CLAIMS

1. A method of wireless communication performed by a user equipment (UE), comprising:

receiving, from a base station (BS), information indicating scheduling information related to one or more variable delays for an uplink transmission, wherein the scheduling information identifies a scheduling delay of the one or more variable delays; and wherein the scheduling delay is based at least in part on a common scheduling delay and a dynamic scheduling delay,

wherein the dynamic scheduling delay corresponds to:

a delay between a physical downlink shared channel (PDSCH) and an acknowledgment/negative acknowledgment (ACK/NACK) uplink transmission, or

a delay between an uplink grant and a physical uplink shared channel (PUSCH) transmission; and

communicating with the BS in accordance with the scheduling information.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the common scheduling delay is signaled per cell or per beam.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the common scheduling delay applies to all uplink transmissions of a channel type, and wherein the dynamic scheduling delay is specific to a transmission of the channel type.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the common scheduling delay is signaled on a per-UE basis.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein the common scheduling delay is broadcasted.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein the scheduling information identifies one or more dynamic scheduling delays that are to be used to determine a delay, of the one or more variable delays, from a reference uplink slot or a system frame number associated with the UE.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein the scheduling delay is based at least in part on a round-trip delay of a beam center of a beam connected to the BS.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein the scheduling delay is based at least in part on a difference between a round-trip delay of a serving beam of a UE and a maximum round-trip delay of a set of beams connected to the BS.

9. The method of claim 1, wherein the scheduling delay is based at least in part on a maximum round-trip delay of round-trip delays for a set of beams connected to the BS.

10. The method of claim 1, wherein the scheduling delay is based at least in part on an offset between downlink slots associated with the BS and uplink slots associated with the UE.

11. A user equipment (UE) for wireless communication, comprising:

a memory; and

one or more processors coupled to the memory, the one or more processors configured to:

receive, from a base station (BS), information indicating scheduling information related to one or more variable delays for an uplink transmission, wherein the scheduling information identifies a scheduling delay of the one or more variable delays; and wherein the scheduling delay is based at least in part on a common scheduling delay and a dynamic scheduling delay,

wherein the dynamic scheduling delay corresponds to:

a delay between a physical downlink shared channel (PDSCH) and an acknowledgment/negative acknowledgment (ACK/NACK) uplink transmission, or

a delay between an uplink grant and a physical uplink shared channel (PUSCH) transmission; and

communicate with the BS in accordance with the scheduling information.

12. The UE of claim 11, wherein the common scheduling delay is signaled on a per-UE basis.

13. The UE of claim 11, wherein the common scheduling delay is signaled per cell or per beam.

14. The method of claim 11, wherein the scheduling delay applies to all uplink transmissions of a channel type, and wherein the dynamic scheduling delay is specific to a transmission of the channel type.