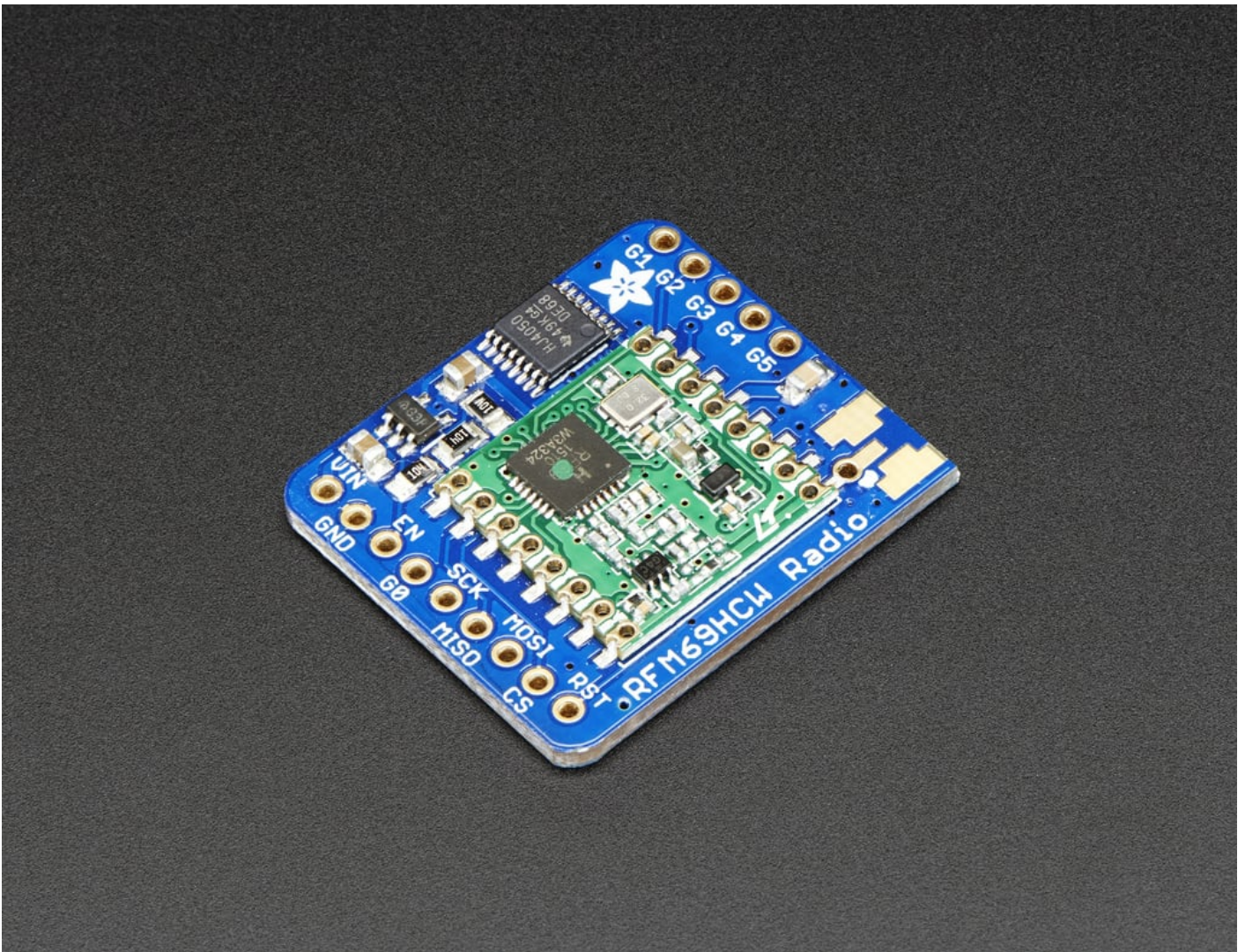


Radio Communication: How to use RFM69HCW Radio Data Module

What is RFM69HCW Radio Data Module?

