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UAV-Assisted and Intelligent Reflecting Surfaces-Supported Terahertz Communications

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Abstract

In this paper, unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) and intelligent reflective surface (IRS) are utilized to support terahertz (THz) communications. To this end, the joint optimization of UAV's trajectory, the phase shift of IRS, the allocation of THz sub-bands, and the power control is investigated to maximize the minimum average achievable rate of all the users. An iteration algorithm based on successive Convex Approximation with the Rate constraint penalty (CAR) is developed to obtain UAV's trajectory, and the IRS phase shift is formulated as a closed-form expression with introduced pricing factors. Simulation results show that the proposed scheme significantly enhances the rate performance of the whole system.

Index Terms

Intelligent reflective surface (IRS), reconfigurable intelligent surface (RIS), terahertz (THz) communications, unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs).

I. INTRODUCTION

Terahertz (THz) frequency band can provide abundant bandwidth to support the ultra-high data transmission for applications such as virtual reality, high-definition video broadcasting,

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etc. However, due to the ultra-high frequency, THz communications can be easily blocked by obstacles on the transmission path. Recently, unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) are leveraged in wireless networks due to its highly flexible deployment with fully-controllable mobility. The wireless transmission supported by the low-altitude UAV can have a higher chance of line-of-sight (LoS) links with the ground user equipments (UEs). This makes the utilization of UAV to support THz communications a very promising solution. Meanwhile, to serve multiple users, the intelligent reflective surface (IRS), also known as reconfigurable intelligent surface (RIS) has been proposed to help reconfigure wireless propagation channels. By adjusting the phase shifts of the IRS's reflecting elements, the propagation environment can be significantly improved to help the communication of UEs with poor channel conditions [1], [2]. Therefore, a considerable performance gain can be obtained in the IRS-assisted and UAV-supported THz communication systems.

Current THz transmission approaches are mainly used for terrestrial communications. For example, the IRS was utilized in [3], [4] to maximize the sum-rate performance of the THz communications. The approach in [5] focused on utilizing the IRS to maintain reliable THz transmission. However, these contributions cannot be directly applied to the aerial scenario, where the UAV can be flexibly deployed for THz communications. For the current contributions concerning IRS assisted-UAV transmission, single sub-band scenario was considered. For instance, the UAV's trajectory and IRS's beamforming were jointly investigated in [6]. In fact, severer path loss peaks appear in the THz band and the locations of path loss peaks vary with the communication distance [7], [8]. Thus, the THz band is composed of several distance-dependent sub-bands, and the current single sub-band scenario of IRS-assisted UAV solutions are not applicable. Although there are a few contributions on orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM) communication in IRS-assisted UAV systems [9], [10], these approaches are based on the specially designed simplification of conventional channel model, which are not applicable to the THz communications. As the path loss in the THz band is severely affected by the transmission distance, which highly relies on the trajectory of UAV. Meanwhile, the sub-bands need to be intelligently selected for multiple UEs to avoid the path loss peaks. Therefore, it is imperative to jointly optimize the trajectory of UAV, the phase shift of the IRS, along with the sub-band allocation to enhance the IRS-assisted and UAV-supported THz communication, which has not been studied in the current literature.

In this paper, we consider that the UAV supports THz communications and an IRS is deployed

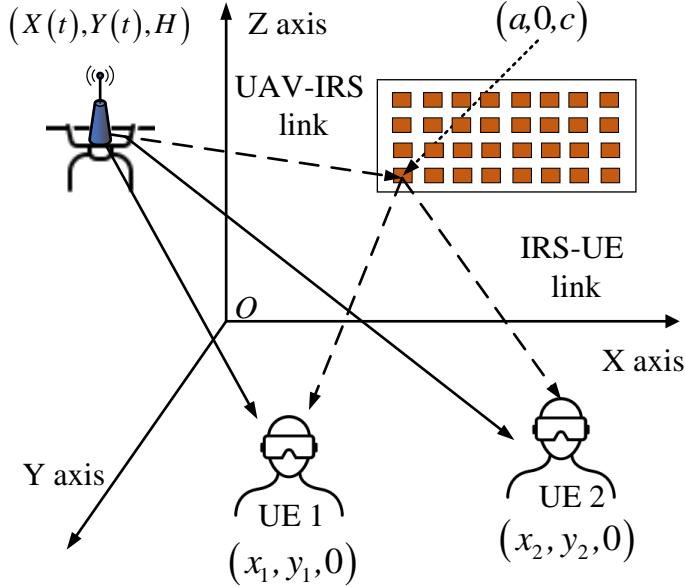


Fig. 1. The IRS-assisted and UAV-supported Thz communications.

