

TUBING CONVEYED MULTIPLE ZONE INTEGRATED INTELLIGENT WELL COMPLETION

TECHNICAL FIELD

This disclosure relates generally to equipment utilized and operations performed in conjunction with subterranean wells and, in one example described below, more particularly provides a tubing conveyed multiple zone integrated intelligent well completion.

BACKGROUND

Where multiple zones are to be produced (or injected) in a subterranean well, it can be difficult to determine how fluids communicate between an earth formation and a tubing string in the well. This can be particularly difficult where the fluids produced from the multiple zones are commingled in the tubing string, or where the same fluid is injected from the well into the multiple zones.

Therefore, it will be appreciated that improvements are continually needed in the arts of constructing and operating well completion systems.

SUMMARY

In this disclosure, systems and methods are provided which bring improvements to the arts of constructing and operating well completion systems. One example is described below in which a variable flow restricting device is configured to receive fluid which flows through a well screen. Another example is described below in which an optical waveguide is positioned external to a tubing string, and one or more pressure sensors sense pressure internal and/or external to the tubing string.

These and other features, advantages and benefits will become apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art upon careful consideration of the detailed description of representative embodiments of the disclosure below and the accompanying drawings, in which similar elements are indicated in the various figures using the same reference numbers.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a representative partially cross-sectional view of a well completion system and associated method which can embody principles of this disclosure.

FIGS. 2A-C are representative cross-sectional views of successive longitudinal sections of a tubing string which may be used in the well completion system and method of FIG. 1, and which can embody principles of this disclosure.

FIG. 3 is a representative cross-sectional view of a section of the tubing string, with fluid flowing from an earth formation into the tubing string.

FIG. 4 is a representative elevational view of another section of the tubing string.

FIG. 5 is a representative cross-sectional view of another example of the well completion system and method.

FIG. 6 is a representative cross-sectional view of a flow control device which may be used in the well completion system and method.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Representatively illustrated in FIG. 1 is a well completion system 10 and associated method which can embody principles of this disclosure. However, it should be clearly understood that the system 10 and method are merely one example of an application of the principles of this disclosure in practice, and a wide variety of other examples are possible. Therefore, the scope of this disclosure is not limited at all to the details of the system 10 and method described herein and/or depicted in the drawings.

In the FIG. 1 example, a tubing string 12 has been installed in a wellbore 14 lined with casing 16 and cement 18. In other examples, the tubing string 12 could be at least partially installed in an uncased or open hole portion of the wellbore 14. The tubing string 12 can be suspended from a tubing hanger (not shown) at or near the earth's surface (for example, in a surface or subsea wellhead).

The tubing string 12 includes multiple sets 20 of completion equipment. In some examples, all of the sets 20 of completion equipment can be conveyed into the well at the same time on the tubing string 12. Gravel 22 can be placed about well screens 24 included in the completion equipment in a single trip into the wellbore 14, using a through-tubing multiple zone gravel packing system.

For example, a system and technique which can be used for gravel packing about multiple sets of completion equipment for corresponding multiple zones, is marketed by Halliburton Energy Services, Inc. of Houston, Texas USA as the ENHANCED SINGLE TRIP MULTI-ZONE(TM) system, or ESTMZ(TM). However, other systems and techniques may be used, without departing from the principles of this disclosure.

Packers 26 on the tubing string 12 are used to isolate multiple earth formation zones 28 from each other in the wellbore 14. The packers 26 seal off an annulus 30 formed radially between the tubing string 12 and the wellbore 14. The zones 28 may be different sections of a same earth formation, but this is not necessary in keeping with the scope of this disclosure.

Also included in each set 20 of completion equipment is a flow control device 32 and a hydraulic control device 34 which controls hydraulic actuation of the flow control device. A suitable flow control device, which can variably restrict flow into or out of the tubing string 12, is the infinitely variable interval control valve IV-ICV(TM) marketed by Halliburton Energy Services, Inc. A suitable hydraulic control device for controlling hydraulic actuation of the IV-ICV(TM) is the surface controlled reservoir analysis and management system, or SCRAMS(TM), which is also marketed by Halliburton Energy Services.

