



Synchronised Radio-Controlled Lanterns Murray River, South Australia



Map showing the area of the channel marking at the Murray Mouth

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Location:	Australia
Date:	June 2009
Owners:	Department for Transport, Energy and Infrastructure, Goolwa, South Australia
Site:	Murray River, South Australia
Product:	SL70-RC
Application:	Solar-powered, synchronised Radio-Controlled Lanterns

BENEFITS

- Affordable synchronisation gives mariners clear indication of the outline of the channel
- Lanterns are able to be controlled remotely either via remote control or PC interface
- Customisation of lantern programming is easily achieved
- Assisting vessels with safe passage through the dangerous channel
- Eco-friendly, energy efficient LEDs are used as the light source with a working life up to 100,000 hours leading to reduced maintenance costs

Sealite has the Perfect Solution to Light Up the Murray

The innovation and ingenuity of Sealite produces the perfect solution for the difficult task of marking the dangerous channel at the mouth of the Murray River in South Australia.

The Murray Mouth, where the Murray River meets the Southern Ocean, is a treacherous and winding channel through dangerous shallows and sand dunes. Due to the hazardous nature of this channel, careful marking between the South Australian town of Goolwa and Hindmarsh Island is required to ensure the safe passage of vessels through the waterway.

Sealite's SL70 radio-controlled lanterns (SL70-RC) were the perfect solution enabling the port authority to customise the programming of their lanterns by a menu driven 2.4GHz handheld transceiver or PC interface.

Following are some of the commands that can be set via the handheld controller:

- Activated or deactivated
- Flash character changed to any of 256 IALA recommended codes
- Power/Intensity adjustments up to 8 levels
- Enable lantern group flash synchronisation
- Change colour of the lantern (eg. to designate the closure of part of the channel)

The channel entrance cardinal marks are set up in Light Group 1, with the remaining lights set up in Light Group 2. The handheld radio-controller is then able to send specific commands to each individual group and, in this case, programming the Group 1 entrance lights to flash in synchronisation to ensure clear identification, with the Group 2 channel lights set to flash in flare path mode.

The use of the radio controller and radio lights is the most cost effective way to achieve compound synchronisation.