同时透射反射可重构智能表面赋能移动边缘计算任务卸载研究

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摘 要:为弥补可重构智能表面(RIS)半空间覆盖和"乘性衰落"等不足,该文提出一种有源同时透射和反射可 重构智能表面(aSTAR-RIS)技术用于提升移动边缘计算(MEC)卸载性能增益。首先,考虑MEC服务器计算资源、 aSTAR-RIS能耗以及相移耦合约束,联合设计任务卸载比例、计算资源配置、多用户检测矩阵(MUD)、aSTAR-RIS 相移以及用户上传功率,建立一个多变量耦合的加权总时延最小化问题。然后,借助块坐标下降法(BCD)将原问 题分解为两个子问题,使用拉格朗日乘子法和罚项对偶分解法(PDD)交替优化子问题。仿真结果表明,相较于无 源STAR-RIS方案,所提aSTAR-RIS辅助MEC方案加权总时延降低了12.66%。

关键词:有源同时透射和反射可重构智能表面;移动边缘计算;计算卸载;资源分配

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1 引言

移动边缘计算(Mobile Edge Computing, MEC) 作为一种分布式计算范式,将计算能力下沉至用户 侧,能够有效缓解云计算中的高时延和网络干扰等 问题。为提升MEC系统的卸载性能并实现绿色通 信,可重构智能表面(Reconfigurable Intelligent Surfaces, RIS)作为一种低成本、易部署的新兴技 术提供了新的解决方案^[1-3]。

然而,无源RIS反射的信号需通过两阶段的级 联信道,信号易受"乘性衰落"的影响。相比之下, 有源RIS在反射单元中集成了信号放大电路,能够 放大并反射入射信号而备受关注。一些开创性的工 作己验证了有源RIS能在多种场景下实现更高的信 道增益^[4]。近期,许多研究聚焦于将有源RIS应用 于MEC系统中,以期从空间上扩展MEC的服务范 围并增强任务卸载能力。具体而言,文献[5]提出了 一种联合优化任务卸载量、边缘计算资源分配和 RIS相移等变量的交替优化算法,解决了有源RIS 辅助多用户任务卸载场景下的时延最小化问题。针 对用户能耗受限的情况,文献[6]以最大化计算效率 为目标并采用半正定松弛和丁克尔巴赫方法求解。

传统RIS只能透射或反射入射信号,在此情况 下,用户与BS必须分别位于RIS的同侧或异侧,仅 能实现半空间覆盖,严重制约了RIS部署的灵活 性。为克服这一限制,将透射与反射功能结合的同 时透射和反射可重构智能表面(Simultaneously Transmitting And Reflecting RIS, STAR-RIS)被 提出^[7]。文献[8]研究了STAR-RIS辅助的MEC系统, 旨在最大化计算速率和,提出了一种联合优化STAR-RIS相移和BS接收波束赋形的方案。为最大化计算 能效,文献[9]在计算任务完成时间约束下,最小化 用户总能耗。上述工作主要针对单MEC服务器的 场景,文献[10]进一步研究了STAR-RIS辅助多MEC 服务器进行任务卸载的场景。然而引入STAR-RIS 并未解决无源RIS所面临的乘性衰落问题,在信道 环境较好时,STAR-RIS带来的性能增益仍有限。

考虑到上述问题,有源同时透射和反射可重构 智能表面(active STAR-RIS, aSTAR-RIS)的概念 被提出,以期在弥补乘性衰落的同时,解决传统 RIS存在的地理部署约束以及半空间覆盖缺陷。例 如,文献[11]设计了aSTAR-RIS的硬件模型,研究 了aSTAR-RIS辅助两用户的下行通信系统,并推 导出在耦合以及独立相移下中断概率闭式表达式, 仿真结果表明aSTAR-RIS在中断概率方面明显优 于无源STAR-RIS。考虑到实际场景下的硬件损 耗,文献[12]设计了一种交替优化算法联合优化aS-TAR-RIS相移以及基站波束赋形,以最小化系统 能耗。受上述工作启发,本文将aSTAR-RIS引入 MEC系统中,并设计了一种以最小化加权总时延 为目标的交替优化算法,具体贡献如下:

(1)建立了一种aSTAR-RIS辅助MEC的系统模型。在MEC服务器计算资源、aSTAR-RIS能耗以及反射与透射相移耦合约束下,联合优化任务卸载比例、计算资源配置、多用户检测(Multi-User Detection, MUD)矩阵、aSTAR-RIS相移以及上传功率使得用户加权总时延最小;

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(2)将原问题分解为两个子问题,首先借助拉格朗日乘子法和二分法优化任务卸载比例和计算资源分配。然后利用加权最小均方误差算法(Weighted Minimum Mean Square Error, WMMSE)解耦原问题,并通过惩罚对偶分解法(Penalty Dual Decomposition, PDD)松弛相移耦合约束,交替优化MUD矩阵、aSTAR-RIS相移和上传功率。

2 系统模型与问题描述

如图1所示,本文考虑一个aSTAR-RIS辅助的 MEC系统,其中BS配备了MEC服务器和N根天线 组成的均匀天线阵列,aSTAR-RIS由M个有源反 射单元组成,辅助K个单天线用户进行计算任务卸 载。aSTAR-RIS将整个空间划分为透射空间和反 射空间,其中反射用户集 $\mathcal{R} = \{1, 2, ..., R\}$ 位于与 BS同侧的反射空间,而透射用户集 $\mathcal{T} = \{1, 2, ..., T\}$ 则位于与BS异侧的透射空间。用户集合 $\mathcal{K} = \{\mathcal{T} \cup \mathcal{R}\}, 用户数K = T + R$ 。反射和透射相 移分别用 θ_{r} 和 θ_{t} 表示, $\theta_{\tau} = [\beta_{\tau,1}e^{j\phi_{\tau,1}}, ..., \beta_{\tau,m}e^{j\phi_{\tau,m}},$..., $\beta_{\tau,M}e^{j\phi_{\tau,M}}]^{T}, \tau \in \{t, r\}$, $\beta_{\tau,m} \in (0, \sqrt{a_{max}}]$ 和 $\phi_{\tau,m} \in [0, 2\pi)$ 分别表示第m个单元的能量分裂系数 和反射/透射相移, a_{max}为最大放大倍数。

2.1 通信模型

记BS至aSTAR-RIS以及aSTAR-RIS至用户 k的信道分别为 $G \in \mathbb{C}^{N \times M}$ 和 $h_k \in \mathbb{C}^{M \times 1}$ 。假设所 有信道状态信息可知,且由于障碍物遮挡,BS与 用户之间的直接链路严重衰减,可忽略不计。记上 传功率和信号分别为 $p = [p_{t,1}, \dots, p_k, \dots, p_{r,R}]^T$, $s = [s_{t,1}, \dots, s_k, \dots, s_{r,R}]^T$,则BS处接收信号为^[13]

$$\boldsymbol{y} = \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^{T} \sqrt{p_{\mathrm{t},i}} \boldsymbol{H}_{\mathrm{t},i} \boldsymbol{s}_{\mathrm{t},i}}_{\text{H}_{\mathrm{t},i} \boldsymbol{s}_{\mathrm{t},i} + \sum_{j=1}^{R} \sqrt{p_{\mathrm{r},j}} \boldsymbol{H}_{\mathrm{r},j} \boldsymbol{s}_{\mathrm{r},j}}_{\text{H}_{\mathrm{r},j} \boldsymbol{s}_{\mathrm{r},j}}$$

$$+ \underbrace{\sum_{\tau \in \{\mathrm{t},\mathrm{r}\}} \boldsymbol{G} \boldsymbol{\Theta}_{\tau} \boldsymbol{v}}_{\mathrm{aSTAR-RISWEB}} + \underbrace{\mathbf{n}}_{\mathrm{BSW}} (1)$$

