CLAIMS

1. A method of wireless communication comprising: entering a sleep mode of a discontinuous reception (DRX) configuration; identifying that a scheduling request is to be transmitted to a base station; identifying a time period associated with a random access channel (RACH); and transmitting the scheduling request to the base station during the time period associated with the RACH.

2. The method of claim 1, further comprising: entering an active mode of the DRX configuration, wherein the scheduling request is transmitted during the active mode.

3. The method of claim 1, further comprising: receiving a directional synchronization subframe from the base station, wherein a resource associated with the scheduling request is identified based at least in part on the received directional synchronization subframe.

4. The method of claim 3, wherein the resource associated with the scheduling request comprises a symbol index, a set of subcarriers, or a combination thereof.

5. The method of claim 3, further comprising: identifying the directional synchronization subframe from a set of directional subframes transmitted by the base station based at least in part on a signal strength of the directional synchronization subframe.

6. The method of claim 1, further comprising: receiving a directional synchronization subframe from the base station, wherein a resource associated with the RACH is identified based at least in part on the received directional synchronization subframe.

7. The method of claim 1, further comprising: selecting at least one of a random cyclic shift, a random set of subcarriers, or a random sequence, wherein the scheduling request is transmitted using the random cyclic shift, the random set of subcarriers, the random sequence, or combinations thereof.

8. The method of claim 1, further comprising: receiving an indication of at least one of a cyclic shift, a set of subcarriers, or a sequence index from the base station, wherein the scheduling request is transmitted using the cyclic shift, the set of subcarriers, the sequence index, or combinations thereof.

9. The method of claim 1, further comprising: identifying a frequency region associated with the RACH, wherein the scheduling request is transmitted using resources located within the frequency region associated with the RACH.

10. The method of claim 9, further comprising: determining that a length of a sleep period of the DRX configuration is greater than a threshold, wherein the scheduling request is transmitted using the resources located within the frequency region associated with the

RACH based at least in part on the determination that the length of the sleep period is greater than the threshold.

11. The method of claim 1, further comprising: identifying a frequency region associated with the RACH and a frequency region associated with scheduling requests that does not overlap with the frequency region associated with the RACH, wherein the scheduling request is transmitted using resources located within the frequency region associated with scheduling requests based at least in part on a sleep period of the DRX configuration.

12. The method of claim 11, further comprising: determining that a length of the sleep period is less than a threshold, wherein the scheduling request is transmitted using the resources located within the frequency region associated with scheduling requests based at least in part on the determination that the length of the sleep period is less than the threshold.

13. A method of wireless communication comprising: configuring a user equipment (UE) with a discontinuous reception (DRX) configuration; identifying a time period associated with a random access channel (RACH) following a sleep period of the DRX configuration; and receiving a scheduling request from the UE during the time period associated with the RACH.

14. The method of claim 13, further comprising: transmitting a directional synchronization subframe to the UE, wherein a resource associated with the scheduling request is associated with the received directional synchronization subframe.

15. The method of claim 13, further comprising: transmitting an indication of at least one of a cyclic shift, a set of subcarriers, or a sequence index to the UE, wherein the scheduling request is received using the cyclic shift, the set of subcarriers, the sequence index, or combinations thereof.

16. The method of claim 13, further comprising: identifying a frequency region associated with the RACH, wherein the scheduling request is received using resources located within the frequency region associated with the RACH.

17. The method of claim 13, further comprising: identifying a frequency region associated with the RACH and a frequency region associated with scheduling requests that does not overlap with the frequency region associated with the RACH, wherein the scheduling request is transmitted using resources located within the frequency region associated with scheduling requests based at least in part on the sleep period of the DRX configuration.

18. An apparatus for wireless communication comprising: means for entering a sleep mode of a discontinuous reception (DRX) configuration; means for identifying that a scheduling request is to be transmitted to a base station; means for identifying a time period associated with a random access channel (RACH); and means for transmitting the scheduling request to the base station during the time period associated with the RACH.