The RFM69HCW is a high-performance, low-power radio transceiver module designed for long-range wireless communication using sub-GHz frequencies. Unlike simple UART-based modules like the APC220, the RFM69HCW offers SPI communication, encryption, and packet-based transmission, making it highly suitable for more complex and secure wireless sensor networks.



In this tutorial, we will be using two Arduino UNO, one for sending and one for receiving. RFM69HCW comes with different versions, we are using the **433 MHz** version in this tutorial.

Differences from APC220

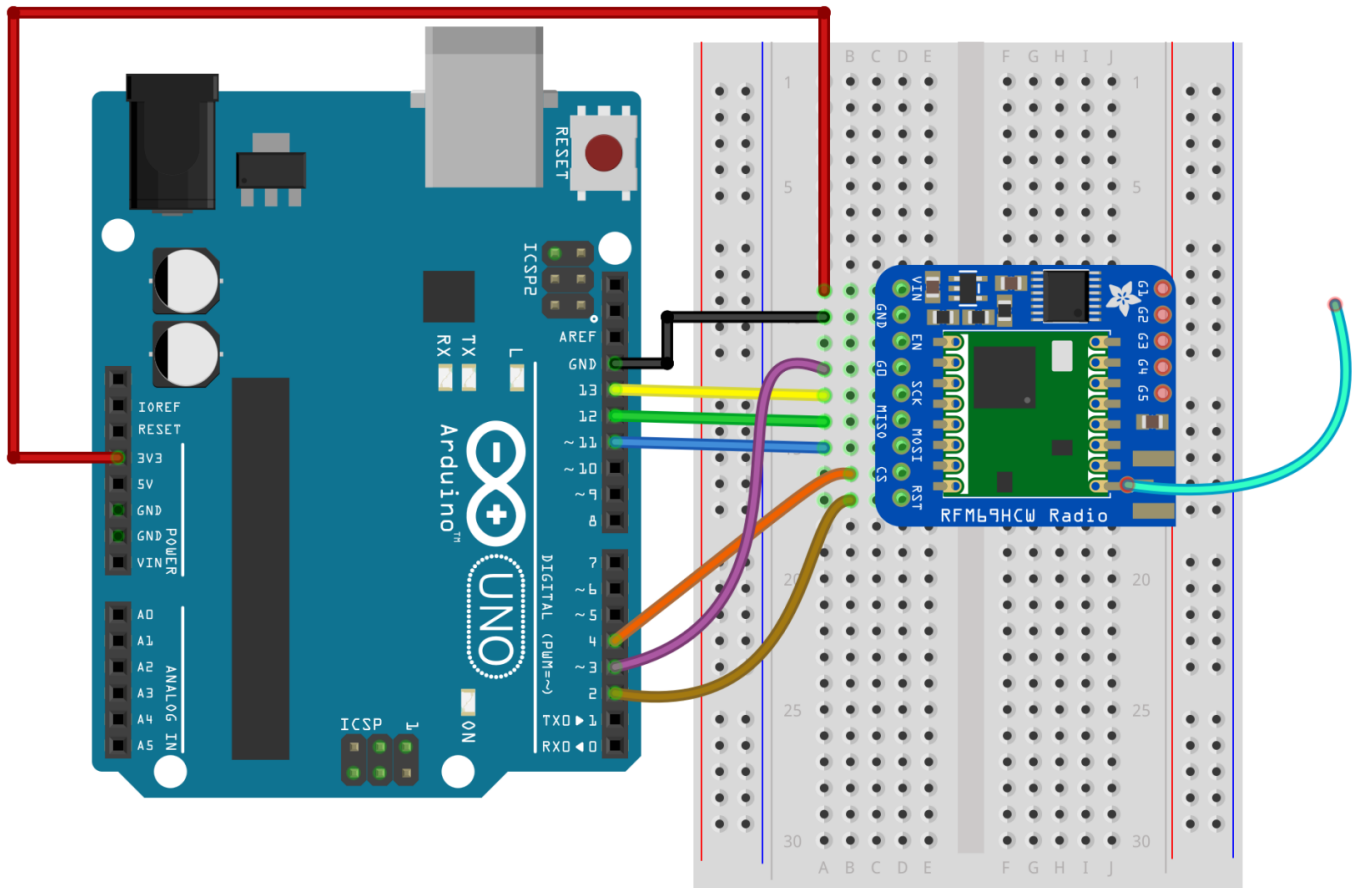
Feature	APC220	RFM69HCW
Communication Interface	UART (Serial)	SPI
Operating Frequency	433 MHz	433 / 868 / 915 MHz (depending on model)
Modulation Type	GFSK	FSK, GFSK, OOK
Communication Range	~1000 m (line of sight)	500 m – 1500+ m (configurable)
Data Rate	1200 – 19200 bps	Up to 300 kbps
Encryption	❑ Not supported	❑ 128-bit AES encryption
Power Supply	3.3V – 5V	1.8V – 3.6V
Topology	Point-to-point	Point-to-point or mesh
Library Required	No (uses standard Serial)	Yes (RadioHead, RFM69, etc.)
Use Case Simplicity	Beginner-friendly	Requires more setup/code