其中, $\Theta_{\tau} = \text{diag}(\theta_{\tau}), H_{\tau,i} = G\Theta_{\tau}h_{\tau,i}$ 分别表示 aSTAR-RIS相移矩阵和BS与用户之间级联信道, $v \in \mathbb{C}^{M \times 1} \sim C\mathcal{N}(\theta_M, \delta^2 I_M)$ 和 $n \in \mathbb{C}^{N \times 1} \sim C\mathcal{N}(\theta_N, \sigma^2 I_N)$ 分别表示aSTAR-RIS和BS处的噪声。为优 化BS接收信号,本文采用了MUD技术,记MUD矩 阵为 $W \in \mathbb{C}^{N \times K}$,则用户的信干噪比为

$$\gamma_{\tau,i} = \frac{p_{\tau,i} |\boldsymbol{w}_{\tau,i}^{\mathrm{H}} \boldsymbol{H}_{\tau,i}|^2}{\sum_{(\mu,j) \neq (\tau,i)} p_{\mu,j} |\boldsymbol{w}_{\tau,i}^{\mathrm{H}} \boldsymbol{H}_{\mu,j}|^2 + \sum_{\mu \in \{\mathrm{t},\mathrm{r}\}} \delta^2 \|\boldsymbol{w}_{\tau,i}^{\mathrm{H}} \boldsymbol{G} \boldsymbol{\Theta}_{\mu}\|^2 + \sigma^2 \|\boldsymbol{w}_{\tau,i}^{\mathrm{H}}\|^2}$$
(2)

其中, $w_{\tau,i} \in \mathbb{C}^{N \times 1}$ 为针对某用户的MUD矢量。记 B为信道带宽,上传速率为

$$R_{\tau,i} = B \log_2 \left(1 + \gamma_{\tau,i} \right) \tag{3}$$

2.2 计算模型

对于计算任务,假设用户采用部分卸载。一部 分任务在本地执行,其余部分卸载至MEC服务器 进行计算。由此,计算时延由本地计算、边缘计算



图 1 aSTAR-RIS辅助MEC系统模型

和计算结果返回3部分组成,考虑到返回结果相对 较小,时延可忽略。

(1)本地计算。记用户的计算任务量为 $L_{\tau,i}$,处理1 bit数据所需CPU周期数为 $c_{\tau,i}$,则本地计算时延为

$$T_{\tau,i}^{\rm loc} = \frac{(1 - \alpha_{\tau,i}) L_{\tau,i} c_{\tau,i}}{f_{\tau,i}^{\rm loc}}$$
(4)

其中, $\alpha_{\tau,i} \in [0,1]$ 表示任务卸载比例, $f_{\tau,i}^{\text{loc}}$ 为本地 计算频率。

(2)边缘计算。本文假设在用户卸载完成后,MEC 服务器才开始执行计算任务。则边缘计算时延为任 务卸载时延与MEC服务器计算时延之和,即

$$T_{\tau,i}^{\rm e} = \frac{\alpha_{\tau,i}L_{\tau,i}}{R_{\tau,i}} + \frac{\alpha_{\tau,i}L_{\tau,i}c_{\tau,i}}{f_{\tau,i}^{\rm e}} \tag{5}$$

其中, $f_{\tau,i}^{e}$ 为MEC服务器分配给用户的计算资源。 各用户计算时延取本地计算与边缘计算时延中的最 大值,即

$$\mathcal{D}_{\tau,i} = \max\left\{T_{\tau,i}^{\mathrm{loc}}, T_{\tau,i}^{\mathrm{e}}\right\}$$
$$= \max\left\{\frac{(1-\alpha_{\tau,i})L_{\tau,i}c_{\tau,i}}{f_{\tau,i}^{\mathrm{loc}}}, \frac{\alpha_{\tau,i}L_{\tau,i}}{R_{\tau,i}} + \frac{\alpha_{\tau,i}L_{\tau,i}c_{\tau,i}}{f_{\tau,i}^{\mathrm{e}}}\right\}$$
(6)

2.3 问题描述

本文通过联合优化任务卸载比例 $\boldsymbol{\alpha} = [\alpha_{t,1}, \cdots, \alpha_k, \cdots, \alpha_{r,R}]^T$,计算资源配置 $\boldsymbol{f}^e = \begin{bmatrix} f_{t,1}^e, \cdots, f_k^e, \cdots, f_{r,R}^e \end{bmatrix}^T$, MUD矩阵 \boldsymbol{W} , aSTAR-RIS的透射相移 $\boldsymbol{\theta}_t$ 和反射相移 $\boldsymbol{\theta}_r$,以及用户上传功率 \boldsymbol{p} ,实现加权总时延最小化。该优化问题表述为

$$P0\min_{\boldsymbol{W},\boldsymbol{\theta}_{\mathrm{t}},\boldsymbol{\theta}_{\mathrm{r}},\boldsymbol{p},\boldsymbol{\alpha},\boldsymbol{f}^{\mathrm{e}}}\sum_{i=1}^{T}\varpi_{\mathrm{t},i}\mathcal{D}_{\mathrm{t},i} + \sum_{j=1}^{R}\varpi_{\mathrm{r},j}\mathcal{D}_{\mathrm{r},j}$$
(7a)

s.t.
$$\cos(\phi_{r,m} - \phi_{t,m}) = 0, \ 1 \le m \le M$$
 (7b)

$$0 \le \phi_{\tau,m} < 2\pi, \forall \tau \in \{ \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{r} \}, 1 \le m \le M$$
(7c)

$$0 \le \alpha_k \le 1, \, k \in \mathcal{K} \tag{7d}$$

$$\beta_{\mathbf{r},m}^2 + \beta_{\mathbf{t},m}^2 \le a_{\max}, \ 1 \le m \le M \tag{7e}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{T} f_{\mathrm{t},i}^{\mathrm{e}} + \sum_{j=1}^{R} f_{\mathrm{r},j}^{\mathrm{e}} \le f_{\mathrm{total}}^{\mathrm{e}}$$
(7f)

$$f_k^{\rm e} \ge 0, \, k \in \mathcal{K}$$
 (7g)

$$0 \le p_k \le p_{\max}, \, k \in \mathcal{K} \tag{7h}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{T} p_{\mathrm{t},i} \|\boldsymbol{\Theta}_{\mathrm{t}}\boldsymbol{h}_{\mathrm{t},i}\|^{2} + \sum_{j=1}^{R} p_{\mathrm{r},j} \|\boldsymbol{\Theta}_{\mathrm{r}}\boldsymbol{h}_{\mathrm{r},j}\|^{2} + \sum_{\tau \in \{\mathrm{t},\mathrm{r}\}} \|\boldsymbol{\Theta}_{\tau}\|^{2} \delta^{2} \leq P_{\mathrm{RIS}}$$
(7i)

