CLAIMS

1. A method of wireless communication performed by a user equipment (UE), comprising: selecting a plurality of beams for a wideband of a communication link, wherein respective linear combinations for multiple subbands are determined using different subsets of the plurality of beams, wherein channel state information for the communication link is determined based at least in part on the respective linear combinations determined for the multiple subbands, wherein a first set of beams used for a first subband, of the multiple subbands, is different than a second set of beams used for a second subband of the multiple subbands, and wherein the plurality of beams includes the first set of beams and the second set of beams; and transmitting the channel state information, wherein the channel state information includes a particular amplitude scaling value for a first beam, of the plurality of beams, to indicate that the first beam is not included in the first subband.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the plurality of beams includes greater than 4 beams.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the first set of beams and the second set of beams include at least one beam in common.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein a quantity of beams in the first set of beams is equal to a quantity of beams in the second set of beams.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein a quantity of beams in the first set of beams is a different quantity than a quantity of beams in the second set of beams.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein the channel state information is based at least in part on a plurality of amplitude scaling values that are subband-specific and specific to beams, polarizations, and layers.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein the particular amplitude scaling value is zero.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein the plurality of beams is selected from a set of ports that includes more than 32 possible ports.

9. The method of claim 1, wherein the channel state information identifies the first set of beams for the first subband and the second set of beams for the second subband.

10. The method of claim 9, wherein the channel state information identifies respective sets of beams for all subbands of the multiple subbands.

11. The method of claim 9, wherein, when explicit identification of the first set of beams and the second set of beams is disabled, the channel state information is determined based at least in part on a linear combination configuration that uses a same set of beams, of the plurality of beams, for all subbands of the multiple subbands.

12. The method of claim 1, wherein the channel state information is based at least in part on a plurality of amplitude scaling values that are wideband-specific and specific to beams, polarizations, and layers.

13. The method of claim 12, wherein the particular amplitude scaling value indicates that a second beam, of the plurality of beams, is not used with regard to the second subband.

14. The method of claim 1, wherein the respective linear combinations are determined using amplitude values for beams and subbands.

15. The method of claim 14, wherein determining the respective linear combinations using the amplitude values for the beams and the subbands enables a determination that the first subband includes the first set of beams and that the second subband includes the second set of beams.

16. 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: select a plurality of beams for a wideband of a communication link, wherein respective linear combinations for multiple subbands are determined using different subsets of the plurality of beams, wherein channel state information for the communication link is determined based at least in part on the respective linear combinations determined for the multiple subbands, wherein a first set of beams used for a first subband, of the multiple subbands, is different than a second set of beams used for a second subband of the multiple subbands, and wherein the plurality of beams includes the first set of beams and the second set of beams; and transmit the channel state information, wherein the channel state information includes a particular amplitude scaling value for a first beam, of the plurality of beams, to indicate that the first beam is not included in the first subband.

17. The UE of claim 16, wherein the plurality of beams includes greater than 4 beams.

18. The UE of claim 16, wherein the first set of beams and the second set of beams include at least one beam in common.

19. The UE of claim 16, wherein a quantity of beams in the first set of beams is equal to a quantity of beams in the second set of beams.

20. The UE of claim 16, wherein a quantity of beams in the first set of beams is a different quantity than a quantity of beams in the second set of beams.

21. The UE of claim 16, wherein the channel state information is based at least in part on a plurality of amplitude scaling values that are subband-specific and specific to beams, polarizations, and layers.

22. The UE of claim 16, wherein the particular amplitude scaling value indicates that a second beam, of the plurality of beams, is not used with regard to the second subband.

23. The UE of claim 22, wherein the particular amplitude scaling value is zero.

24. The UE of claim 16, wherein the first set of beams is associated with a different number of beams than the second set of beams.

25. The UE of claim 16, wherein the plurality of beams is selected from a set of ports that includes more than 32 possible ports.

26. The UE of claim 16, wherein the channel state information identifies the first set of beams for the first subband and the second set of beams for the second subband.

27. The UE of claim 26, wherein the channel state information identifies respective sets of beams for all subbands of the multiple subbands.

28. The UE of claim 26, wherein, when explicit identification of the first set of beams and the second set of beams is disabled, the channel state information is determined based at least in part on a linear combination configuration that uses a same set of beams, of the plurality of beams, for all subbands of the multiple subbands.

29. The UE of claim 16, wherein the channel state information is based at least in part on a plurality of amplitude scaling values that are wideband-specific and specific to beams, polarizations, and layers.

30. The UE of claim 29, wherein the particular amplitude scaling value indicates that the first beam is not used with regard to the second subband.