to help the transmission. Our target is to maximize the minimum average rate among all UEs. To address the formulated non-convexity problem, the optimization is decoupled into three sub-problems, i.e., the trajectory of UAV, the phase shift of IRS, the THz sub-band allocation and the power control optimization. In the UAV's trajectory optimization, we first utilize the successive convex approximation to simplify the complicated channel gain, and introduce penalties for the rate constraints to guarantee that the obtained objective function is non-decreasing. For the phase shift optimization problem, the optimal solution can be obtained in a closed-form expression with introduced pricing factors. Finally, simulation results are provided to validate the convergence and effectiveness of the proposed algorithm.

Notation: For a vector \mathbf{x} , $|\mathbf{x}|$ denotes its Euclidean norm. c represents the light speed. $\text{diag}(\mathbf{X})$ represents the vector that is obtained from the diagonal entries of matrix \mathbf{X} .

II. SYSTEM MODEL AND PROBLEM FORMULATION

Consider the downlink transmission of a UAV operating in THz frequency to serve U UEs on the ground. The location of UE u is denoted by $\mathbf{l}_u = [x_u, y_u, 0]^T$. The UAV is assumed to fly at a fixed altitude H above the ground within a total time of T_s . The total transmission time is divided into T slots, and the location of the UAV and all channels are assumed to be unchanged within each time slot. The location of the UAV at time slot t is denoted as $\mathbf{l}(t) = [X(t), Y(t), H]^T$.

Consider there is an IRS deployed on a wall parallel to the XOZ plane, and the IRS is assumed to be a uniform planar array (UPA). Let N_x and N_z respectively represent the number of reflecting elements along the X-axis and Z-axis of the IRS, and the total number of reflecting elements is $N = N_x N_z$. The separations between the elements along the X-axis and Z-axis are represented by δ_x and δ_z , respectively. For the IRS, the location of its first reflecting element is denoted as $\mathbf{l}_0 = [a, 0, c]^T$. Then, the location of the (n_x, n_z) -th element of IRS is denoted by $[a + (n_x - 1)\delta_x, 0, c + (n_z - 1)\delta_z]^T$. Suppose that the reflection coefficients of all reflecting elements have the same amplitude value of 1 but different phase shifts. We use $\phi_n(t)$ to represent the phase shift of the (n_x, n_z) -th reflecting element at time slot t , where $n = n_z + (n_x - 1)N_z$.

A. Direct Transmission Links

The transmission distance between the UAV to UE u at time slot t is $d_u(t) = |\mathbf{l}(t) - \mathbf{l}_u|$. The UAV transmits signal through the THz band, which is affected by both free space spreading loss and the molecular absorption. As a result, the total bandwidth of the THz band is divided into several sub-bands to confront the frequency selective fading in THz band. Let f_i denote the central frequency of the sub-band i , and the total number of sub-bands is denoted by I . The LoS channel gain from the UAV to UE u on sub-band i at time t is denoted by

$$h_{i,u}(t) = \left(\frac{c}{4\pi f_i d_u(t)} \right) \exp \left(-j2\pi f_i \frac{d_u(t)}{c} \right) \exp \left(-\frac{1}{2} K(f_i) d_u(t) \right), \quad (1)$$

where $K(f_i)$ is the overall absorption coefficient of the transmission medium on sub-band i .