其中,式(7a)为优化目标,即各用户的加权总时延; 式(7b)表示aSTAR-RIS的相移耦合约束^[14];式(7c) 为aSTAR-RIS的相移约束;式(7d)为用户的任务卸 载比例约束;式(7e)表示aSTAR-RIS能量分裂系数 需满足能量守恒定律;式(7f)保证MEC服务器提供 的计算资源在能力范围内,其中 f_{total}^{e} 为MEC服务 器的总计算资源;式(7g)保证MEC服务器提供给 各用户的计算资源非负;式(7h)为用户上传功率约 束;式(7i)为aSTAR-RIS的能耗约束,其中 P_{RIS} 为 aSTAR-RIS的最大能耗。

3 问题求解

优化问题式(7)是一个多变量耦合的非凸问题, 其求解存在以下两大难点:目标函数是分段函数, 难以直接求解;其次aSTAR-RIS透射和反射相移 之间存在耦合关系,使得直接获得全局最优解具有 挑战性。为此,本文设计了一种基于BCD和PDD 的迭代算法求解原问题。在每次迭代中,将问题式(7) 分解为两个子问题,一是计算资源分配与任务卸载 比例优化,二是aSTAR-RIS相移、MUD矩阵和用 户上传功率优化。首先,采用拉格朗日乘子法和二 分法解决子问题1,然后借助WMMSE算法和 PDD算法解耦子问题2,并交替优化各变量。

3.1 计算资源分配与任务卸载

对于给定的MUD矩阵W, aSTAR-RIS透射相 移 θ_{t} 和反射相移 θ_{r} , 以及用户上传功率p, 该子问 题通过优化任务卸载比例 α 和计算资源分配 f^{e} 以最 小化各用户的加权总时延, 问题P0可重新表述为

(1) 任务卸载比例优化。在给定W, θ_{t} , θ_{r} , p以及 f^{e} 的情况下,各用户的时延为

$$\mathcal{D}_{\tau,i} = \max\left\{T_{\tau,i}^{\text{loc}}, T_{\tau,i}^{\text{e}}\right\}$$
$$= \begin{cases} \frac{(1 - \alpha_{\tau,i}) L_{\tau,i} c_{\tau,i}}{f_{\tau,i}^{\text{loc}}}, & 0 \le \alpha_{\tau,i} \le \tilde{\alpha}_{\tau,i} \\ \frac{\alpha_{\tau,i} L_{\tau,i}}{R_{\tau,i}} + \frac{\alpha_{\tau,i} L_{\tau,i} c_{\tau,i}}{f_{\tau,i}^{\text{e}}}, & \tilde{\alpha}_{\tau,i} \le \alpha_{\tau,i} \le 1 \end{cases}$$

$$(9)$$

其中 $\tilde{\alpha}_{\tau,i} = \frac{c_{\tau,i}R_{\tau,i}f_{\tau,i}^{e}}{f_{\tau,i}^{e}f_{\tau,i}^{loc} + c_{\tau,i}R_{\tau,i}f_{\tau,i}^{e} + c_{\tau,i}R_{\tau,i}f_{\tau,i}^{loc}}, \mathcal{D}_{\tau,i}$ 在 $[0, \tilde{\alpha}_{\tau,i})$ 内单调递减, 在 $(\tilde{\alpha}_{\tau,i}, 1]$ 内单调递增, 易 得最优任务卸载比例 $\alpha_{\tau,i}^{*} = \tilde{\alpha}_{\tau,i}$ 。

(2) 计算资源分配优化。将最优任务卸载比例代入式(6), 有 $\mathcal{D}_{\tau,i} = T^{\text{loc}}_{\tau,i} = T^{\text{c}}_{\tau,i}$, 计算时延可表述为

$$\mathcal{D}_{\tau,i} = \frac{(f_{\tau,i}^{\rm e} + c_{\tau,i}R_{\tau,i})L_{\tau,i}c_{\tau,i}}{f_{\tau,i}^{\rm e} f_{\tau,i}^{\rm loc} + c_{\tau,i}R_{\tau,i}f_{\tau,i}^{\rm e} + c_{\tau,i}R_{\tau,i}f_{\tau,i}^{\rm loc}} \qquad (10)$$

将其代入式(8a)中,问题P1可转化为

P1.1
$$\min_{\boldsymbol{f}^{e}} \sum_{i=1}^{T} \overline{\omega}_{\mathbf{t},i} \mathcal{D}_{\mathbf{t},i} + \sum_{j=1}^{R} \overline{\omega}_{\mathbf{r},j} \mathcal{D}_{\mathbf{r},j}$$
(11a)

P1.1目标函数式(11a)对 $f_{\tau,i}^{e}$ 的2阶导数 $\frac{\partial^{2} F}{\partial^{2} f_{\tau,i}^{e}} = \frac{2\varpi_{\tau,i}L_{\tau,i}c_{\tau,i}^{3}R_{\tau,i}^{2}(f_{\tau,i}^{loc} + c_{\tau,i}R_{\tau,i})}{\left(f_{\tau,i}^{e}f_{\tau,i}^{loc} + c_{\tau,i}R_{\tau,i}f_{\tau,i}^{e} + c_{\tau,i}R_{\tau,i}f_{\tau,i}^{loc}\right)^{3}}$ 非负恒成立,且 约束都为线性约束,P1.1为凸优化问题。记 μ 为非 负拉格朗日乘子,通过拉格朗日乘子法,可得最优 计算资源 f^{e*} 分配和 μ^{*} 。对于给定 μ ,最优MEC计 算资源分配为

$$f_{\tau,i}^{\rm e} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{\varpi_{\tau,i}L_{\tau,i}c_{\tau,i}^3 R_{\tau,i}^2}{\mu}} - c_{\tau,i}R_{\tau,i}f_{\tau,i}^{\rm loc}}{f_{\tau,i}^{\rm loc} + c_{\tau,i}R_{\tau,i}}$$
(12)

根据KKT条件可知 $\mu \leq \min_{\{\tau,i\}\in\mathcal{K}} \left(\frac{\varpi_{\tau,i}L_{\tau,i}c_{\tau,i}}{(f_{\tau,i}^{\text{loc}})^2} \right)$, 并且 $f_{\tau,i}^{\text{e}}$ 关于 μ 是单调的。因此本文采用二分法搜 索最优 μ^* 。算法1总结了求解最优任务卸载比和MEC 计算资源分配的流程。

3.2 MUD矩阵、aSTAR-RIS相移和上传功率优化

在给定任务卸载比例α和MEC计算资源分配 **f**^e时,问题P0可表述为

P2
$$\min_{\boldsymbol{W},\boldsymbol{\theta}_{\mathrm{t}},\boldsymbol{\theta}_{\mathrm{r}},\boldsymbol{p}} \sum_{i=1}^{T} \varpi_{\mathrm{t},i} \mathcal{D}_{\mathrm{t},i} + \sum_{j=1}^{R} \varpi_{\mathrm{r},j} \mathcal{D}_{\mathrm{r},j}$$
 (13a)

s.t. 式(7b)、式(7c)、式(7e)、式(7h)、式(7i) (13b) 其中,当问题PO获取最优解时,有 $\mathcal{D}_{\tau,i} = T^{\text{loc}}_{\tau,i} = T^{\text{e}}_{\tau,i}$, 为简化问题求解,利用 $T^{\text{e}}_{\tau,i}$ 代替 $\mathcal{D}_{\tau,i}$ 并去除无关变 量和常数项,优化目标式(14a)可转换为