19. The apparatus of claim 18, further comprising: means for entering an active mode of the DRX configuration, wherein the scheduling request is transmitted during the active mode.

20. The apparatus of claim 18, further comprising: means for receiving a directional synchronization subframe from the base station, wherein a resource associated with the scheduling request is identified based at least in part on the received directional synchronization subframe.

21. The apparatus of claim 20, wherein the resource associated with the scheduling request comprises a symbol index, a set of subcarriers, or a combination thereof.

22. The apparatus of claim 20, further comprising: means for identifying the directional synchronization subframe from a set of directional subframes transmitted by the base station based at least in part on a signal strength of the directional synchronization subframe.

23. The apparatus of claim 18, further comprising: means for receiving a directional synchronization subframe from the base station, wherein a resource associated with the RACH is identified based at least in part on the received directional synchronization subframe.

24. The apparatus of claim 18, further comprising: means for selecting at least one of a random cyclic shift, a random set of subcarriers, or a random sequence, wherein the scheduling request is transmitted using the random cyclic shift, the random set of subcarriers, the random sequence, or combinations thereof.

25. The apparatus of claim 18, further comprising: means for receiving an indication of at least one of a cyclic shift, a set of subcarriers, or a sequence index from the base station, wherein the scheduling request is transmitted using the cyclic shift, the set of subcarriers, the sequence index, or combinations thereof.

26. The apparatus of claim 18, further comprising: means for identifying a frequency region associated with the RACH, wherein the scheduling request is transmitted using resources located within the frequency region associated with the RACH.

27. The apparatus of claim 26, further comprising: means for determining that a length of a sleep period of the DRX configuration is greater than a threshold, wherein the scheduling request is transmitted using the resources located within the frequency region associated with the RACH based at least in part on the determination that the length of the sleep period is greater than the threshold.

28. The apparatus of claim 18, further comprising: means for identifying a frequency region associated with the RACH and a frequency region associated with scheduling requests that does not overlap with the frequency region associated with the RACH, wherein the

scheduling request is transmitted using resources located within the frequency region associated with scheduling requests based at least in part on a sleep period of the DRX configuration.

29. The apparatus of claim 28, further comprising: means for determining that a length of the sleep period is less than a threshold, wherein the scheduling request is transmitted using the resources located within the frequency region associated with scheduling requests based at least in part on the determination that the length of the sleep period is less than the threshold.

30. An apparatus for wireless communication comprising: means for configuring a user equipment (UE) with a discontinuous reception (DRX) configuration; means for identifying a time period associated with a random access channel (RACH) following a sleep period of the DRX configuration; and means for receiving a scheduling request from the UE during the time period associated with the RACH.

31. The apparatus of claim 30, further comprising: means for transmitting a directional synchronization subframe to the UE, wherein a resource associated with the scheduling request is associated with the received directional synchronization subframe.

32. The apparatus of claim 30, further comprising: means for transmitting an indication of at least one of a cyclic shift, a set of subcarriers, or a sequence index to the UE, wherein the scheduling request is received using the cyclic shift, the set of subcarriers, the sequence index, or combinations thereof.

33. The apparatus of claim 30, further comprising: means for identifying a frequency region associated with the RACH, wherein the scheduling request is received using resources located within the frequency region associated with the RACH.

34. The apparatus of claim 30, further comprising: means for identifying a frequency region associated with the RACH and a frequency region associated with scheduling requests that does not overlap with the frequency region associated with the RACH, wherein the scheduling request is transmitted using resources located within the frequency region associated with scheduling requests based at least in part on the sleep period of the DRX configuration.

35. An apparatus for wireless communication, comprising: a processor; memory in electronic communication with the processor; and instructions stored in the memory and operable, when executed by the processor, to cause the apparatus to: enter a sleep mode of a discontinuous reception (DRX) configuration; identify that a scheduling request is to be transmitted to a base station; identify a time period associated with a random access channel (RACH); and transmit the scheduling request to the base station during the time period associated with the RACH.