Wiring (same wiring for both)

3.3V Only

RFM69HCW runs on 3.3V — powering it from 5V can permanently damage it.

- GND to GND
- VIN to 3.3V
- SCK to D13
- MISO to D12
- MOSI to D11
- CS to D4
- RST to D2
- G0 (IRQ) to D3



Library

Download the **RadioHead library** [here](#). We have a tutorial on [how to install a library](#) [here](#).

Getting started

Sending

```
#include <SPI.h>
#include <RH_RF69.h>

/***** Radio Setup *****/

// Change to 434.0 or other frequency, must match RX's freq!
#define RF69_FREQ 434.0
#define RFM69_CS 4
#define RFM69_INT 3
#define RFM69_RST 2
#define LED 13
```

```

// Singleton instance of the radio driver
RH_RF69 rf69(RFM69_CS, RFM69_INT);

int16_t packetnum = 0; // packet counter, we increment per xmission

void setup() {
  Serial.begin(115200);
  //while (!Serial) delay(1); // Wait for Serial Console (comment out line if no computer)

  pinMode(LED, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(RFM69_RST, OUTPUT);
  digitalWrite(RFM69_RST, LOW);

  Serial.println("RFM69 TX Test!");
  Serial.println();

  // manual reset
  digitalWrite(RFM69_RST, HIGH);
  delay(10);
  digitalWrite(RFM69_RST, LOW);
  delay(10);

  if (!rf69.init()) {
    Serial.println("RFM69 radio init failed");
    while (1);
  }
  Serial.println("RFM69 radio init OK!");
  // Defaults after init are 434.0MHz, modulation GFSK_Rb250Fd250, +13dbM (for low power module)
  // No encryption
  if (!rf69.setFrequency(RF69_FREQ)) {
    Serial.println("setFrequency failed");
  }

  // If you are using a high power RF69 eg RFM69HW, you *must* set a Tx power with the
  // ishighpowermodule flag set like this:
  rf69.setTxPower(20, true); // range from 14-20 for power, 2nd arg must be true for 69HCW

  // The encryption key has to be the same as the one in the server

```

```

uint8_t key[] = { 0x01, 0x02, 0x03, 0x04, 0x05, 0x06, 0x07, 0x08,
                  0x01, 0x02, 0x03, 0x04, 0x05, 0x06, 0x07, 0x08};
rf69.setEncryptionKey(key);

Serial.print("RFM69 radio @"); Serial.print((int)RF69_FREQ); Serial.println(" MHz");
}

void loop() {
  delay(1000); // Wait 1 second between transmits, could also 'sleep' here!

  char radiopacket[20] = "Hello World #";
  itoa(packetnum++, radiopacket+13, 10);
  Serial.print("Sending "); Serial.println(radiopacket);

  // Send a message!
  rf69.send((uint8_t *)radiopacket, strlen(radiopacket));
  rf69.waitPacketSent();

  // Now wait for a reply
  uint8_t buf[RH_RF69_MAX_MESSAGE_LEN];
  uint8_t len = sizeof(buf);

  if (rf69.waitAvailableTimeout(500)) {
    // Should be a reply message for us now
    if (rf69.recv(buf, &len)) {
      Serial.print("Got a reply: ");
      Serial.println((char*)buf);
      Blink(LED, 50, 3); // blink LED 3 times, 50ms between blinks
    } else {
      Serial.println("Receive failed");
    }
  } else {
    Serial.println("No reply, is another RFM69 listening?");
  }
}

void Blink(byte pin, byte delay_ms, byte loops) {
  while (loops--) {
    digitalWrite(pin, HIGH);
    delay(delay_ms);
  }
}

