CLAIMS

1. A method for wireless communications, comprising: determining, based on an orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM) symbol index associated with a time of an uplink transmission, a redundancy version (RV) of data to be transmitted in the uplink transmission; and transmitting the determined RV of the data via a wireless medium at the time.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the determination is based on a mini-slot index associated with the time.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the determination is based on a slot index associated with the time.

4. The method of claim 1, further comprising: receiving radio resource control (RRC) signaling indicating a mapping of times to RVs.

5. The method of claim 1, further comprising: receiving layer 1 (L1) signaling indicating a mapping of times to RVs.

6. A method for wireless communications, comprising: receiving an uplink transmission via a wireless medium; determining, based on an orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM) symbol index associated with a time of the uplink transmission, a redundancy version (RV) of data in the uplink transmission; and decoding the data in the uplink transmission based on the determined RV.

7. The method of claim 6, wherein the determination is based on a mini-slot index associated with the time.

8. The method of claim 6, wherein the determination is based on a slot index associated with the time.

9. The method of claim 6, further comprising: transmitting radio resource control (RRC) signaling indicating a mapping of times to RVs.

10. The method of claim 6, further comprising: transmitting layer 1 (L1) signaling indicating a mapping of times to RVs.

11. A method for wireless communications, comprising: determining, based on an orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM) symbol index associated with a redundancy version (RV) of data to be transmitted in a group of K repeated uplink (UL) transmissions, a time to transmit the K repeated UL transmissions; and transmitting the K repeated UL transmissions based on a redundancy version pattern via a wireless medium at the determined time.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein the determination is based on a mini-slot index associated with the RV.

13. The method of claim 11, wherein the determination is based on a slot index associated with the RV.

14. The method of claim 11, further comprising: receiving radio resource control (RRC) signaling indicating a mapping of RVs to times.

15. The method of claim 11, further comprising: receiving layer 1 (L1) signaling indicating a mapping of RVs to times.

16. An apparatus for wireless communications in a network, comprising: a processor configured to: determine, based on an orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM) symbol index associated with a time of an uplink transmission, a redundancy version (RV) of data to be transmitted in the uplink transmission, and cause the apparatus to transmit the determined RV of the data via a wireless medium at the time; and a memory coupled with the processor.

17. The apparatus of claim 16, wherein the processor is configured to determine the RV of data to be transmitted in the uplink transmission based on a mini-slot index associated with the time.

18. The apparatus of claim 16, wherein the processor is configured to determine the RV of data to be transmitted in the uplink transmission based on a slot index associated with the time.

19. The apparatus of claim 16, wherein the processor is configured to: cause the apparatus to receive radio resource control (RRC) signaling indicating a mapping of times to RVs.

20. The apparatus of claim 16, wherein the processor is configured to: cause the apparatus to receive layer 1 (L1) signaling indicating a mapping of times to RVs.

21. An apparatus for wireless communications in a network, comprising: a processor configured to: cause the apparatus to receive a transmission via a wireless medium, determine, based on an orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM) symbol index associated with a time of an uplink transmission, a redundancy version (RV) of data in the uplink transmission, and decode the data in the uplink transmission based on the determined RV; and a memory coupled with the processor.

22. The apparatus of claim 21, wherein the processor is configured to determine the RV of data in the uplink transmission based on a mini-slot index associated with the time.

23. The apparatus of claim 21, wherein the processor is configured to determine the RV of data in the uplink transmission based on a slot index associated with the time.

24. The apparatus of claim 21, wherein the processor is configured to: cause the apparatus to transmit radio resource control (RRC) signaling indicating a mapping of times to RVs.

25. The apparatus of claim 21, wherein the processor is configured to: cause the apparatus to transmit layer 1 (L1) signaling indicating a mapping of times to RVs.

26. An apparatus for wireless communications in a network, comprising: a processor

configured to: determine, based on an orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM) symbol index associated with a redundancy version (RV) of data to be transmitted in a group of K repeated uplink (UL) transmissions, a time to transmit the K repeated uplink (UL) transmissions, and cause the apparatus to transmit the K repeated UL transmissions based on a redundancy version pattern via a wireless medium at the determined time; and a memory coupled with the processor.

27. The apparatus of claim 26, wherein the processor is configured to determine the time to transmit the K repeated UL transmissions based on a mini-slot index associated with the RV.

28. The apparatus of claim 26, wherein the processor is configured to determine the time to transmit the K repeated UL transmissions based on a slot index associated with the RV.

29. The apparatus of claim 26, wherein the processor is configured to: cause the apparatus to receive radio resource control (RRC) signaling indicating a mapping of RVs to times.

30. The apparatus of claim 26, wherein the processor is configured to: cause the apparatus to receive layer 1 (L1) signaling indicating a mapping of RVs to times.