In each completion equipment set 20, a pressure sensor 36 is included for sensing pressure internal and/or external to the tubing string 12. The pressure sensor 36 could be provided as part of the hydraulic control device 34 (such as, part of the SCRAMS(TM) device), or a separate pressure sensor may be used. If a separate pressure sensor 36 is

used, a suitable sensor is the ROC(TM) pressure sensor marketed by Halliburton Energy Services, Inc.

Other types of sensors may be used in addition to, or instead of, the pressure sensor 36. For example, the sensor 36 could also, or alternatively, include a flow rate sensor, a water cut or fluid composition sensor, or any other type of sensors.

The packers 26 are preferably set by applying internal pressure. The packers 26 are set after the tubing string 12 has been landed (for example, in a wellhead at or near the earth's surface). Preferably, no disconnect subs or expansion joints are required for spacing out the tubing string 12 relative to the wellhead prior to setting the packers 26, although such disconnect subs or expansion joints may be used, if desired.

A gravel packing work string and service tool (not shown) used to direct flow of a fracturing and/or gravel packing slurry into the well is installed after the packers 26 are set. After the gravel packing operation is completed, the gravel packing work string and service tool is retrieved. The well can then be produced via the tubing string 12.

Alternatively, or in addition, a production string 38 (such as, a coiled tubing string, etc.) may be lowered into the wellbore 14 and stabbed into the tubing string 12, if desired. The production string 38 in this example includes seals 40 for sealingly engaging a seal bore 42 in an uppermost one of the packers 26.

The production string 38 can include an electric submersible pump 44. In other examples, the pump 44 could be conveyed by cable or wireline, in which case the tubing

string 12 could be used for flowing a fluid 52 to the earth's surface above the pump.

However, use of the pump 44 is not necessary, at least initially. The pump 44 may be installed only after partial depletion of the well.

In the system 10 as depicted in FIG. 1, lines 50 are carried externally on the tubing string 12. Preferably, the lines 50 include one or more electrical, hydraulic and optical lines (e.g., at least one optical waveguide, such as, an optical fiber, optical ribbon, etc.). However, in other examples, all or part of the lines 50 could be positioned internal to the tubing string 12, or in a wall of the tubing string. The scope of this disclosure is not limited to any particular location of the lines 50.

Preferably, the optical waveguide(s) is/are external to the tubing string 12 (for example, between the well screens 24 and the wellbore 14), so that properties of fluid 52 which flows between the zones 28 and the interior of the tubing string 12 can be readily detected by the optical waveguide(s). In other examples, the optical waveguide could be positioned in a wall of the casing 16, external to the casing, in the cement 18, etc.

Preferably, the optical waveguide is capable of sensing temperature and/or pressure of the fluid 52. For example, the optical waveguide may be part of a distributed temperature sensing (DTS) system which detects Rayleigh backscattering in the optical waveguide as an indication of temperature along the waveguide. For pressure sensing, the optical waveguide could be equipped with fiber Bragg gratings and/or Brillouin backscattering in the optical waveguide could be detected as an indication of strain (resulting from pressure) along the optical waveguide. The

optical waveguide could be used for sensing flow rate or water cut of the fluid 52. However, the scope of this disclosure is not limited to any particular technique for sensing any particular property of the fluid 52.

Also included in the tubing string 12 example of FIG. 1 are a safety valve 46 and an isolation valve 48. The safety valve 46 is used to prevent unintended flow of fluid 52 out of the well (e.g., in the event of an emergency, blowout, etc.), and the isolation valve 48 is used to prevent the zones 28 from being exposed to potentially damaging fluids and pressures thereabove at times during the completion process.

The safety valve 46 may be operated using one or more control lines 84 (such as, electrical and/or hydraulic lines), or the safety valve may be operated using one or more of the lines 50. The isolation valve 48 may be operated using one or more of the lines 50.

