CLAIMS

1. A method for wireless communication by a user equipment, comprising:

receiving, at the user equipment, first information indicating: (i) an overall power limit for communicating on uplinks by the user equipment at a first time, (ii) a first power limit for communicating on an uplink associated with a first radio access technology, and (iii) a second power limit for communicating on an uplink associated with a second radio access technology, the first information provided by at least one base station;

receiving, at the user equipment, second information indicating scheduling of the user equipment to communicate on both the uplink associated with the first radio access technology and on the uplink associated with the second radio access technology at the first time;

determining whether a sum of the first power limit and the second power limit is greater than the overall power limit;

communicating, by the user equipment, on the uplink associated with the second radio access technology based on the second power limit during the first time; and

scaling down power used for a transmission on the uplink associated with the first radio access technology during the first time or dropping the transmission on the uplink associated with the first radio access technology during the first time when the sum is greater than the overall power limit.

2. The method of claim 1, further comprising communicating, by the user equipment, on the uplink associated with the first radio access technology based on the first power limit when the sum is not greater than the overall power limit.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the first radio access technology comprises new radio (NR) and the second radio access technology comprises long term evolution (LTE).

4. The method of claim 1, wherein communicating, by the user equipment, on the uplink associated with the second radio access technology comprises communicating utilizing frequency-division duplex (FDD) downlink (DL) hybrid automatic repeat request (HARQ) and time-division duplex (TDD) uplink (UL) HARQ timing in a cell serving the second radio access

technology.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein communicating, by the user equipment, on the uplink associated with the second radio access technology comprises communicating utilizing an uplink (UL) configuration based on a time-division duplex (TDD) uplink-downlink (DL-UL) configuration of a cell serving the second radio access technology.

6. A user equipment comprising:

a memory; and

a processor coupled to the memory, the processor being configured to:

receive first information indicating: (i) an overall power limit for communicating on uplinks by the user equipment at a first time, (ii) a first power limit for communicating on an uplink associated with a first radio access technology, and (iii) a second power limit for communicating on an uplink associated with a second radio access technology, the first information provided by at least one base station;

receive second information indicating scheduling of the user equipment to communicate on both the uplink associated with the first radio access technology and on the uplink associated with the second radio access technology at the first time;

determine whether a sum of the first power limit and the second power limit is greater than the overall power limit;

communicate on the uplink associated with the second radio access technology based on the second power limit during the first time; and

scale down power used for a transmission on the uplink associated with the first radio access technology during the first time or drop the transmission on the uplink associated with the first radio access technology during the first time when the sum is greater than the overall power limit.

7. The user equipment of claim 6, wherein the processor is further configured to communicate on the uplink associated with the first radio access technology based on the first power limit when the sum is not greater than the overall power limit.

8. The user equipment of claim 6, wherein the first radio access technology comprises new radio (NR) and the second radio access technology comprises long term evolution (LTE).

9. The user equipment of claim 6, wherein to communicate on the uplink associated with the second radio access technology comprises to communicate utilizing frequency-division duplex (FDD) downlink (DL) hybrid automatic repeat request (HARQ) and time-division duplex (TDD) uplink (UL) HARQ timing in a cell serving the second radio access technology.

10. The user equipment of claim 6, wherein to communicate on the uplink associated with the second radio access technology comprises to communicate utilizing an uplink (UL) configuration based on a time-division duplex (TDD) uplink-downlink (DL-UL) configuration of a cell serving the second radio access technology.

11. A user equipment comprising:

means for receiving first information indicating: (i) an overall power limit for communicating on uplinks by the user equipment at a first time, (ii) a first power limit for communicating on an uplink associated with a first radio access technology, and (iii) a second power limit for communicating on an uplink associated with a second radio access technology, the first information provided by at least one base station;

means for receiving second information indicating scheduling of the user equipment to communicate on both the uplink associated with the first radio access technology and on the uplink associated with the second radio access technology at the first time;

means for determining whether a sum of the first power limit and the second power limit is greater than the overall power limit;

means for communicating on the uplink associated with the second radio access technology based on the second power limit during the first time; and

means for scaling down power used for a transmission on the uplink associated with the first radio access technology during the first time or dropping the transmission on the uplink associated with the first radio access technology during the first time when the sum is greater than the overall power limit.

12. The user equipment of claim 11, further comprising means for communicating on the uplink associated with the first radio access technology based on the first power limit when the sum is not greater than the overall power limit.

13. The user equipment of claim 11, wherein the first radio access technology comprises new radio (NR) and the second radio access technology comprises long term evolution (LTE).

14. The user equipment of claim 11, wherein means for communicating on the uplink associated with the second radio access technology comprises means for communicating utilizing frequency-division duplex (FDD) downlink (DL) hybrid automatic repeat request (HARQ) and time-division duplex (TDD) uplink (UL) HARQ timing in a cell serving the second radio access technology.

15. The user equipment of claim 11, wherein means for communicating on the uplink associated with the second radio access technology comprises means for communicating utilizing an uplink (UL) configuration based on a time-division duplex (TDD) uplink-downlink (DL-UL) configuration of a cell serving the second radio access technology.

16. A non-transitory computer readable storage medium that stores instructions that when executed by a user equipment (UE) causes the UE to perform a method for wireless communication, the method comprising:

receiving, at the user equipment, first information indicating: (i) an overall power limit for communicating on uplinks by the user equipment at a first time, (ii) a first power limit for communicating on an uplink associated with a first radio access technology, and (iii) a second power limit for communicating on an uplink associated with a second radio access technology, the first information provided by at least one base station;

receiving, at the user equipment, second information indicating scheduling of the user equipment to communicate on both the uplink associated with the first radio access technology and on the uplink associated with the second radio access technology at the first time;

determining whether a sum of the first power limit and the second power limit is greater than overall power limit;

communicating, by the user equipment, on the uplink associated with the second radio access technology based on the second power limit during the first time; and

scaling down power used for a transmission on the uplink associated with the first radio access technology during the first time or dropping the transmission on the uplink associated with the first radio access technology during the first time when the sum is greater than the overall power limit.

17. The non-transitory computer readable storage medium of claim 16, wherein the method further comprises communicating, by the user equipment, on the uplink associated with the first radio access technology based on the first power limit when the sum is not greater than the overall power limit.