P2.1 min

$$W, \theta_{t}, \theta_{r}, p \sum_{k \in \mathcal{K}} \frac{\varpi_{k} \alpha_{k} L_{k}}{R_{k}(W, \theta_{t}, \theta_{r}, p)}$$
 (14)

然而,由于目标函数为分数结构,直接求解难 度较大。因此,将P2.1等价变换为

P2.2
$$\min_{\boldsymbol{W},\boldsymbol{\theta}_{\mathrm{r}},\boldsymbol{p},\boldsymbol{p},\boldsymbol{\beta}_{k\in\mathcal{K}}} \xi_{k}$$
 (15a)

s.t.
$$\frac{\varpi_k \alpha_k L_k}{R_k(\boldsymbol{W}, \boldsymbol{\theta}_{\mathrm{t}}, \boldsymbol{\theta}_{\mathrm{r}}, \boldsymbol{p})} \leq \xi_k, \ 1 \leq k \leq K$$
 (15b)

 ξ_k 为辅助变量,其拉格朗日函数为

$$\mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{W}, \boldsymbol{\theta}_{t}, \boldsymbol{\theta}_{r}, \boldsymbol{p}, \boldsymbol{\lambda}, \boldsymbol{\xi}) = \sum_{k \in \mathcal{K}} \xi_{k} + \sum_{k \in \mathcal{K}} \lambda_{k} \\ \cdot [\boldsymbol{\varpi}_{k} \alpha_{k} L_{k} - \xi_{k} R_{k}(\boldsymbol{W}, \boldsymbol{\theta}_{t}, \boldsymbol{\theta}_{r}, \boldsymbol{p})]$$
(16)

其中, λ 为非负拉格朗日乘子,通过KKT条件可推 导出最优 λ 和 ξ 为

$$\lambda_{k}^{*} = \frac{1}{R_{k}(\boldsymbol{W}^{*}, \boldsymbol{\theta}_{t}^{*}, \boldsymbol{\theta}_{r}^{*}, \boldsymbol{p}^{*})}, 1 \leq k \leq K$$

$$\xi_{k}^{*} = \frac{\varpi_{k}\alpha_{k}L_{k}}{R_{k}(\boldsymbol{W}^{*}, \boldsymbol{\theta}_{t}^{*}, \boldsymbol{\theta}_{r}^{*}, \boldsymbol{p}^{*})}, 1 \leq k \leq K$$

$$\left. \left. \right\}$$

$$(17)$$

 $\Delta \alpha \epsilon$ 在 $\lambda \eta \epsilon$ 给定时,问题 P2 的优化目标可转换为

P2.3
$$\min_{\boldsymbol{W},\boldsymbol{\theta}_{t},\boldsymbol{\theta}_{r},\boldsymbol{p}} \sum_{k \in \mathcal{K}} \lambda_{k} \left[\boldsymbol{\varpi}_{k} \alpha_{k} L_{k} - \beta_{k} R_{k} (\boldsymbol{W},\boldsymbol{\theta}_{t},\boldsymbol{\theta}_{r},\boldsymbol{p}) \right]$$
(18)

算法 1 求解最优任务卸载比和MEC计算资源分配算法

初始化优化变量, $n_1 = 0$, 收敛阈值 $\varepsilon_1 = 10^{-4}$ 步骤1 利用式(3)计算 $R_{\tau,i}$, 根据式(9)对 $\alpha^{(n_1)}$ 进行更新; 步骤2 利用二分法求得 $\mu^{(n_1)}$, 根据式(12)计算 $f^{e(n_1)}$; 步骤3 计算 $\varepsilon^{(n_1)}$, 若 $\varepsilon^{(n_1)} \ge \varepsilon_1 \pm n_1 \le n_1^{\max}$, $\langle n_1 = n_1 + 1$, 回到步骤1; 步骤4 输出(α^*, f^{e^*}) 去除无关变量后,问题P2.3可进一步转化为 $_{W,\theta_{t},\theta_{r},p} \sum_{k \in \mathcal{K}} \lambda_{k} \xi_{k} R_{k} (W, \theta_{t}, \theta_{r}, p),$ 等价于最大 化加权速率和的问题,考虑到优化变量耦合在分式 中,直接求解存在困难,本文借助WMMSE算法将 其转换为最小带权均方根误差^[15]问题,即

P2.4 min

$$_{\boldsymbol{W},\boldsymbol{\theta}_{t},\boldsymbol{\theta}_{r},\boldsymbol{p}} \sum_{k\in\mathcal{K}} \left[\varphi_{k}e_{k} - \lambda_{k}\xi_{k}\log_{2}(\lambda_{k}^{-1}\xi_{k}^{-1}\varphi_{k}) - \lambda_{k}\xi_{k} \right]$$
(19)

其中, $\boldsymbol{\varphi} = [\varphi_{t,1}, ..., \varphi_k, ..., \varphi_{r,R}]^T$ 为对偶变量, 均方 误差(Mean Square Error, MSE) $e_k = e_{\tau,i} = |\sqrt{p_{\tau,i}} \boldsymbol{w}_{\tau,i}^H \boldsymbol{H}_{\tau,i} - 1|^2 + \sigma^2 \boldsymbol{w}_{\tau,i}^H \boldsymbol{w}_{\tau,i} + \sum_{(\rho,j) \neq (\tau,i)} p_{\rho,j} |\boldsymbol{w}_{\tau,i}^H \boldsymbol{H}_{\rho,j}|^2 + \sum_{\rho \in \{t,r\}} \delta^2 \|\boldsymbol{w}_{\tau,i}^H \boldsymbol{G} \boldsymbol{\Theta}_{\rho}\|^2$ 。

(1) MUD矩阵优化。在问题P2.4中,固定aS-TAR-RIS相移和对偶变量 φ ,MUD矩阵W可通过 对目标函数对于 $w_{r,i}^{\mathrm{H}}$ 的1阶导数置零直接求得,即

$$\boldsymbol{w}_{\tau,i} = \sqrt{p_{\tau,i}} J^{-1} \boldsymbol{H}_{\tau,i} \tag{20}$$

$$\begin{split} & \not \pm \mathbf{\mu} = \sum_{\{\rho,j\} \in \mathcal{K}} p_{\rho,j} \mathbf{H}_{\rho,j} \mathbf{H}_{\rho,j}^{\mathrm{H}} + \sigma^{2} \mathbf{I}_{N} + \delta^{2} \left(\mathbf{G}^{\mathrm{H}} \cdot \mathbf{\Theta}_{\mathrm{t}}^{\mathrm{H}} \mathbf{\Theta}_{\mathrm{t}} \mathbf{G} + \mathbf{G}^{\mathrm{H}} \mathbf{\Theta}_{\mathrm{r}}^{\mathrm{H}} \mathbf{\Theta}_{\mathrm{r}} \mathbf{G} \right) \ . \end{aligned}$$