The fluid 52 is depicted in FIG. 1 as flowing from the zones 28 into the tubing string 12, as in a production operation. However, the principles of this disclosure are also applicable to situations (such as, acidizing, fracturing, other stimulation operations, conformance or other injection operations, etc.), in which the fluid 52 is injected from the tubing string 12 into one or more of the zones 28.

In one method, all of the flow control devices 32 can be closed, to thereby prevent flow of the fluid 52 through all of the screens 24, and then one of the flow control devices can be opened to allow the fluid to flow through a corresponding one of the screens. In this manner, the properties of the fluid 52 which flows between the respective zone 28 and through the respective well screen 24

can be individually detected by the optical waveguide. The pressure sensors 36 can meanwhile detect internal and/or external pressures longitudinally distributed along the tubing string 12, and this will provide an operator with significant information on how and where the fluid 52 flows between the zones 28 and the interior of the tubing string.

This process can be repeated for each of the zones 28 and/or each of the sets 20 of completion equipment, so that the fluid 52 characteristics and flow paths can be accurately modeled along the tubing string 12. Water or gas encroachment, water or steam flood fronts, etc., in individual zones 28 can also be detected using this process.

Referring additionally now to FIGS. 2A-C, an example of one longitudinal section of the tubing string 12 is representatively illustrated. The illustrated section depicts how flow through the well screens 24 can be controlled effectively using the flow control devices 32. The section shown in FIGS. 2A-C may be used in the system 10 and tubing string 12 of FIG. 1, or it may be used in other systems and/or tubing strings.

In the FIGS. 2A-C example, three of the flow control devices 32 are used to variably restrict flow through six of the well screens 24. This demonstrates that any number of flow control devices 32 and any number of well screens 24 may be used to control flow of the fluid 52 between a corresponding one of the zones 28 and the tubing string 12. The scope of this disclosure is not limited to any particular number or combination of the various components of the tubing string 12.

Another flow control device 54 (such as, a mechanically actuated sliding sleeve-type valve, etc.) may be used to selectively permit and prevent substantially unrestricted

flow through the well screens 24. For example, during gravel packing operations, it may be desired to allow unrestricted flow through the well screens 24, for circulation of slurry fluid back to the earth's surface. In fracturing or other stimulation operations, the flow control device 54 can be closed to thereby prevent flow through the screens 24, so that sufficient pressure can be applied external to the screens to force fluid outward into the corresponding zone 28.

An upper one of the hydraulic control devices 34 is used to control operation of an upper one of the flow control devices 32 (FIG. 2A), and to control an intermediate one of the flow control devices (FIG. 2B). A lower one of the hydraulic control devices 34 is used to control actuation of a lower one of the flow control devices 32 (FIG. 2C).

If the SCRAMS(TM) device mentioned above is used for the hydraulic control devices 34, signals transmitted via the electrical lines 50 are used to control application of hydraulic pressure from the hydraulic lines to a selected one of the flow control devices 32. Thus, the flow control devices 32 can be individually actuated using the hydraulic control devices 34.

In FIG. 2A, it may be seen that an inner tubular 60 is secured to an outer tubular 94 (for example, by means of threads, etc.), so that the inner tubular 60 can be used to support a weight of a remainder of the tubing string 12 below.

Referring additionally now to FIG. 3, an example of how the flow control device 32 can be used to control flow of the fluid 52 through the well screen 24 is representatively illustrated. In this view, it may be seen that the fluid 52

enters the well screen 24 and flows into an annular area 56 formed radially between a perforated base pipe 58 of the well screen and an inner tubular 60. The fluid 52 flows through the annular area 56 to the flow control device 32, which is contained within an outer tubular shroud 62.

The flow control device 32 variably restricts the flow of the fluid 52 from the annular area 56 to a flow passage 64 extending longitudinally through the tubing string 12. Such variable restriction may be used to balance production from the multiple zones 28, to prevent water or gas coning, etc. Of course, if the fluid 52 is injected into the zones 28, the variable restriction may be used to control a shape or extent of a water or steam flood front in the various zones, etc.