B. IRS-Assisted Transmission Links

The transmission vector from the UAV to the first element of the IRS can be represented as $\mathbf{r}_0(t) = \mathbf{l}_0 - \mathbf{l}(t) = [a - X(t), -Y(t), c - H]^T$. The difference vector from the (n_x, n_z) -th element of the IRS to the first element of the IRS is $\Delta \mathbf{r}_{n_x, n_z}(t) = [(n_x - 1)\delta_x, 0, (n_z - 1)\delta_z]^T$. Then, at time slot t , the relative phase difference on sub-band i between the signal received at the first element and at the (n_x, n_z) -th element is $\theta_{n_x, n_z}^i(t) = \frac{2\pi f_i}{c} \frac{\mathbf{r}_0(t)^T}{|\mathbf{r}_0(t)|} \Delta \mathbf{r}_{n_x, n_z}(t) = \frac{2\pi f_i}{r(t)c} ((a - X(t))(n_x - 1)\delta_x + (c - H)(n_z - 1)\delta_z)$, where $r(t) = |\mathbf{r}_0(t)|$. Then, the received array vector from UAV to the IRS at time t on sub-band i can be expressed as $\mathbf{e}_{i,r}(t) = [1, \dots, \exp(-j\theta_n^i(t)), \dots, \exp(-j\theta_N^i(t))]^T$, where the subscript $n = n_z + (n_x - 1)N_z$.

The transmission vector from the first element of the IRS to UE u is $\mathbf{r}_u = [(x_u - a), y_u, -c]^T$. Let $r_u = |\mathbf{r}_u|$. Then, at time slot t , the relative phase difference on sub-band i between the

signal that is reflected by the first element and by the (n_x, n_z) -th element to UE u is $\vartheta_{n_x, n_z}^{i,u} = \frac{2\pi f_i}{c} \frac{\mathbf{r}_u^T}{|\mathbf{r}_u|} \Delta \mathbf{r}_{n_x, n_z} = \frac{2\pi f_i}{r_u c} ((x_u - a)(n_x - 1)\delta_x - c(n_z - 1)\delta_z)$. The transmit array vector from the IRS to UE u at time t on sub-band i can be expressed as $\mathbf{e}_{i,u} = [1, \dots, \exp(-j\vartheta_n^{i,u}), \dots, \exp(-j\vartheta_N^{i,u})]^T$, where the subscript $n = n_z + (n_x - 1)N_z$.

According to [11], in the far field scenario, the cascaded channel gain of the UAV-IRS-UE u link on sub-band i is calculated as

$$\tilde{g}_{i,u}(t) = \left(\frac{c}{8\sqrt{\pi^3} f_i r_u r(t)} \right) \exp \left(-j 2\pi f_i \frac{(r(t) + r_u)}{c} \right) \exp \left(-\frac{1}{2} K(f_i)(r(t) + r_u) \right), \quad (2)$$

where $K(f_i)$ is the absorption coefficient of the medium. Then, the channel gain of the UAV-IRS-UE u can be expressed as $g_{i,u}(t) = \tilde{g}_{i,u}(t) \mathbf{e}_{i,r}(t) \Phi(t) \mathbf{e}_{i,u}^T$, where $\Phi(t) = \text{diag}(\exp(j\phi_1(t)), \dots, \exp(j\phi_N(t)))$, and $\exp(j\phi_n(t))$ represents the reflecting coefficient of the n -th reflecting element.

C. Problem Formulation

Let B_i denote the bandwidth of sub-band i , and the power spectral density of the noise in sub-band i is denoted by $S_N(f_i)$. The obtained transmission rate of UE u on sub-band i in time slot t is given by

$$R_{i,u}(t) = B_i \log \left(1 + \frac{p_i(t)|h_{i,u}(t) + g_{i,u}(t)|^2}{S_N(f_i)B_i} \right), \quad (3)$$

where $p_i(t)$ is the transmit power on sub-band i in the time slot t .

In this problem, we first consider the following constraints for the UAV's trajectory $\{\mathbf{l}(t)\}$ as

$$C1 : \mathbf{l}(T) = \mathbf{l}(1) = \bar{\mathbf{l}}_1, \quad (4)$$

$$C2 : |\mathbf{l}(t+1) - \mathbf{l}(t)| \leq V_{max} \frac{T_s}{T}, t = 1, \dots, T-1. \quad (5)$$

The constraint $C1$ indicates that UAV needs to return to its initial location by the end of transmission period T_s , and the start point is fixed to the given location $\bar{\mathbf{l}}_1$. The constraint $C2$ indicates that the maximum distance that the UAV can travel in each time slot is $V_{max} \frac{T_s}{T}$, where V_{max} represent the maximum speed of the UAV.

