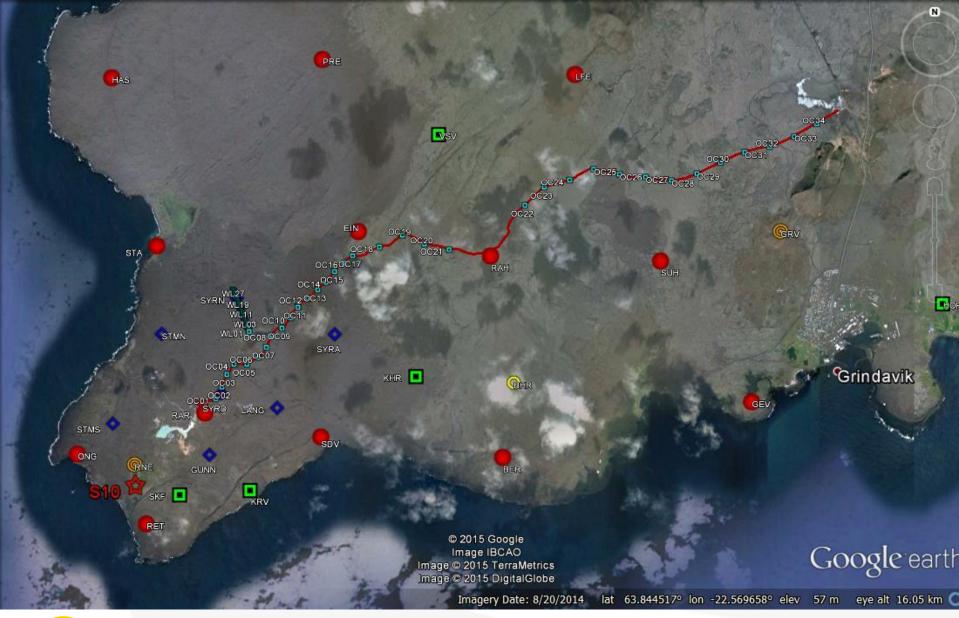
IMAGE: 30 (20 Trillium (120 s) + 10 Mark (1 Hz)) + 24 OBSs (30 s), 8 ISOR/HSOrka (Lennartz (5 s)), 7 IMO (Lennartz (5 s)), 15 CAS (Güralp (120 s)) – Recording: March/April 2014 – August 2015 (2000)



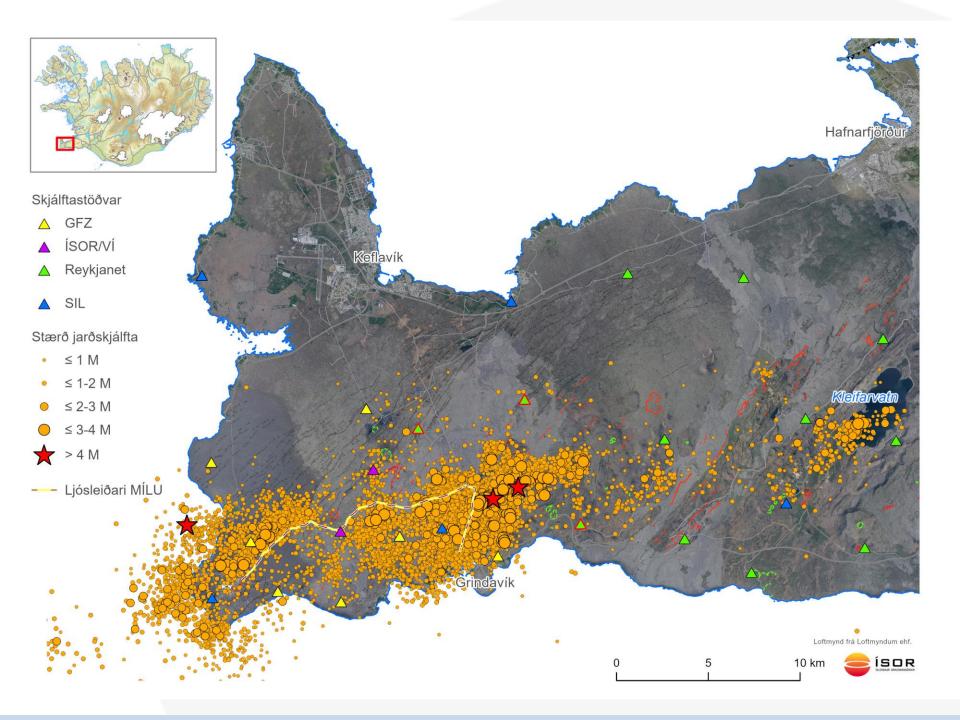




ÍSOR IMAGE: Distribution of the earthquakes, taken from Blanck et al., 2018











Red triangels: ÍSOR/HS Orka – blue triangels DEEP-EGS Running for one year 2016-2017:

