CLAIMS

1. A method of wireless communication performed by a user equipment (UE), comprising: receiving a transmit power control (TPC) command in a grant associated with transmitting an uplink communication, wherein a scheduling delay between the grant and the uplink communication is a flexible scheduling delay; sampling a TPC state in association with determining a transmit power for transmitting the uplink communication, wherein a timing of the sampling of the TPC state is determined relative to the grant and determined as a function of a downlink control information (DCI) parameter; and determining the transmit power based at least in part on the TPC state and the TPC command.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein, when the timing of the sampling of the TPC state coincides with timing of at least one TPC command that is to be accumulated into the TPC state, the TPC state is sampled after the at least one TPC command is accumulated into the TPC state.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein, when the timing of the sampling of the TPC state coincides with timing of at least one TPC command that is to be accumulated into the TPC state, the TPC state is sampled before the at least one TPC command is accumulated into the TPC state.

4. The method of claim 3, wherein, when the at least one TPC command is the TPC command, the TPC command is added to a result of sampling the TPC state.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein the timing of the sampling of the TPC state determined based at least in part on at least one of: the scheduling delay between the grant and the uplink communication, a grant type associated with the grant, or a capability of the UE.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein the timing of the sampling of the TPC state is dynamically determined.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein the uplink communication is one of: a physical uplink shared channel (PUSCH) communication, a physical uplink control channel (PUCCH) communication, a sounding reference signal (SRS), or a physical random access channel (PRACH) sequence.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein the TPC command is accumulated into the TPC state.

9. The method of claim 8, wherein timing associated with accumulating the TPC command into the TPC state is relative to the grant.

10. The method of claim 8, wherein timing associated with accumulating the TPC command into the TPC state is relative to a resource associated with transmitting the uplink communication.

11. The method of claim 8, wherein the TPC command is accumulated into the TPC state before the TPC state is sampled.

12. The method of claim 8, wherein the TPC state is sampled before the TPC command is accumulated.

13. The method of claim 8, wherein the TPC command is accumulated into the TPC state concurrently with the TPC state being sampled.

14. The method of claim 8, wherein timing of the TPC command being accumulated into the TPC state is based at least in part on at least one of: the scheduling delay between the grant and the uplink communication, a grant type associated with the grant, or a capability of the UE.

15. The method of claim 8, wherein timing of the TPC command being accumulated into the TPC state is semistatically configured.

16. The method of claim 8, wherein timing of the TPC command being accumulated into the TPC state is dynamically determined.

17. The method of claim 8, wherein information associated with timing of the TPC command being accumulated into the TPC state is at least one of: signaled in downlink control information (DCI), a preconfigured constant, or a function of a DCI parameter.

18. The method of claim 1, wherein the flexible scheduling delay is identified by a k2 parameter in a New Radio or 5G radio technology that indicates an amount of time between the grant received in a physical downlink control channel (PDCCH) and the uplink communication scheduled by the grant in a physical uplink shared channel (PUSCH).

19. The method of claim 1, wherein the flexible scheduling delay is identified by a k1 parameter in a New Radio or 5G radio technology that indicates an amount of time between the grant associated with a physical downlink shared channel (PDSCH) and an acknowledgment or negative acknowledgment feedback associated with a PDSCH communication.

20. The method of claim 1, wherein the timing of the sampling of the TPC state is determined based at least in part on: the scheduling delay between the grant and the uplink communication, a grant type associated with the grant, and a capability of the UE.

21. A user equipment (UE) for wireless communication, comprising: a memory; one or more processors operatively coupled to the memory; and instructions stored in the memory and operable, when executed by the one or more processors to cause the UE to: receive a transmit power control (TPC) command in a grant associated with transmitting an uplink communication, wherein a scheduling delay between the grant and the uplink communication is a flexible scheduling delay; sample a TPC state in association with determining a transmit power for transmitting the uplink communication, wherein a timing of sampling of the TPC state is determined relative to the grant and determined as a function of a downlink control information (DCI) parameter; and determine the transmit power based at least in part on the TPC state and the TPC command.

22. The UE of claim 21, wherein, when the timing of the sampling of the TPC state coincides with timing of at least one TPC command that is to be accumulated into the TPC state, the TPC state is sampled after the at least one TPC command is accumulated into the TPC state.

23. The UE of claim 21, wherein, when the timing of the sampling of the TPC state coincides with timing of at least one TPC command that is to be accumulated into the TPC state, the TPC state is sampled before the at least one TPC command is accumulated into the TPC state.

24. The UE of claim 21, wherein the timing of the sampling of the TPC state is determined based at least in part on at least one of: the scheduling delay between the grant and the uplink communication, a grant type associated with the grant, or a capability of the UE.

25. The UE of claim 21, wherein the TPC command is accumulated into the TPC state, wherein timing associated with accumulating the TPC command into the TPC state is relative to the grant or is relative to a resource associated with transmitting the uplink communication.

26. The UE of claim 25, wherein timing of the TPC command being accumulated into the TPC state is based at least in part on at least one of: the scheduling delay between the grant and the uplink communication, a grant type associated with the grant, or a capability of the UE.

27. The UE of claim 21, wherein the timing of the sampling of the TPC state is dynamically determined.

28. The UE of claim 21, wherein the uplink communication is one of: a physical uplink shared channel (PUSCH) communication, a physical uplink control channel (PUCCH) communication, a sounding reference signal (SRS), or a physical random access channel (PRACH) sequence.

29. The UE of claim 21, wherein the TPC command is accumulated into the TPC state.

30. The UE of claim 29, wherein the TPC command is accumulated into the TPC state before the TPC state is sampled.

31. The UE of claim 29, wherein the TPC state is sampled before the TPC command is accumulated.

32. The UE of claim 29, wherein the TPC command is accumulated into the TPC state concurrently with the TPC state being sampled.

33. The UE of claim 29, wherein timing of the TPC command being accumulated into the TPC state is based at least in part on at least one of: the scheduling delay between the grant

and the uplink communication, a grant type associated with the grant, or a capability of the UE.

34. The UE of claim 21, wherein the flexible scheduling delay is identified by a k2 parameter in a New Radio or 5G radio technology that indicates an amount of time between the grant received in a physical downlink control channel (PDCCH) and the uplink communication scheduled by the grant in a physical uplink shared channel (PUSCH).

35. The UE of claim 21, wherein the flexible scheduling delay is identified by a k1 parameter in a New Radio or 5G radio technology that indicates an amount of time between the grant associated with a physical downlink shared channel (PDSCH) and an acknowledgment or negative acknowledgment feedback associated with a PDSCH communication.

36. The UE of claim 21, wherein the timing of the sampling of the TPC state is determined based at least in part on: the scheduling delay between the grant and the uplink communication, a grant type associated with the grant, and a capability of the UE.

37. A non-transitory computer-readable medium storing one or more instructions for wireless communication that, when executed by one or more processors of a user equipment (UE), cause the UE to: receive a transmit power control (TPC) command in a grant associated with transmitting an uplink communication, wherein a scheduling delay between the grant and the uplink communication is a flexible scheduling delay; sample a TPC state in association with determining a transmit power for transmitting the uplink communication, wherein a timing of sampling of the TPC state is determined relative to the grant and determined as a function of a downlink control information (DCI) parameter; and determine the transmit power based at least in part on the TPC state and the TPC command.

38. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 37, wherein the timing of the sampling of the TPC state is determined based at least in part on at least one of: the scheduling delay between the grant and the uplink communication, a grant type associated with the grant, or a capability of the UE.

39. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 37, wherein the timing of the sampling of the TPC state is dynamically determined.

40. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 37, wherein the uplink communication is one of: a physical uplink shared channel (PUSCH) communication, a physical uplink control channel (PUCCH) communication, a sounding reference signal (SRS), or a physical random access channel (PRACH) sequence.

41. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 37, wherein the TPC command is accumulated into the TPC state.

42. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 41, wherein the TPC command is accumulated into the TPC state before the TPC state is sampled.

43. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 37, wherein the flexible scheduling delay is identified by a k2 parameter in a New Radio or 5G radio technology that indicates an amount of time between the grant received in a physical downlink control channel (PDCCH) and the uplink communication scheduled by the grant in a physical uplink shared channel (PUSCH).

44. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 37, wherein the flexible scheduling delay is identified by a k1 parameter in a New Radio or 5G radio technology that indicates an amount of time between the grant associated with a physical downlink shared channel (PDSCH) and an acknowledgment or negative acknowledgment feedback associated with a PDSCH communication.

45. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 37, wherein the flexible scheduling delay is an amount of time between the grant and the uplink communication, associated with the grant, that varies dynamically with each grant and uplink communication.

46. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 37, wherein the timing of the sampling of the TPC state is determined based at least in part on: the scheduling delay between the grant and the uplink communication, a grant type associated with the grant, and a capability of the UE.

47. An apparatus for wireless communication, comprising: means for receiving a transmit power control (TPC) command in a grant associated with transmitting an uplink communication, wherein a scheduling delay between the grant and the uplink communication

is a flexible scheduling delay; means for sampling a TPC state in association with determining a transmit power for transmitting the uplink communication, wherein a timing of sampling of the TPC state is determined relative to the grant and determined as a function of a downlink control information (DCI) parameter; and means for determining the transmit power based at least in part on the TPC state and the TPC command.

48. The apparatus of claim 47, wherein the flexible scheduling delay is identified by a k2 parameter in a New Radio or 5G radio technology that indicates an amount of time between the grant received in a physical downlink control channel (PDCCH) and the uplink communication scheduled by the grant in a physical uplink shared channel (PUSCH).

49. The apparatus of claim 47, wherein the flexible scheduling delay is identified by a k1 parameter in a New Radio or 5G radio technology that indicates an amount of time between the grant associated with a physical downlink shared channel (PDSCH) and an acknowledgment or negative acknowledgment feedback associated with a PDSCH communication.

50. The apparatus of claim 47, wherein the timing of the sampling of the TPC state is determined based at least in part on at least one of: the scheduling delay between the grant and the uplink communication, a grant type associated with the grant, or a capability of the apparatus.

51. The apparatus of claim 47, wherein the timing of the sampling of the TPC state is dynamically determined.

52. The apparatus of claim 47, wherein the uplink communication is one of: a physical uplink shared channel (PUSCH) communication, a physical uplink control channel (PUCCH) communication, a sounding reference signal (SRS), or a physical random access channel (PRACH) sequence.

53. The apparatus of claim 47, wherein the TPC command is accumulated into the TPC state.

54. The apparatus of claim 53, wherein the TPC command is accumulated into the TPC state before the TPC state is sampled.

55. The apparatus of claim 47, wherein the flexible scheduling delay is an amount of time between the grant and the uplink communication, associated with the grant, that varies dynamically with each grant and uplink communication.

56. The apparatus of claim 47, wherein the timing of the sampling of the TPC state is determined based at least in part on: the scheduling delay between the grant and the uplink communication, a grant type associated with the grant, and a capability of the UE.