Referring additionally now to FIG. 4, a manner in which the lines 50 may be routed through the tubing string 12 is representatively illustrated. In this view, the shroud 62 is removed, so that the lines 50 extending from one of the flow control devices 32 (such as, the intermediate flow control device depicted in FIG. 2B) to a well screen 24 below the flow control device may be seen.

The lines 50 extend from a connector 66 on the flow control device 32 to an end connection 68 of the well screen 24, wherein the lines are routed to another connector 70 for extending the lines further down the tubing string 12. The end connection 68 may be provided with flow passages (not shown) to allow the fluid 52 to flow longitudinally through the end connection from the well screen 24 to the flow control device 32 via the annular area 56. Casting the end connection 68 can allow for forming complex flow passage and conduit shapes in the end connection, but other means of fabricating the end connection may be used, if desired.

The lines 50 can extend exterior to, and/or internal to, a filter media (e.g., wire wrap, wire mesh, sintered, pre-packed, etc.) of the well screen 24. In some examples, the lines 50 could be positioned between the base pipe 58 and the filter media, radially inward of the filter media, in the annular area 56, between the tubular 60 and the filter media, etc.

Referring additionally now to FIG. 5, another example of the completion system 10 and tubing string 12 is representatively illustrated. In this example, the set 20 of completion equipment includes only one each of the well screen 24, flow control device 32, hydraulic control device 34 and flow control device 54. However, as mentioned above, any number or combination of components may be used, in keeping with the scope of this disclosure.

One difference in the FIG. 5 example is that the flow control device 54 and at least a portion of the flow control device 32 are positioned within the well screen 24. This can provide a more longitudinally compact configuration, and eliminate use of the shroud 62. Thus, it will be appreciated that the scope of this disclosure is not limited to any particular configuration or arrangement of the components of the tubing string 12.

In addition, it can be seen in FIG. 5 that the hydraulic control device 34 can include the pressure sensor 36, which can be ported to the interior flow passage 64 and/or to the annulus 30 external to the tubing string 12. Multiple pressure sensors 36 may be provided in the hydraulic control device 34 to separately sense pressures internal to, or external to, the tubing string 12.

In some examples, the tubing string 12 can be installed in a single trip into the wellbore 14 with the safety valve

46 (see FIG. 1). The tubing string 12 can be landed in a wellhead above, and then the packers 26 can be set by applying internal pressure to the tubing string. The pump 44 can be installed later, if desired (such as, when production has diminished significantly, etc.). The lines 50 can extend to a surface location, without any "wet" connections (e.g., connections made downhole) in the lines 50.

Referring additionally now to FIG. 6, another example of how the flow control device 32 may be connected to the hydraulic control device 34 is representatively illustrated. In this example, the hydraulic control device 34 includes electronics 72 (such as, one or more processors, memory, batteries, etc.) responsive to signals transmitted from a remote location (for example, a control station at the earth's surface, a sea floor installation, a floating rig, etc.) via the lines 50 to direct hydraulic pressure (via a hydraulic manifold, not shown) to an actuator 74 of the flow control device 32.

The FIG. 6 flow control device 32 includes a sleeve 76 which is displaced by the actuator 74 relative to an opening 78 in an outer housing 80, in order to variably restrict flow through the opening. Preferably, the flow control device 32 also includes a position indicator 82, so that the electronics 72 can verify whether the sleeve 76 is properly positioned to obtain a desired flow restriction. The pressure sensor(s) 36 may be used to verify that a desired pressure differential is achieved across the flow control device 32.

Although the flow control device 32 in the above examples is described as being a remotely hydraulically actuated variable choke, any type of flow control device which provides a variable resistance to flow may be used, in

keeping with the scope of this disclosure. For example, a remotely actuated inflow control device may be used. An inflow control device may be actuated using the hydraulic control device 34 described above, or relatively straightforward hydraulic control lines may be used to actuate an inflow control device.

