CLAIMS

1. A method for wireless communication, comprising:

receiving an indication that a transmission time interval (TTI) for an uplink transmission is full-duplex;

monitoring a control resource set (CORESET);

determining a transmission time for the uplink transmission based at least in part on an arrival time for a downlink transmission of the TTI, wherein determining the transmission time for the uplink transmission is based at least in part on a self-interference associated with a partial overlap in time between the uplink transmission and the downlink transmission, and wherein the arrival time of the downlink transmission is identified based at least in part on a reference signal for the CORESET; and

transmitting the uplink transmission based at least in part on the transmission time.

2. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

receiving an indication of a first uplink timing for half-duplex TTIs and a second uplink timing for full-duplex TTIs, wherein the transmission time is based at least in part on the second uplink timing.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein the first uplink timing is based at least in part on a timing advance (TA) command and the second uplink timing is based at least in part on the arrival time for downlink transmissions.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein determining the transmission time comprises:

determining the transmission time as equal to the arrival time for the downlink transmission.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein determining the transmission time comprises:

receiving an indication of an allowable offset relative to the arrival time for the downlink transmission; and

determining the transmission time as within the allowable offset relative to the arrival time for the downlink transmission.

6. The method of claim 5, wherein the allowable offset is based at least in part on a cyclic prefix length for the TTI.

7. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

receiving a timing advance (TA) command for the TTI, wherein a timing advance indicated by the TA command is specific to full-duplex TTIs.

8. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

receiving a timing advance (TA) command for the TTI; and

ignoring the TA command for the TTI based at least in part on the TTI being full-duplex.

9. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

selecting a beam for the uplink transmission, wherein the beam is included in a plurality of beams having different downlink timings, and wherein the downlink transmission is via the beam.

10. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

identifying a transmission configuration indicator (TCI) state for the CORESET, wherein the TCI state corresponds to a quasi-co-location (QCL) type for one or more reference signals of the CORESET; and

selecting the reference signal for identifying the arrival time of the downlink transmission based at least in part on a corresponding QCL type.

11. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

adjusting a fast Fourier transform (FFT) window to begin between the transmission time and the arrival time for the downlink transmission, wherein the FFT window is for processing one or both of the downlink transmission and the uplink transmission.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein adjusting the FFT window comprises:

identifying a start time for the FFT window corresponding to a maximum received signal-to-interference-plus-noise ratio (SINR); and

setting the FFT window to have the start time.

13. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

identifying a cyclic prefix length for the uplink transmission, wherein the cyclic prefix length is based at least in part on the TTI being full-duplex and is longer than at least one cyclic prefix length available for half-duplex TTIs.

14. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

identifying an uplink frequency band for the uplink transmission, wherein the uplink frequency band is separated from a downlink frequency band by a guard band that is based at least in part on the TTI being full-duplex and is larger than at least one guard band available for half-duplex TTIs.

15. A method for wireless communication, comprising:

receiving an indication that a transmission time interval (TTI) for an uplink transmission is full-duplex;

identifying a cyclic prefix length for the uplink transmission, wherein the cyclic prefix length is based at least in part on the TTI being full-duplex and is longer than at least one cyclic prefix length available for half-duplex TTIs; and

transmitting the uplink transmission based at least in part on the cyclic prefix length.

16. The method of claim 15, further comprising:

receiving an indication of at least a first cyclic prefix length for half-duplex TTIs and at least a second cyclic prefix length for full-duplex TTIs, wherein identifying the cyclic prefix length comprises identifying the second cyclic prefix length.

17. The method of claim 15, further comprising:

receiving an indication of the cyclic prefix length, wherein identifying the cyclic prefix length is based at least in part on the indication.

18. The method of claim 15, wherein identifying the cyclic prefix length comprises:

selecting the cyclic prefix length from a set of cyclic prefix lengths that includes at least one cyclic prefix length available for full-duplex TTIs and the at least one cyclic prefix length available for half-duplex TTIs.

19. The method of claim 15, wherein the cyclic prefix length is specific to full-duplex TTIs.

20. The method of claim 15, wherein the cyclic prefix length is longer than all cyclic prefix lengths available for half-duplex TTIs.