31. A non-transitory computer-readable medium storing one or more instructions for wireless communication, the one or more instructions comprising: one or more instructions that, when executed by one or more processors of a user equipment (UE), cause the one or more processors to: select a plurality of beams for a wideband of a communication link, wherein respective linear combinations for multiple subbands are determined using different subsets of the plurality of beams, wherein channel state information for the communication link is determined based at least in part on the respective linear combinations determined for the multiple subbands, wherein a first set of beams used for a first subband, of the multiple subbands, is different than a second set of beams used for a second subband of the multiple subbands, and wherein the plurality of beams includes the first set of beams and the second set of beams; and transmit the channel state information, wherein the channel state information includes a particular amplitude scaling value for a first beam, of the plurality of beams, to indicate that the first beam is not included in the first subband.

32. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 31, wherein the plurality of beams includes greater than 4 beams.

33. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 31, wherein the first set of beams and the second set of beams include at least one beam in common.

34. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 31, wherein a quantity of beams in the first set of beams is equal to a quantity of beams in the second set of beams.

35. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 31, wherein a quantity of beams in the first set of beams is a different quantity than a quantity of beams in the second set of beams.

36. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 31, wherein the channel state information is based at least in part on a plurality of amplitude scaling values that are subband-specific and specific to beams, polarizations, and layers.

37. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 36, wherein the particular amplitude scaling value indicates that a second beam, of the plurality of beams, is not used with regard to the second subband.

38. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 37, wherein the particular amplitude scaling value is zero.

39. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 31, wherein the first set of beams is associated with a different number of beams than the second set of beams.

40. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 31, wherein the plurality of beams is selected from a set of ports that includes more than 32 possible ports.

41. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 31, wherein the channel state information identifies the first set of beams for the first subband and the second set of beams for the second subband.

42. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 41, wherein the channel state information identifies respective sets of beams for all subbands of the multiple subbands.

43. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 41, wherein, when explicit identification of the first set of beams and the second set of beams is disabled, the channel state information is determined based at least in part on a linear combination configuration that uses a same set of beams, of the plurality of beams, for all subbands of the multiple subbands.

44. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 31, wherein the channel state information is based at least in part on a plurality of amplitude scaling values that are wideband-specific and specific to beams, polarizations, and layers.

45. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 44, wherein the particular amplitude scaling value indicates that the first beam is not used with regard to the second subband.

46. An apparatus for wireless communication, comprising: means for selecting a plurality of beams for a wideband of a communications link, wherein respective linear combinations for multiple subbands are determined using different subsets of the plurality of beams, wherein channel state information for the communication link is determined based at least in part on the respective linear combinations determined for the multiple subbands, wherein a first set of beams used for a first subband, of the multiple subbands, is different than a second set of beams used for a second subband of the multiple subbands, and wherein the plurality of beams includes the first set of beams and the second set of beams; and means for transmitting the channel state information, wherein the channel state information includes a particular amplitude scaling value for a first beam, of the plurality of beams, to indicate that the first beam is not included in the first subband.

47. The apparatus of claim 46, wherein the plurality of beams includes greater than 4 beams.

48. The apparatus of claim 46, wherein the first set of beams and the second set of beams include at least one beam in common.

49. The apparatus of claim 46, wherein a quantity of beams in the first set of beams is equal to a quantity of beams in the second set of beams.

50. The apparatus of claim 46, wherein a quantity of beams in the first set of beams is a different quantity than a quantity of beams in the second set of beams.

51. The apparatus of claim 46, wherein the channel state information is based at least in part on a plurality of amplitude scaling values that are subband-specific and specific to beams, polarizations, and layers.

52. The apparatus of claim 51, wherein particular amplitude scaling value indicates that a second beam, of the plurality of beams, is not used with regard to the second subband.

53. The apparatus of claim 52, wherein the particular amplitude scaling value is zero.

54. The apparatus of claim 46, wherein the first set of beams is associated with a different number of beams than the second set of beams.

55. The apparatus of claim 46, wherein the plurality of beams is selected from a set of ports that includes more than 32 possible ports.

56. The apparatus of claim 46, wherein the channel state information explicitly identifies the first set of beams for the first subband and the second set of beams for the second subband.

57. The apparatus of claim 56, wherein the channel state information identifies respective sets of beams for all subbands of the multiple subbands.

58. The apparatus of claim 56, wherein, when explicit identification of the first set of beams and the second set of beams is disabled, the channel state information is determined based at least in part on a linear combination configuration that uses a same set of beams, of the plurality of beams, for all subbands of the multiple subbands.

59. The apparatus of claim 46, wherein the channel state information is based at least in part on a plurality of amplitude scaling values that are wideband-specific and specific to beams, polarizations, and layers.

60. The apparatus of claim 59, wherein the particular amplitude scaling value indicates that the first beam is not used with regard to the second subband.