Alternatively, an autonomous inflow control device (one which varies a resistance to flow without commands or actuation signals transmitted from a remote location), such as those described in US Publication Nos. 2011/0042091, 2011/0297385, 2012/0048563 and others, may be used.

Use of an inflow control device (autonomous or remotely actuated) may be preferable for injection operations, for example, if precise regulation of flow resistance is not required. However, it should be appreciated that the scope of this disclosure is not limited to use of any particular type of flow control device, or use of a particular type of flow control device in a particular type of operation.

Instead of, or in addition to, the pressure sensors 36, separate pressure and/or temperature sensors may be conveyed into the tubing string 12 during the method described above, in which characteristics and flow paths of the fluid 52 flowing between the tubing string and the individual zones 28 are determined. For example, a wireline or coiled tubing conveyed perforated dip tube could be conveyed into the tubing string during or prior to performance of the method.

It may now be fully appreciated that the above disclosure provides significant advancements to the art of constructing and operating well completion systems. In examples described above, enhanced well diagnostics are made possible by use of a selectively variable flow control device 32 integrated with an optical sensor (e.g., an

optical waveguide as part of the lines 50) external to the tubing string 12, and pressure sensors 36 ported to an interior and/or exterior of the tubing string.

A system 10 for use with a subterranean well having multiple earth formation zones 28 is provided to the art by the above disclosure. In one example, the system 10 can include: multiple well screens 24 which filter fluid 52 flowing between a tubing string 12 in the well and respective ones of the multiple zones 28; at least one optical waveguide 50 which senses at least one property of the fluid 52 as it flows between the tubing string 12 and at least one of the zones 28; multiple flow control devices 32 which variably restrict flow of the fluid 52 through respective ones of the multiple well screens 24; and multiple pressure sensors 36 which sense pressure of the fluid 52 which flows through respective ones of the multiple well screens 24.

The multiple well screens 24, the optical waveguide 50, the multiple flow control devices 32, and the multiple pressure sensors 36 can be installed in the well in a single trip into the well.

The system 10 can also include multiple hydraulic control devices 34 which control application of hydraulic actuation pressure to respective ones of the multiple flow control devices 32.

A single one of the hydraulic control devices 34 may control application of hydraulic actuation pressure to multiple ones of the flow control devices 32.

The pressure sensors 36 may sense pressure of the fluid 52 external and/or internal to the tubing string 12. Sensor(s) may be provided for sensing flow rate of the fluid 52 and/or composition of the fluid.

The flow control devices 32 may comprise remotely hydraulically actuated variable chokes. The flow control devices 32 may comprise autonomous variable flow restrictors.

The flow control devices 32, in some examples, receive the fluid 52 from the respective ones of the multiple well screens 24.

The optical waveguide 50 can be positioned external to the well screens 24, and/or internal to the well screens (e.g., between the base pipe 58 and a filter media of the well screens 24, radially inward of the filter media, in the annular area 56, between the tubular 60 and the filter media, etc.). The optical waveguide 50 can be positioned between the well screens 24 and the zones 28.

Also described above is a tubing string 12 for use in a subterranean well. In one example, the tubing string 12 can include at least one well screen 24; at least one first flow control device 54; and at least one second flow control device 32, the second flow control device 32 being remotely operable. The first flow control device 54 selectively prevents and permits substantially unrestricted flow through the well screen 24. The second flow control device 32 variably restricts flow through the well screen 24.

The tubing string 12 can include a hydraulic control device 34 which controls application of hydraulic actuation pressure to the second flow control device 32.

The second flow control device 32 may comprise multiple second flow control devices 32, and the hydraulic control device 34 may control application of hydraulic actuation pressure to the multiple second flow control devices 32.

The tubing string 12 can include at least one optical waveguide 50 which is operative to sense at least one property of a fluid 52 which flows through the well screen 24.