21. The method of claim 15, further comprising:

identifying an arrival time for a downlink transmission of the TTI, wherein transmitting the uplink transmission occurs at a time based at least in part on the arrival time for the downlink transmission.

22. The method of claim 15, further comprising:

identifying an uplink frequency band for the uplink transmission, wherein the uplink frequency band is separated from a downlink frequency band by a guard band that is based at least in part on the TTI being full-duplex and is larger than at least one guard band available for half-duplex TTIs.

23. A method for wireless communication, comprising:

receiving an indication that a transmission time interval (TTI) for an uplink transmission is full-duplex;

identifying an uplink frequency band for the uplink transmission, wherein the uplink frequency band is separated from a downlink frequency band by a guard band that is based at least in part on the TTI being full-duplex and is larger than at least one guard band available for half-duplex TTIs; and

transmitting the uplink transmission in the uplink frequency band.

24. The method of claim 23, further comprising:

transmitting an indication of a preferred guard band, wherein the guard band is based at least in part on the preferred guard band.

25. The method of claim 23, further comprising:

receiving an indication of the uplink frequency band, wherein identifying the uplink frequency band is based at least in part on the indication.

26. The method of claim 23, further comprising:

receiving an indication of the guard band, wherein identifying the uplink frequency band comprises determining the uplink frequency band based at least in part on the downlink frequency band and the guard band.

27. The method of claim 23, wherein the guard band is specific to full-duplex TTIs.

28. The method of claim 23, wherein the guard band is larger than all guard bands available for half-duplex TTIs.

29. The method of claim 23, further comprising:

identifying an arrival time for a downlink transmission of the TTI, wherein transmitting the uplink transmission occurs at a time based at least in part on the arrival time for the downlink transmission.

30. The method of claim 23, further comprising:

identifying a cyclic prefix length for the uplink transmission, wherein the cyclic prefix length is based at least in part on the TTI being full-duplex and is longer than at least one cyclic prefix length available for half-duplex TTIs.

31. A method for wireless communication, comprising:

transmitting, to a user equipment (UE), an indication that a transmission time interval (TTI) is full-duplex;

identifying a cyclic prefix length for the TTI, wherein the cyclic prefix length is based at least in part on the TTI being full-duplex and is longer than at least one cyclic prefix length available for half-duplex TTIs; and

communicating with the UE, during the TTI, based at least in part on the cyclic prefix length.

32. The method of claim 31, further comprising:

transmitting, to the UE, an indication of at least a first cyclic prefix length for half-duplex TTIs and at least a second cyclic prefix length for full-duplex TTIs, wherein the cyclic prefix length is equal to the second cyclic prefix length.

33. The method of claim 31, further comprising:

transmitting, to the UE, an indication of the cyclic prefix length, wherein the cyclic prefix length is based at least in part on the indication.

34. The method of claim 31, wherein identifying the cyclic prefix length comprises:

selecting the cyclic prefix length from a set of cyclic prefix lengths that includes at least one cyclic prefix length associated with full-duplex TTIs and the at least one cyclic prefix length available for half-duplex TTIs.

35. An apparatus for wireless communication, comprising:

a processor,

memory in electronic communication with the processor; and

instructions stored in the memory and executable by the processor to cause the apparatus to:

receive an indication that a transmission time interval (TTI) for an uplink transmission is full-duplex;

monitor a control resource set (CORESET);

determine a transmission time for the uplink transmission based at least in part on an arrival time for a downlink transmission of the TTI, wherein determining the transmission time for the uplink transmission is based at least in part on a self-interference associated with a partial overlap in time between the uplink transmission and the downlink transmission, and wherein the instructions are executable by the processor to cause the apparatus to identify the arrival time of the downlink transmission based at least in part on a reference signal for the CORESET; and

transmit the uplink transmission based at least in part on the transmission time.

36. The apparatus of claim 35, wherein the instructions are further executable by the processor to cause the apparatus to:

receive an indication of a first uplink timing for half-duplex TTIs and a second uplink timing for full-duplex TTIs, wherein the transmission time is based at least in part on the second uplink timing.

37. The apparatus of claim 36, wherein the first uplink timing is based at least in part on a timing advance (TA) command and the second uplink timing is based at least in part on the arrival time for downlink transmissions.

