

4. Using the RRAM controller, enable unbuffered RRAM write using register [RRAMC.CONFIG](#). For more details on RRAMC, see [RRAMC — Resistive random access memory controller](#) on page 47.
5. Trigger the [PROVISION](#) task. KMU writes data to SICR.

If copying of data was successful, KMU generates the [PROVISIONED](#) event, otherwise KMU generates the [ERROR](#) event.

6. Disable the RRAM write operation. For details, see [RRAMC — Resistive random access memory controller](#) on page 47.

If a power failure occurs during provisioning, KMU will not write key slot data to RRAM and the key slot is not provisioned.

For more details on how to detect power failures, see [Power-fail comparator](#) on page 69.

The following lists the SRC data used for provisioning.

Field	Byte offset	Size [bytes]	Description
METADATA	24	4	32 bits of any cleartext metadata that belongs with the key slot. This metadata can later be read using the READMETADATA task (for details, see Read metadata on page 169).
DEST	20	4	32-bit destination address. Note that DEST cannot point to SICR. DEST must be on a 128-bit boundary.
RPOLICY	16	4	<p>Revocation policy (same definition as the key slot RPOLICY field). Only two LSB's of the field are used, unused bits shall be set to zero.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • '11' REVOKED: When TASKS_REVOKE is triggered, key slot ends up in the Revoked state "forever" (until Erase all). • '01' ROTATING: Key Slot can be reused, and when TASKS_REVOKE is triggered, the key slot ends up in the Erased state and can be reused. • '10' LOCKED: Key Slot can not be revoked (until Erase all). When TASKS_REVOKE is triggered, EVENTS_ERROR is generated. • '00' RESERVED: Reserved for future use. <p>The revocation policy affects how the key slot transitions through its states, see Key slot states on page 166.</p>
VALUE[3:0]	0	16	Asset contents/value. This value can later be used by the PUSH task (for details, see Push on page 168).

Table 32: SRC data

7.8.3.2.2 Push

Retrieving an asset from SICR is called a push. During a push, KMU copies data from SICR to the destination address that was determined during provisioning.

A key slot can be pushed only when it is in the PROVISIONED state and if it is not push-blocked. For more details on push-block, see [Push block](#) on page 169.

To push a key slot, perform the following steps:

1. Configure the key slot ID in the [KEYSLOT](#) register.
2. Trigger the [PUSH](#) task.