A method of operating a tubing string 12 in a subterranean well is also described above. In one example, the method can comprise: closing all of multiple flow control devices 32 connected in the tubing string 12, the tubing string 12 including multiple well screens 24 which filter fluid 52 flowing between the tubing string 12 and respective ones of multiple earth formation zones 28, at least one optical waveguide 50 which senses at least one property of the fluid 52 as it flows between the tubing string 12 and at least one of the zones 28, the multiple flow control devices 32 which variably restrict flow of the fluid 52 through respective ones of the multiple well screens 24, and multiple pressure sensors 36 which sense pressure of the fluid 52 which flows through respective ones of the multiple well screens 24; at least partially opening a first selected one of the flow control devices 32; and measuring a first change in the property sensed by the optical waveguide 50 and a first change in the pressure of the fluid 52 as a result of the opening of the first selected one of the flow control devices 32.

The method can also include: closing all of the multiple flow control devices 32 after the step of at least partially opening the first selected one of the flow control devices 32; at least partially opening a second selected one of the flow control devices 32; and recording a second change in the property sensed by the optical waveguide 50 and a second change in the pressure of the fluid 52 as a result of the opening of the second selected one of the flow control devices 32.

The method can include installing the multiple well screens 24, the optical waveguide 50, the multiple flow control devices 32, and the multiple pressure sensors 36 in the well in a single trip into the well.

Another method of installing a tubing string 12 in a subterranean well can include conveying the tubing string 12 with a safety valve 46 into the well in a single trip; landing the tubing string 12; and then setting multiple packers 26 in the tubing string 12.

The tubing string 12 can be installed without making any connection in lines 50 extending along the tubing string 12. The setting step can include applying internal pressure to the tubing string 12.

Another method of installing a tubing string 12 in a subterranean well can include conveying the tubing string 12 with a safety valve 46 into the well in a single trip; landing the tubing string 12; and then setting multiple packers 26 in the tubing string 12.

The method can also include installing an electric pump 44 in the tubing string 12 after the setting.

Another method of installing a tubing string 12 in a subterranean well can include conveying the tubing string 12 with a safety valve 46 into the well in a single trip, producing fluid 52 via the tubing string 12, and then installing an electric pump 44 in the tubing string 12.

Although various examples have been described above, with each example having certain features, it should be understood that it is not necessary for a particular feature of one example to be used exclusively with that example. Instead, any of the features described above and/or depicted in the drawings can be combined with any of the examples, in

addition to or in substitution for any of the other features of those examples. One example's features are not mutually exclusive to another example's features. Instead, the scope of this disclosure encompasses any combination of any of the features.

Although each example described above includes a certain combination of features, it should be understood that it is not necessary for all features of an example to be used. Instead, any of the features described above can be used, without any other particular feature or features also being used.

It should be understood that the various embodiments described herein may be utilized in various orientations, such as inclined, inverted, horizontal, vertical, etc., and in various configurations, without departing from the principles of this disclosure. The embodiments are described merely as examples of useful applications of the principles of the disclosure, which is not limited to any specific details of these embodiments.

In the above description of the representative examples, directional terms (such as "above," "below," "upper," "lower," etc.) are used for convenience in referring to the accompanying drawings. However, it should be clearly understood that the scope of this disclosure is not limited to any particular directions described herein.

The terms "including," "includes," "comprising," "comprises," and similar terms are used in a non-limiting sense in this specification. For example, if a system, method, apparatus, device, etc., is described as "including" a certain feature or element, the system, method, apparatus, device, etc., can include that feature or element, and can also include other features or elements. Similarly, the term

"comprises" is considered to mean "comprises, but is not limited to."

Of course, a person skilled in the art would, upon a careful consideration of the above description of representative embodiments of the disclosure, readily appreciate that many modifications, additions, substitutions, deletions, and other changes may be made to the specific embodiments, and such changes are contemplated by the principles of this disclosure. For example, structures disclosed as being separately formed can, in other examples, be integrally formed and *vice versa*. Accordingly, the foregoing detailed description is to be clearly understood as being given by way of illustration and example only, the spirit and scope of the invention being limited solely by the appended claims and their equivalents.