36. The apparatus of claim 35, wherein the instructions are operable to cause the apparatus to:

enter an active mode of the DRX configuration, wherein the scheduling request is transmitted during the active mode.

37. The apparatus of claim 35, wherein the instructions are operable to cause the apparatus to: receive a directional synchronization subframe from the base station, wherein a resource associated with the scheduling request is identified based at least in part on the received directional synchronization subframe.

38. The apparatus of claim 37, wherein the resource associated with the scheduling request comprises a symbol index, a set of subcarriers, or a combination thereof.

39. The apparatus of claim 37, wherein the instructions are operable to cause the apparatus to: identify the directional synchronization subframe from a set of directional subframes transmitted by the base station based at least in part on a signal strength of the directional synchronization subframe.

40. The apparatus of claim 35, wherein the instructions are operable to cause the apparatus to: receive a directional synchronization subframe from the base station, wherein a resource associated with the RACH is identified based at least in part on the received directional synchronization subframe.

41. The apparatus of claim 35, wherein the instructions are operable to cause the apparatus to: select at least one of a random cyclic shift, a random set of subcarriers, or a random sequence, wherein the scheduling request is transmitted using the random cyclic shift, the random set of subcarriers, the random sequence, or combinations thereof.

42. The apparatus of claim 35, wherein the instructions are operable to cause the apparatus to: receive an indication of at least one of a cyclic shift, a set of subcarriers, or a sequence index from the base station, wherein the scheduling request is transmitted using the cyclic shift, the set of subcarriers, the sequence index, or combinations thereof.

43. The apparatus of claim 35, wherein the instructions are operable to cause the apparatus to: identify a frequency region associated with the RACH, wherein the scheduling request is transmitted using resources located within the frequency region associated with the RACH.

44. The apparatus of claim 43, wherein the instructions are operable to cause the apparatus to: determine that a length of a sleep period of the DRX configuration is greater than a threshold, wherein the scheduling request is transmitted using the resources located within the frequency region associated with the RACH based at least in part on the determination that the length of the sleep period is greater than the threshold.

45. The apparatus of claim 35, wherein the instructions are operable to cause the apparatus to: identify a frequency region associated with the RACH and a frequency region associated with scheduling request that does not overlap with the frequency region associated with the

RACH, wherein the scheduling request is transmitted using resources located within the frequency region associated with scheduling request based at least in part on a sleep period of the DRX configuration.

46. The apparatus of claim 45, wherein the instructions are operable to cause the apparatus to: determine that a length of the sleep period is less than a threshold, wherein the scheduling request is transmitted using the resources located within the frequency region associated with scheduling requests based at least in part on the determination that the length of the sleep period is less than the threshold.

47. An apparatus for wireless communication, comprising: a processor; memory in electronic communication with the processor; and instructions stored in the memory and operable, when executed by the processor, to cause the apparatus to: configure a user equipment (UE) with a discontinuous reception (DRX) configuration; identify a time period associated with a random access channel (RACH) following a sleep period of the DRX configuration; and receive a scheduling request from the UE during the time period associated with the RACH.

48. The apparatus of claim 47, wherein the instructions are operable to cause the apparatus to: transmit a directional synchronization subframe to the UE, wherein a resource associated with the scheduling request is associated with the received directional synchronization subframe.

49. The apparatus of claim 47, wherein the instructions are operable to cause the apparatus to: transmit an indication of at least one of a cyclic shift, a set of subcarriers, or a sequence index to the UE, wherein the scheduling request is received using the cyclic shift, the set of subcarriers, the sequence index, or combinations thereof.

50. The apparatus of claim 47, wherein the instructions are operable to cause the apparatus to: identify a frequency region associated with the RACH, wherein the scheduling request is received using resources located within the frequency region associated with the RACH.

51. The apparatus of claim 47, wherein the instructions are operable to cause the apparatus to: identify a frequency region associated with the RACH and a frequency region associated with scheduling requests that does not overlap with the frequency region associated with the RACH, wherein the scheduling request is transmitted using resources located within the frequency region associated with scheduling requests based at least in part on the sleep period of the DRX configuration.