(2) aSTAR-RIS相移优化。在给定MUD矩阵 **W**和对偶变量 φ 的情况下,为松弛相移耦合约束式(7b), 本文依据文献[14]所提框架,引入辅助变量 $\tilde{\theta}_{\tau} =$ $[\tilde{\beta}_{\tau,1}\tilde{\psi}_{\tau,1}, \tilde{\beta}_{\tau,2}\tilde{\psi}_{\tau,2}, \cdots, \tilde{\beta}_{\tau,M}\tilde{\psi}_{\tau,M}]^{\mathrm{T}}, \tau \in \{\mathrm{t}, \mathrm{r}\}$ 且满足 $\tilde{\theta}_{\tau} = \theta_{\tau}$,其中 $\tilde{\beta}_{\tau} = [\tilde{\beta}_{\tau,1}, \tilde{\beta}_{\tau,2}, \cdots, \tilde{\beta}_{\tau,M}]^{\mathrm{T}}$, $\tilde{\psi}_{\tau} =$ $[\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\tilde{\phi}_{\tau,1}}, \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\tilde{\phi}_{\tau,2}}, \cdots, \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\tilde{\phi}_{\tau,M}}]^{\mathrm{T}}$ 。问题P2.4可以改写为

P2.5
$$\min_{\boldsymbol{\theta}_{t},\boldsymbol{\theta}_{r},\tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{t},\tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{r}} \sum_{k \in \mathcal{K}} \varphi_{k} e_{k}$$
 (21a)

s.t.
$$\boldsymbol{\theta}_{\tau} = \tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{\tau}, \, \tau \in \{\mathrm{t}, \mathrm{r}\}$$
 (21b)

$$\cos(\tilde{\phi}_{\mathrm{t},m} - \tilde{\phi}_{\mathrm{r},m}) = 1, \, 1 \le m \le M \tag{21c}$$

$$\tilde{\beta}_{t,m}^2 + \tilde{\beta}_{r,m}^2 = \beta_{t,m}^2 + \beta_{r,m}^2, \ 1 \le m \le M$$
 (21d)

借助PDD算法,可以将等式约束式(21b)以惩罚项的形式移至目标函数式(21a)中,从而问题 P2.5可改写为

P2.6
$$\min_{\boldsymbol{\theta}_{t},\boldsymbol{\theta}_{r},\tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{t},\tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{r}}\sum_{k\in\mathcal{K}}\varphi_{k}e_{k} + \frac{1}{2\rho}\sum_{\tau\in\{t,r\}}\left\|\tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{\tau} - \boldsymbol{\theta}_{\tau} + \rho\eta_{\tau}\right\|$$
(22a)

s.t.式(7c)、式(7e)、式(7i)、式(21c)、式(21d) (22b) 其中, ρ>0为惩罚因子, η_τ为拉格朗日对偶变 量。对于问题P2.6,可以使用BCD算法交替优化 $\{\boldsymbol{\theta}_{t}, \boldsymbol{\theta}_{r}\}, \left\{\tilde{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_{t}, \tilde{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_{r}\right\}$ 以及 $\left\{\tilde{\boldsymbol{\psi}}_{t}, \tilde{\boldsymbol{\psi}}_{r}\right\}$ 。

(a) {θ_t, θ_r}子问题优化:根据文献[5],MSE可
 重写为

 $e_{k} = \boldsymbol{\theta}_{t}^{H} A_{\tau,i} \boldsymbol{\theta}_{t} + \boldsymbol{\theta}_{r}^{H} \boldsymbol{B}_{\tau,i} \boldsymbol{\theta}_{r} - 2 \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \boldsymbol{f}_{\tau,i} \boldsymbol{\theta}_{\tau} \right\} + m_{\tau,i} \quad (23)$ 其中,

$$\begin{split} \boldsymbol{A}_{\tau,i} &\triangleq (\boldsymbol{G}^{\mathrm{H}} \boldsymbol{w}_{\tau,i} \boldsymbol{w}_{\tau,i}^{\mathrm{H}} \boldsymbol{G}) \odot (\sum_{j=1}^{\mathrm{T}} p_{\mathrm{t},j} \boldsymbol{h}_{\mathrm{t},j} \boldsymbol{h}_{\mathrm{t},j}^{\mathrm{H}} + \delta^{2} \boldsymbol{I}_{M})^{\mathrm{T}}, \\ \boldsymbol{B}_{\tau,i} &\triangleq (\boldsymbol{G}^{\mathrm{H}} \boldsymbol{w}_{\tau,i} \boldsymbol{w}_{\tau,i}^{\mathrm{H}} \boldsymbol{G}) \odot (\sum_{j=1}^{R} p_{\mathrm{r},j} \boldsymbol{h}_{\mathrm{r},j} \boldsymbol{h}_{\mathrm{r},j}^{\mathrm{H}} + \delta^{2} \boldsymbol{I}_{M})^{\mathrm{T}}, \\ \boldsymbol{f}_{\tau,i} &\triangleq \operatorname{diag} (\sqrt{p_{\tau,i}} \boldsymbol{h}_{\tau,i} \boldsymbol{w}_{\tau,i}^{\mathrm{H}} \boldsymbol{G})^{\mathrm{T}}, \ \boldsymbol{m}_{\tau,i} &\triangleq \sigma^{2} \boldsymbol{w}_{\tau,i}^{\mathrm{H}} \boldsymbol{w}_{\tau,i} + 1, \\ \odot \boldsymbol{z} \boldsymbol{\pi} \boldsymbol{\pi} \boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{\mathrm{H}} \boldsymbol{\mathrm{d}a} \boldsymbol{\mathrm{mard}} \boldsymbol{\mathcal{R}}, \ \mathrm{diag}(\cdot) \boldsymbol{z} \boldsymbol{\pi} \boldsymbol{\pi} \boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{\mathrm{h}} \boldsymbol{\mathrm{h}$$

类似地,约束式(7i)可重写为

$$\boldsymbol{\theta}_{t}^{H}\left(\sum_{j=1}^{T} p_{t,j}\boldsymbol{h}_{t,j}\boldsymbol{h}_{t,j}^{H} + \delta^{2}\boldsymbol{I}_{M}\right)\boldsymbol{\theta}_{t} + \boldsymbol{\theta}_{r}^{H}\left(\sum_{j=1}^{R} p_{r,j}\boldsymbol{h}_{r,j}\boldsymbol{h}_{r,j}^{H} + \delta^{2}\boldsymbol{I}_{M}\right)\boldsymbol{\theta}_{r} \leq P_{RIS} \quad (24)$$

从而,优化{**θ**_t,**θ**_r}的子问题可重新表述为2阶 锥规划问题,可通过CVX工具箱进行求解。

(b) $\{\tilde{\psi}_{t}, \tilde{\psi}_{r}\}$ 子问题优化:记 $\vartheta_{\tau} = -\theta_{\tau} + \rho\eta_{\tau}, \tilde{\vartheta}_{\tau} = \operatorname{diag}(\tilde{\beta}_{\tau}^{\mathrm{H}})\vartheta_{\tau}$ 。对于给定的 $\{\tilde{\beta}_{t}, \tilde{\beta}_{r}\}$,关于 $\{\tilde{\psi}_{t}, \tilde{\psi}_{r}\}$ 的优化问题可以分解为*M*对独立的 $\{\tilde{\psi}_{t,m}, \tilde{\psi}_{r,m}\}$ 优化问题。并且其相移耦合约束等价于 $\tilde{\psi}_{t,m} \pm j\tilde{\psi}_{r,m} = 0$,从而该子问题可以重写为*M*个独立子问题,即

$$\min_{\tilde{\psi}_{t,m},\tilde{\psi}_{r,m}} \operatorname{Re}(\breve{\vartheta}_{t,m}^* \tilde{\psi}_{t,m}) + \operatorname{Re}(\breve{\vartheta}_{r,m}^* \tilde{\psi}_{r,m})$$
(25a)

s.t.
$$\hat{\psi}_{\mathrm{t},m} \pm \mathrm{j}\hat{\psi}_{\mathrm{r},m} = 0$$
 (25b)