What is claimed is:

1. A tubing string for use in a subterranean well, the tubing string comprising:
 - at least one well screen;
 - at least one first flow control device which selectively prevents and permits substantially unrestricted flow through the well screen;
 - at least one second flow control device, the second flow control device being remotely operable, and wherein the second flow control device variably restricts flow through the same well screen;wherein the first flow control device and at least a portion of the second flow control device are positioned within the well screen; and
 - at least one third flow control device, the third flow control device being remotely operable, and wherein the third flow control device variably restricts flow through the same well screen.
2. The tubing string of claim 1, further comprising a hydraulic control device which controls application of hydraulic actuation pressure to the second flow control device.
3. The tubing string of claim 2, wherein the hydraulic control device controls application of hydraulic actuation pressure to the third flow control device.
4. The tubing string of claim 1, further comprising at least one optical waveguide which is operative to sense at least one property of a fluid which flows through the well screen.
5. The tubing string of claim 4, wherein the optical waveguide is positioned external to the well screen.
6. The tubing string of claim 4, wherein the optical waveguide is positioned between the well screen and an earth formation.
7. The tubing string of claim 4, wherein the optical waveguide is positioned internal to the well screen.

8. The tubing string of claim 1, wherein the second flow control device comprises a hydraulically actuated variable choke.

9. The tubing string of claim 1, further comprising a pressure sensor which senses pressure external to the tubing string.

10. The tubing string of claim 1, further comprising a pressure sensor which senses pressure internal to the tubing string.

11. The tubing string of claim 1, further comprising a sensor which senses at least one of flow rate and fluid composition.

12. A system for use with a subterranean well having multiple earth formation zones, the system comprising:

- multiple well screens which filter fluid flowing between a tubing string in the well and respective ones of the multiple zones;

- at least one optical waveguide which senses at least one property of the fluid as it flows between the tubing string and at least one of the zones;

- multiple flow control devices which variably restrict flow of the fluid through respective ones of the multiple well screens, the multiple flow control devices for each one of the multiple well screens comprising:

- a first flow control device which selectively prevents and permits substantially unrestricted flow through the well screen;

- a second flow control device, the second flow control device being remotely operable, and wherein the second flow control device variably restricts flow through the same well screen;

- wherein the first flow control device and at least a portion of the second flow control device are positioned within the same well screen;

- a third flow control device, the third flow control device being remotely operable, and wherein the third flow control device variably restricts flow through the same well screen; and

- multiple pressure sensors which sense a pressure differential across respective ones of the multiple flow control devices.

13. The system of claim 12, wherein the multiple well screens, the optical waveguide, the multiple flow control devices, and the multiple sensors are installed in the well in a single trip into the well.

14. The system of claim 12, further comprising multiple hydraulic control devices which control application of hydraulic actuation pressure to respective ones of the multiple flow control devices.

15. The system of claim 14, wherein a single one of the hydraulic control devices controls application of hydraulic actuation pressure to multiple ones of the flow control devices.

16. The system of claim 12, wherein the sensors sense pressure of the fluid external to the tubing string.

17. The system of claim 12, wherein the sensors sense pressure of the fluid internal to the tubing string.

18. The system of claim 12, further comprising multiple sensors which sense flow rate of the fluid.

19. The system of claim 12, further comprising multiple sensors which sense composition of the fluid.

20. The system of claim 12, wherein the flow control devices comprise remotely hydraulically actuated variable chokes.

21. The system of claim 12, wherein the flow control devices comprise autonomous variable flow restrictors.

22. The system of claim **12**, wherein the flow control devices receive the fluid from the respective ones of the multiple well screens.

23. The system of claim **12**, wherein the optical waveguide is positioned external to the well screens.

24. The system of claim **12**, wherein the optical waveguide is positioned between the well screens and the zones.

25. The system of claim **12**, wherein the optical waveguide is positioned internal to the well screens.