11. The method of claim 2, wherein the particulate diverting agent is a glass selected from the group consisting of borosilicate glass, soda lime glass, flint glass, fiberglass, and combinations thereof.

12. The method of claim 2, wherein the particulate diverting agent is a acid-base cement selected from the group consisting of magnesium oxy-acid cement, magnesium ammonium phosphate cement, magnesium potassium phosphate cement, magnesium oxyphosphate cement, calcium aluminate cement, and combinations thereof.

13. The method of claim 1, wherein the particulate diverting agent is selected from the group consisting of calcium carbonate, amorphous silicon dioxide, crystalline silicon dioxide, alumina, aluminum hydroxide, aluminum oxyhydroxide (Boehmite), and combinations thereof.

14. The method of claim 1, wherein the introducing and stimulating occur within a common subterranean well.

15. The method of claim 14, wherein the common subterranean well does not include a well casing.

16. The method of claim 1, wherein the underground reservoir formation is a geothermal reservoir.

17. The method of claim 1, wherein the stimulating occurs sufficient to expand the second fracture under shear.

18. The method of claim 1, wherein the stimulation fluid is circulated at a flow rate sufficient to cool the particulate diverting agent to a stability temperature where the particulate diverting agent is stable for at least 1 days.

19. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

introducing additional particulate diverting agent into the second fracture to at least partially hydraulically isolate the second fracture prior to the step of allowing the particulate diverting agent within the first fracture to substantially degrade; and

stimulating the underground reservoir formation sufficient to produce or expand a third fracture within the underground reservoir formation.

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