求解该问题,可得最优解为 $\tilde{\psi}_{t,m} = e^{j(\pi - \angle (\overleftarrow{\vartheta}_{t,m}^* \pm j \overleftarrow{\vartheta}_{t,m}^*))},$ $\tilde{\psi}_{r,m} = e^{j(\pi - \angle (\overleftarrow{\vartheta}_{t,m}^* \pm j \overleftarrow{\vartheta}_{t,m}^*))}.$

(c) $\{\tilde{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_{t}, \tilde{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_{r}\}$ 子问题优化: 当 $\{\tilde{\boldsymbol{\psi}}_{t}, \tilde{\boldsymbol{\psi}}_{r}\}$ 固定时, 记 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}_{\tau} = \operatorname{diag}(\tilde{\boldsymbol{\psi}}_{\tau}^{\mathrm{H}})\boldsymbol{\vartheta}_{\tau}, a_{m} = |\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}_{t,m}^{*}|\cos(\angle\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}_{t,m}^{*}), b_{m} =$ $|\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}_{r,m}^{*}|\cos(\angle\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}_{r,m}^{*}), \{\tilde{\beta}_{t,m}, \tilde{\beta}_{r,m}\}$ 优化子问题可以简 化为

$$\min_{\tilde{\beta}_{\mathrm{t},m},\tilde{\beta}_{\mathrm{r},m}} a_m \tilde{\beta}_{\mathrm{t},m} + b_m \tilde{\beta}_{\mathrm{r},m}$$
(26a)

s.t.
$$\tilde{\beta}_{t,m}^2 + \tilde{\beta}_{r,m}^2 = \beta_{t,m}^2 + \beta_{r,m}^2$$
 (26b)
通过1阶最优性条件,可以得到最优解为

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \tilde{\beta}_{\mathrm{t},m} = \beta_m \frac{a_m}{\sqrt{a_m^2 + b_m^2}}, \tilde{\beta}_{\mathrm{r},\mathrm{m}} = \beta_m \frac{b_m}{\sqrt{a_m^2 + b_m^2}}, \\ \tilde{\pi}_{a_m, b_m} \ge 0 \\ \tilde{\beta}_{\mathrm{t},m} = \beta_m, \tilde{\beta}_{\mathrm{r},m} = 0, \tilde{\pi}_{a_m} \ge 0, b_m < 0 \\ \tilde{\beta}_{\mathrm{t},m} = 0, \tilde{\beta}_{\mathrm{r},m} = \beta_m, \tilde{\pi}_{a_m} < 0, b_m \ge 0 \\ \tilde{\beta}_{\mathrm{t},m} = \tilde{\beta}_{\mathrm{r},m} = 0, \mathrm{\Xi} \mathrm{th} \end{array} \right\} \right\}$$

$$\left. \left. \begin{array}{l} (27) \end{array} \right. \right.$$

其中 $\beta_m=\beta_{\mathrm{t},m}^2+\beta_{\mathrm{r},m}^2\,\mathrm{\circ}$

(3) 用户上传功率优化。为方便表示,本文将 优化用户上传功率从直接优化p改为优化 $\hat{p} = [\sqrt{p_{t,1}}, ..., \sqrt{p_k}, ..., \sqrt{p_{r,R}}]^{\mathrm{T}}$,引入向量 $t_k \in \mathbb{R}^{K \times 1}$, 其第k个元素为1,其他均为0。从而MSE可改写为

 $e_{k} = \hat{\boldsymbol{p}}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{C}_{k} \hat{\boldsymbol{p}} - 2 \mathrm{Re} \{ \hat{\boldsymbol{p}}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{j}_{k} \} + n_{k}$ (28) 其中, $\boldsymbol{C}_{k} \triangleq \sum_{j=1}^{T} \boldsymbol{t}_{k} (\boldsymbol{w}_{\tau,i}^{\mathrm{H}} \mathbf{H}_{\mathrm{t},j}) (\boldsymbol{w}_{\tau,i}^{\mathrm{H}} \mathbf{H}_{\mathrm{t},j})^{\mathrm{H}} \boldsymbol{t}_{k}^{\mathrm{H}} + \sum_{j=1}^{R} t_{k} (\boldsymbol{w}_{\tau,i}^{\mathrm{H}} \mathbf{H}_{\mathrm{r},j}) \cdot (\boldsymbol{w}_{\tau,i}^{\mathrm{H}} \mathbf{H}_{\mathrm{r},j})^{\mathrm{H}} \boldsymbol{t}_{k}^{\mathrm{H}} , \boldsymbol{j}_{k} \triangleq \boldsymbol{t}_{k} \boldsymbol{w}_{\tau,i}^{\mathrm{H}} \mathbf{H}_{\tau,i} , n_{k} = \sigma^{2} \boldsymbol{w}_{\tau,i}^{\mathrm{H}} \boldsymbol{w}_{\tau,i} + \delta^{2} \| \boldsymbol{w}_{\tau,i}^{\mathrm{H}} \boldsymbol{G} \boldsymbol{\Theta}_{\mathrm{t}} \|^{2} + \delta^{2} \| \boldsymbol{w}_{\tau,i}^{\mathrm{H}} \boldsymbol{G} \boldsymbol{\Theta}_{\mathrm{r}} \|^{2} v + 1,$ Re{ $\cdot \}$ 表示取复数实部。

于是,优化用户上传功率子问题为

P2.8 min
$$\sum_{\hat{\boldsymbol{p}}} \sum_{k \in \mathcal{K}} \varphi_k \left(\hat{\boldsymbol{p}}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{C}_k \hat{\boldsymbol{p}} - 2 \operatorname{Re} \{ \hat{\boldsymbol{p}}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{j}_k \} + n_k \right)$$
 (29a)

s.t.
$$\hat{p}_k^2 \le p_{\max}, k \in \mathcal{K}$$
 (29b)

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{p}}^{\mathrm{T}}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{T}\boldsymbol{t}_{i}\|\boldsymbol{\Theta}_{\mathrm{t}}\boldsymbol{h}_{\mathrm{t},i}\|^{2}\boldsymbol{t}_{i}^{\mathrm{H}}+\sum_{j=1}^{R}\boldsymbol{t}_{T+j}\|\boldsymbol{\Theta}_{\mathrm{r}}\boldsymbol{h}_{\mathrm{r},j}\|^{2}\boldsymbol{t}_{T+j}^{\mathrm{H}}\right)$$
$$\hat{\boldsymbol{p}}\leq P_{\mathrm{RIS}}-\sum_{\tau\in\{\mathrm{t},\mathrm{r}\}}\|\boldsymbol{\Theta}_{\tau}\|^{2}\delta^{2}$$
(29c)