```

```
digitalWrite(pin, LOW);  
delay(delay_ms);  
}  
}
```

Receiving

```
#include <SPI.h>  
#include <RH_RF69.h>  
  
/***** Radio Setup *****/  
  
#define RF69_FREQ 434.0  
#define RFM69_CS  4  
#define RFM69_INT  3  
#define RFM69_RST  2  
#define LED       13  
  
// Singleton instance of the radio driver  
RH_RF69 rf69(RFM69_CS, RFM69_INT);  
  
void setup() {  
  Serial.begin(115200);  
  //while (!Serial) delay(1); // Wait for Serial Console (comment out line if no computer)  
  
  pinMode(LED, OUTPUT);  
  pinMode(RFM69_RST, OUTPUT);  
  digitalWrite(RFM69_RST, LOW);  
  
  Serial.println("RFM69 RX Test!");  
  Serial.println();  
  
  // manual reset  
  digitalWrite(RFM69_RST, HIGH);  
  delay(10);  
  digitalWrite(RFM69_RST, LOW);  
  delay(10);  
  
  if (!rf69.init()) {  
    Serial.println("RFM69 radio init failed");  
  }
```

```

while (1);
}
Serial.println("RFM69 radio init OK!");

// Defaults after init are 434.0MHz, modulation GFSK_Rb250Fd250, +13dbM (for low power module)
// No encryption
if (!rf69.setFrequency(RF69_FREQ)) {
    Serial.println("setFrequency failed");
}

// If you are using a high power RF69 eg RFM69HW, you *must* set a Tx power with the
// ishighpowermodule flag set like this:
rf69.setTxPower(20, true); // range from 14-20 for power, 2nd arg must be true for 69HCW

// The encryption key has to be the same as the one in the server
uint8_t key[] = { 0x01, 0x02, 0x03, 0x04, 0x05, 0x06, 0x07, 0x08,
                  0x01, 0x02, 0x03, 0x04, 0x05, 0x06, 0x07, 0x08};
rf69.setEncryptionKey(key);

Serial.print("RFM69 radio @"); Serial.print((int)RF69_FREQ); Serial.println(" MHz");
}

void loop() {
    if (rf69.available()) {
        // Should be a message for us now
        uint8_t buf[RH_RF69_MAX_MESSAGE_LEN];
        uint8_t len = sizeof(buf);
        if (rf69.recv(buf, &len)) {
            if (!len) return;
            buf[len] = 0;
            Serial.print("Received [");
            Serial.print(len);
            Serial.print("]: ");
            Serial.println((char*)buf);
            Serial.print("RSSI: ");
            Serial.println(rf69.lastRssi(), DEC);

            if (strstr((char *)buf, "Hello World")) {
                // Send a reply!
                uint8_t data[] = "And hello back to you";

```

```

rf69.send(data, sizeof(data));
rf69.waitPacketSent();
Serial.println("Sent a reply");
Blink(LED, 40, 3); // blink LED 3 times, 40ms between blinks
}
} else {
  Serial.println("Receive failed");
}
}
}

void Blink(byte pin, byte delay_ms, byte loops) {
  while (loops--) {
    digitalWrite(pin, HIGH);
    delay(delay_ms);
    digitalWrite(pin, LOW);
    delay(delay_ms);
  }
}

```

Testing

Open Serial Monitor on the Sender Arduino, and you should see something like this.