38. The apparatus of claim 35, wherein the instructions to determine the transmission time are executable by the processor to cause the apparatus to:

determine the transmission time as equal to the arrival time for the downlink transmission.

39. The apparatus of claim 35, wherein the instructions to determine the transmission time are executable by the processor to cause the apparatus to:

receive an indication of an allowable offset relative to the arrival time for the downlink transmission; and

determine the transmission time as within the allowable offset relative to the arrival time for the downlink transmission.

40. An apparatus for wireless communication, comprising:

a processor,

memory in electronic communication with the processor; and

instructions stored in the memory and executable by the processor to cause the apparatus to:

receive an indication that a transmission time interval (TTI) for an uplink transmission is full-duplex;

identify a cyclic prefix length for the uplink transmission, wherein the cyclic prefix length is based at least in part on the TTI being full-duplex and is longer than at least one cyclic prefix length available for half-duplex TTIs; and

transmit the uplink transmission based at least in part on the cyclic prefix length.

41. The apparatus of claim 40, wherein the instructions are further executable by the processor to cause the apparatus to:

receive an indication of at least a first cyclic prefix length for half-duplex TTIs and at least a second cyclic prefix length for full-duplex TTIs, wherein identifying the cyclic prefix length comprises identifying the second cyclic prefix length.

42. The apparatus of claim 40, wherein the instructions are further executable by the processor to cause the apparatus to:

receive an indication of the cyclic prefix length, wherein identifying the cyclic prefix length is based at least in part on the indication.

43. The apparatus of claim 40, wherein the instructions to identify the cyclic prefix length are executable by the processor to cause the apparatus to:

select the cyclic prefix length from a set of cyclic prefix lengths that includes at least one cyclic prefix length available for full-duplex TTIs and the at least one cyclic prefix length available for half-duplex TTIs.

44. The apparatus of claim 40, wherein the cyclic prefix length is specific to full-duplex TTIs.

45. The apparatus of claim 40, wherein the cyclic prefix length is longer than all cyclic prefix lengths available for half-duplex TTIs.

46. An apparatus for wireless communication, comprising:

a processor,

memory in electronic communication with the processor; and

instructions stored in the memory and executable by the processor to cause the apparatus to:

receive an indication that a transmission time interval (TTI) for an uplink transmission is full-duplex;

identify an uplink frequency band for the uplink transmission, wherein the uplink frequency band is separated from a downlink frequency band by a guard band that is based at least in part on the TTI being full-duplex and is larger than at least one guard band available for half-duplex TTIs; and

transmit the uplink transmission in the uplink frequency band.

47. The apparatus of claim 46, wherein the instructions are further executable by the processor to cause the apparatus to:

transmit an indication of a preferred guard band, wherein the guard band is based at least in part on the preferred guard band.

48. The apparatus of claim 46, wherein the guard band is specific to full-duplex TTIs.

49. The apparatus of claim 46, wherein the guard band is larger than all guard bands available for half-duplex TTIs.

50. An apparatus for wireless communication, comprising:

a processor,

memory in electronic communication with the processor; and

instructions stored in the memory and executable by the processor to cause the apparatus to:

transmit, to a user equipment (UE), an indication that a transmission time interval (TTI) is full-duplex;

identify a cyclic prefix length for the TTI, wherein the cyclic prefix length is based at least in part on the TTI being full-duplex and is longer than at least one cyclic prefix length available for half-duplex TTIs; and

communicate with the UE, during the TTI, based at least in part on the cyclic prefix length.

51. The apparatus of claim 50, wherein the instructions are further executable by the processor to cause the apparatus to:

transmit, to the UE, an indication of at least a first cyclic prefix length for half-duplex TTIs and at least a second cyclic prefix length for full-duplex TTIs, wherein the cyclic prefix length is equal to the second cyclic prefix length.

52. The apparatus of claim 50, wherein the instructions are further executable by the processor to cause the apparatus to:

transmit, to the UE, an indication of the cyclic prefix length, wherein the cyclic prefix length is based at least in part on the indication.

53. The apparatus of claim 50, wherein the instructions to identify the cyclic prefix length are executable by the processor to cause the apparatus to:

select the cyclic prefix length from a set of cyclic prefix lengths that includes at least one cyclic prefix length associated with full-duplex TTIs and the at least one cyclic prefix length available for half-duplex TTIs.