该优化问题同为2阶锥规划问题,可通过CVX 工具箱求解。

(4) 辅助变量更新。对于给定的W, θ_t , θ_r , p, 辅助变量 φ 可直接通过式(30)进行更新

$$\varphi_k = \lambda_k \xi_k (e_k)^{-1} \tag{30}$$

辅助变量λ和β采用文献[15]中的修正牛顿迭代 法进行更新。当|λ_kR_k - 1| ≤ ε_2 且|β_kR_k - $\varpi_k \alpha_k L_k$ | ≤ ε_2 时,表明给定ρ和η_τ的内层迭代已收敛。定义 $v = \max \left\{ \left\| \boldsymbol{\theta}_t - \tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_t \right\|_{\infty}, \left\| \boldsymbol{\theta}_r - \tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_r \right\|_{\infty} \right\},$ 当内层迭代收 敛后,若 $v \le \zeta$,则对偶变量η_τ以梯度上升的方式 更新为η_τ = η_τ + $\frac{1}{\rho} (\tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{\tau} - \boldsymbol{\theta}_{\tau})$ 。否则更新惩罚因子为 $\rho = c\rho$, 直至 $v \le \varepsilon_3$ 时结束迭代,其中 $c \in (0,1)$ 。 算法2总结了MUD矩阵、aSTAR-RIS相移和用户 上传功率交替优化的过程。

4 复杂度分析

基于上述分析,算法3总结了求解问题式(7)的

整体步骤。本文算法复杂度分析如下:在算法1 中,复杂度主要由二分法计算最优 μ 和MEC计算资 源分配所决定,其复杂度约为 $O(K\log_2(1/\varepsilon_1))$ 。 算法2的时间复杂度主要由计算最优MUD矩阵,以 及借助CVX工具箱求解最优aSTAR-RIS相移和用 户上传功率决定。其中,优化MUD矩阵计算复杂 度为 $O(KM \max\{M^2, N^2\})$,优化aSTAR-RIS相 移和用户上传功率时间复杂度分别为 $O(M^{3.5})$ 和 $O(K^{3.5}),更新辅助变量时间复杂度均为<math>O(n)$ 。 此外,算法2中使用修正牛顿迭代法对子问题进行 内层迭代优化,迭代次数约为 $\log_2(1/\varepsilon_2)$,并借助 PDD算法框架解决aSTAR-RIS的相移耦合约束, 外层迭代次数约为 $(1/\varepsilon_3)\log_2(1/\varepsilon_3)$ 。

5 仿真分析

为了验证本文方案的有效性,本节进行了仿真 验证。配有MEC服务器的基站坐标为(50,20,0) m, aSTAR-RIS坐标为(0,0,0) m,用户随机分布在以

算法 2	MUD矩阵、	aSTAR-RIS相移和用户上传功率
交替优化算法		

初始化优化变量, $n_2 = 0$, 收敛阈值 $\zeta = \varepsilon_2 = \varepsilon_3 = 10^{-4}$,		
$\rho = 10$		
步骤1	根据式(20)更新 $W^{(n_2)}$;	
步骤2	解决问题式P2.5更新{ $\theta_t^{(n_2)}, \theta_r^{(n_2)}$ };	
步骤3	更新 $\left\{ ilde{m{\psi}}_{ ext{t}}^{(n_2)}, ilde{m{\psi}}_{ ext{r}}^{(n_2)} ight\}$ 和 $\left\{ ilde{m{eta}}_{ ext{t}}^{(n_2)}, ilde{m{eta}}_{ ext{r}}^{(n_2)} ight\};$	
步骤4	解决问题式P2.8更新 $p^{(n_2)}$;	
步骤5	更新辅助变量 $arphi^{(n_2)}$;	
步骤6	计算 $\varepsilon^{(n_2)}$, 若 $\varepsilon^{(n_2)} > \varepsilon_2$, 且 $n_2 \leq n_2^{\max}$, 令	
$n_2 = n_2 + 1$, 回到步骤1;		
步骤7	更新 $\boldsymbol{\lambda}^{(n_2)}, \boldsymbol{\xi}^{(n_2)}, \left. \ddot{\boldsymbol{\xi}} \right \lambda_k^{(n_2)} R_k^{(n_2)} - 1 \right > \varepsilon_2$ 或	
$\left \xi_{k}^{(n_{2})}R_{k}^{(n_{2})}-\varpi_{k}\alpha_{k}L_{k}\right > \varepsilon_{2}, \ \diamondsuit n_{2} = n_{2}+1, \ \Box$ 到步骤1;		
步骤8		
步骤9	$\zeta = 0.9v$,若 $v > \varepsilon_3$,令 $n_2 = 0$,回到步骤1;	
输出 ($oldsymbol{W}^*,oldsymbol{ heta}_{ ext{t}}^*,oldsymbol{ heta}_{ ext{r}}^*,oldsymbol{p}^*$)		

算法3 整体算法

初始化优化变量, $n_3 = 0$, 收敛阈值 $\varepsilon = 10^{-4}$ 步乘1 根据算法1, 给定 $W^{(n_3-1)}$, $\theta_t^{(n_3-1)}$, $\theta_r^{(n_3-1)}$, $p^{(n_3-1)}$ 优化 $\alpha^{(n_3)}$, $f^{e(n_3)}$; 步骤2 根据算法2, 给定 $\alpha^{(n_3)}$, $f^{e(n_3)}$ 优化 $W^{(n_3)}$, $\theta_t^{(n_3)}$, $\theta_r^{(n_3)}$, $p^{(n_3)}$; 步骤3 计算 $\varepsilon^{(n_3)}$, 若 $\varepsilon^{(n_3)} > \varepsilon \pm n_3 \le n_3^{\max}$, $n_3 = n_3 + 1$, 回到步骤1; 输出: $(\alpha^*, f^{e*}, W^*, \theta_t^*, \theta_r^*, p^*)$ aSTAR-RIS为中心,半径为5 m的圆形区域内,其 中一个用户位于aSTAR-RIS的反射半空间,另一 个用户位于透射半空间。

各设备之间信道均为莱斯衰落信道,信道衰落 包括路径损耗和小尺度衰落。具体仿真参数设置如下:基站天线数量N = 8,RIS单元数量M = 20,最大放大倍数 $a_{max} = 10$,B = 1 MHz, $\delta^2 = -70$ dBm, $\sigma^2 = -80$ dBm,莱斯因子 $K_{BR} = K_{RU} = 3$ dB,路 径损耗系数 $\alpha_{BR} = \alpha_{RU} = 2.2$,MEC服务器总计算资源 $f_{total}^e = 5 \times 10^{10}$ cycle/s,本地计算资源 $f_k^{loc} \in [4,6] \times 10^8$ cycle/s。

仿真中同时给出3种基准方案进行性能对比。 基准方案1——aSTAR-RIS随机相移方案: aSTAR-RIS相移随机取值,其余变量采用与本文相同的优 化方法。基准方案2——无源STAR-RIS方案:将本 文所提aSTAR-RIS替换为无源STAR-RIS,并采用 本文方案进行优化。基准方案3——最大速率和方 案:采用文献[16]所提方案,以最大加权速率和为 优化目标,对MUD矩阵、aSTAR-RIS相移以及用 户上传功率进行优化,最后采用本文方法计算最优 任务卸载比例和计算资源分配。