52. A non-transitory computer-readable medium storing code for wireless communication, the code comprising instructions executable to: enter a sleep mode of a discontinuous reception (DRX) configuration; identify that a scheduling request is to be transmitted to a base station; identify a time period associated with a random access channel (RACH); and transmit the scheduling request to the base station during the time period associated with the RACH.

53. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 52, wherein the instructions are executable to: enter an active mode of the DRX configuration, wherein the scheduling request is transmitted during the active mode.

54. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 52, wherein the instructions are executable to: receive a directional synchronization subframe from the base station, wherein a resource associated with the scheduling request is identified based at least in part on the received directional synchronization subframe.

55. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 54, wherein the resource associated with the scheduling request comprises a symbol index, a set of subcarriers, or a combination thereof.

56. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 54, wherein the instructions are executable to: identify the directional synchronization subframe from a set of directional subframes transmitted by the base station based at least in part on a signal strength of the directional synchronization subframe.

57. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 52, wherein the instructions are executable to: receive a directional synchronization subframe from the base station, wherein a resource associated with the RACH is identified based at least in part on the received directional synchronization subframe.

58. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 52, wherein the instructions are executable to: select at least one of a random cyclic shift, a random set of subcarriers, or a random sequence, wherein the scheduling request is transmitted using the random cyclic shift, the random set of subcarriers, the random sequence, or combinations thereof.

59. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 52, wherein the instructions are executable to: receive an indication of at least one of a cyclic shift, a set of subcarriers, or a sequence index from the base station, wherein the scheduling request is transmitted using the cyclic shift, the set of subcarriers, the sequence index, or combinations thereof.

60. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 52, wherein the instructions are executable to: identify a frequency region associated with the RACH, wherein the scheduling request is transmitted using resources located within the frequency region associated with the RACH.

61. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 60, wherein the instructions are executable to: determine that a length of a sleep period of the DRX configuration is greater than a threshold, wherein the scheduling request is transmitted using the resources located within the frequency region associated with the RACH based at least in part on the determination that the length of the sleep period is greater than the threshold.

62. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 52, wherein the instructions are executable to: identify a frequency region associated with the RACH and a frequency region associated with scheduling requests that does not overlap with the frequency region associated with the RACH, wherein the scheduling request is transmitted using resources located within the frequency region associated with scheduling requests based at least in part on a sleep period of the DRX configuration.

63. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 62, wherein the instructions are executable to: determine that a length of the sleep period is less than a threshold, wherein the scheduling request is transmitted using the resources located within the frequency region associated with scheduling requests based at least in part on the determination that the length of the sleep period is less than the threshold.

64. A non-transitory computer-readable medium storing code for wireless communication, the code comprising instructions executable to: configure a user equipment (UE) with a discontinuous reception (DRX) configuration; identify a time period associated with a random access channel (RACH) following a sleep period of the DRX configuration; and receive a scheduling request from the UE during the time period associated with the RACH.

65. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 64, wherein the instructions are executable to: transmit a directional synchronization subframe to the UE, wherein a resource associated with the scheduling request is associated with the received directional synchronization subframe.

66. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 64, wherein the instructions are executable to: transmit an indication of at least one of a cyclic shift, a set of subcarriers, or a sequence index to the UE, wherein the scheduling request is received using the cyclic shift, the set of subcarriers, the sequence index, or combinations thereof.

67. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 64, wherein the instructions are executable to: identify a frequency region associated with the RACH, wherein the scheduling request is received using resources located within the frequency region associated with the RACH.

68. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 64, wherein the instructions are executable to: identify a frequency region associated with the RACH and a frequency region associated with scheduling requests that does not overlap with the frequency region associated with the RACH, wherein the scheduling request is transmitted using resources located within the frequency region associated with scheduling requests based at least in part on the sleep period of the DRX configuration.