图2展示了本文所提算法的收敛性。图2(a)对 比了在不同反射单元数量下,本文算法的收敛性。 结果表明,本文算法在经过几次迭代后快速收敛, 表现出良好的收敛性,且随着aSTAR-RIS反射单 元数量的增加,加权总时延显著降低。这是由于较 大的单元数量能够带来更高的信道增益,从而降低 加权总时延。图2(b)则对比了本文算法和3种基准 方案的收敛性,尽管本文算法收敛速度相对较慢, 但在收敛时加权总时延最低,相较于无源STAR-RIS方案降低了12.66%。这主要是由于功率放大效 应减轻了"乘性衰落"的影响,从而增强基站的接 收信号,使得时延进一步降低。

图3刻画了不同方案下加权总时延与反射单元 数量M的关系。从图3可以看出,随着反射单元数 量M的增加,加权总时延逐渐降低。这是因为随着 M的增加,aSTAR-RIS能够提供更多反射路径,从 而提供更高的信道增益。在M数量较少时,aSTAR-RIS相较于STAR-RIS,具有明显的性能增益,但 随着M的进一步增加,两者的性能逐渐接近,这主 要是由于aSTAR-RIS的热噪声 δ^2 以及功率约束的 影响^[4]。此外,本文所提以加权总时延最小化为优 化目标的算法,相较于以最大速率和为优化目标的 基准方案3,表现出明显的优势。

图4描述了不同aSTAR-RIS功率开销下,加权 总时延与反射单元数量的关系。从图4可以明显看









图 3 各方案时延与反射单元数量关系



图 4 不同功率约束下加权总时延与反射单元数量关系

出,当功率开销增大时,加权总时延显著降低。同时可以进一步观察到,在功率开销较大时,aSTAR-RIS相较于无源STAR-RIS具有明显的性能提升。

6 结论

本文研究了一种aSTAR-RIS辅助的MEC系统 计算卸载方案,通过联合优化任务卸载比例、计算 资源配置、MUD矩阵、aSTAR-RIS相移和用户上 传功率,旨在最小化用户的加权总时延。为求解这 一非凸问题,本文将其分解为两个子问题并通过拉 格朗日乘子法、PDD和BCD算法交替求解。仿真 结果表明,所提算法在加权总时延方面相较于其他 基准方案表现出显著优势。

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Task Offloading for Simultaneously Transmitting and Reflecting Reconfigurable Intelligent Surface-assisted Mobile Edge Computing

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Abstract:

Objective Mobile Edge Computing (MEC) is a distributed computing paradigm that brings computational resources closer to users, alleviating issues such as high latency and interference found in cloud computing. To enhance the offloading performance of MEC systems and promote green communication, Reconfigurable Intelligent Surface (RIS), a low-cost and easily deployable technology, offers a promising solution. RIS consists of numerous low-cost reflecting elements that can adjust phase shifts to alter the amplitude and phase of incident signals, thereby reconstructing the electromagnetic environment. This transforms traditional passive adaptation into active control. However, the signal reflected by RIS must pass through a two-stage cascaded channel, which is susceptible to multiplicative fading, leading to limited performance gains when direct links are unobstructed. To mitigate this, the concept of active RIS has been proposed, integrating signal amplification

circuits into RIS elements, which not only reflect but also amplify signals, effectively overcoming this issue. Additionally, RIS can only transmit or reflect incident signals, limiting coverage to half-space: either the user and base station must be on the same side (reflecting RIS) or on opposite sides (transmitting RIS). This constraint limits deployment flexibility. To address this, Simultaneously Transmitting And Reflecting Reconfigurable Intelligent Surface (STAR-RIS) is proposed, combining both transmission and reflection functions, where part of the signal is reflected to the same side, and the rest is transmitted to the opposite side. To address the challenges in practical RIS-assisted MEC systems, the active Simultaneously Transmitting And Reflecting Reconfigurable Intelligent Surface (aSTAR-RIS) is integrated into the MEC system to overcome geographic deployment constraints and effectively mitigate the effects of multiplicative fading.

Methods Considering the computational resources available at the MEC server, the energy consumption of the aSTAR-RIS, and the phase shift coupling constraints, the task offloading ratio, computational resource allocation, Multi-User Detection (MUD) matrix, aSTAR-RIS phase shift, and transmission power are jointly optimized, resulting in a multivariable coupled weighted total latency minimization problem. To solve this problem, an iterative algorithm combining Block Coordinate Descent (BCD) and Penalty Dual Decomposition (PDD) algorithms is proposed. In each iteration, the original problem is decomposed into two subproblems: one for optimizing computational resource allocation and task offloading ratio, and the other for designing the aSTAR-RIS phase shift, MUD matrix, and transmission power. For the first subproblem, the Lagrange multiplier method is used to incorporate constraints into the objective function and enable efficient optimization. The optimal Lagrange multiplier and resource allocation are found using the bisection method. The second subproblem involves handling the fractional objective function using the weighted minimum mean square error algorithm. From the first-order conditions, the optimal MUD matrix is derived. For the aSTAR-RIS phase shift optimization, a non-convex phase shift coupling constraint is decoupled using the PDD algorithm.

Results and Discussions And discussions as shown in (Fig. 2), with increasing iterations, the weighted total latency steadily decreases and stabilizes, validating the effectiveness of the proposed algorithm. A comparison with three benchmark schemes reveals that, although the proposed scheme converges more slowly, it achieves the lowest weighted total latency upon convergence, with a 12.66% reduction compared to the passive STAR-RIS scheme. This improvement is mainly due to the power amplification effect, which reduces the impact of multiplicative fading, thereby enhancing the received signal at the base station and reducing latency. As illustrated in (Fig. 3), the weighted total latency decreases as the number of aSTAR-RIS elements increases, allowing for more reflection paths and higher channel gain. For fewer elements, aSTAR-RIS shows a significant performance gain over STAR-RIS, but as the number of elements grows, the performance of both aSTAR-RIS and passive STAR-RIS converges, primarily due to thermal noise and power constraints. Moreover, compared to the benchmark scheme that optimizes for maximum rate, the proposed scheme shows significant advantages in reducing latency. As shown in (Fig. 4), when the aSTAR-RIS power overhead increases, the weighted total latency decreases, further showing the potential of aSTAR-RIS in improving communication performance via active amplification.

Conclusions This paper investigates a task offloading scheme for an aSTAR-RIS-assisted MEC system, which optimizes the task offloading ratio, computational resource allocation, MUD matrix, aSTAR-RIS phase shift, and transmission power to minimize total user delay. The optimization problem is solved using an iterative approach, decomposing the problem into two subproblems and applying the Lagrange multiplier method, PDD, and BCD algorithms. Simulation results demonstrate that the proposed algorithm significantly outperforms benchmark schemes in terms of weighted total latency. The findings validate the effectiveness of aSTAR-RIS in MEC systems, highlighting its advantages over passive STAR-RIS in task offloading, resource optimization, and communication performance.

Key words: Active Simultaneously Transmitting And Reflecting Reconfigurable Intelligent Surface (aSTAR-RIS); Mobile Edge Computing(MEC); Computing offloading; Resource allocation