Define the binary variable $\alpha_{i,u}$ to indicate whether UE u transmits on sub-band i or not. Assume that each sub-band is only allocated to one UE. Then, we have the following constraints as

$$C3 : \alpha_{i,u} \in \{0, 1\}, \sum_{u=1}^U \alpha_{i,u} = 1, i \in \mathcal{I}, u \in \mathcal{U}. \quad (6)$$

The transmit power p_i is constrained by UAV maximum power p_{max} as

$$C4 : \sum_{i=1}^I p_i(t) \leq p_{max}. \quad (7)$$

The phase shift of each reflecting element of the IRS varies within the range of $[0, 2\pi]$, we have

$$C5 : 0 \leq \phi_n(t) \leq 2\pi, 1 \leq n \leq N. \quad (8)$$

Then, the problem can be formulated as

$$\begin{aligned} & \max_{\{p_i\}, \{\mathbf{l}(t)\}, \{\Phi(t)\}, \{\alpha_{i,u}\}} \min_u R_u = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}} \alpha_{i,u} R_{i,u}(t) \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

$$\text{s.t. } C1 - C5,$$

where R_u represents the average rate of UE u . Our target is to maximize the minimum average rate among all UEs by jointly optimizing the UAV's trajectory, THz sub-band allocation, the phase shift of IRS and the power allocation. By introducing auxiliary variables R_{th} and $\{H_{i,u}^t\}$, Problem (9) can be equivalently reformulated as

$$\begin{aligned} & \max_{R_{th}, \{H_{i,u}^t\}, \{\mathbf{l}(t)\}, \{\Phi(t)\}, \{\alpha_{i,u}\}, \{p^i\}} R_{th} \end{aligned} \quad (10a)$$

$$\text{s.t. } \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}} \alpha_{i,u} B_i \log \left(1 + \frac{p_i(t)}{S_N(f_i)B_i} H_{i,u}^t \right) \geq R_{th}, u \in \mathcal{U}, \quad (10b)$$

$$|h_{i,u}(t) + g_{i,u}(t)|^2 \geq \alpha_{i,u} H_{i,u}^t, i \in \mathcal{I}, u \in \mathcal{U}, \quad (10c)$$

$$C1 - C5.$$

III. SOLUTION ANALYSIS

As the formulated problem (10) is non-convexity, we decouple the optimization into three subproblems: optimization of UAV's trajectory, optimization of the IRS's phase shift, the THz sub-band allocation and the power control problem.

A. Trajectory Optimization

Given the THz sub-band allocation, the phase shift of IRS and the power control, the UAV's trajectory is optimized in this subsection. The trajectory optimization is challenging due to the complicated expression of the overall channel gain, which is

$$H_{i,u}(\mathbf{l}(t)) = |h_{i,u}(t) + g_{i,u}(t)|^2 = \left(\frac{A_i}{d_u(t)} \right)^2 \exp(-K_i d_u(t)) + \left(\frac{B_{i,u}}{r(t)} \right)^2 \exp(-K_i r(t)) C_{i,u}(\mathbf{l}(t)) + \frac{2D_{i,u}(\mathbf{l}(t))}{d_u(t)r(t)} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}K_i(r(t) + d_u(t))\right), \quad (11)$$

where A_i , $B_{i,u}$, K_i , $C_{i,u}(\mathbf{l}(t))$, and $D_{i,u}(\mathbf{l}(t))$ are respectively given by

$$A_i = \frac{c}{4\pi f_i}, \quad B_{i,u} = \left(\frac{c}{8\sqrt{\pi^3} f_i r_u} \right) \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}K(f_i)r_u\right), \quad K_i = K(f_i), \quad (12)$$

$$C_{i,u}(\mathbf{l}(t)) = |\mathbf{e}_{i,r}(t)\Phi\mathbf{e}_{i,u}^T|^2, \quad (13)$$

$$D_{i,u}(\mathbf{l}(t)) = A_i B_{i,u} \Re \left\{ \exp\left(-j2\pi f_i \frac{(r(t) + r_u) - d_u(t)}{c}\right) \mathbf{e}_{i,r}(t)\Phi\mathbf{e}_{i,u}^T \right\}. \quad (14)$$

It is observed that $C_{i,u}(\mathbf{l}(t))$ and $D_{i,u}(\mathbf{l}(t))$ consist of many periodic cosine patterns with respect to the sub-bands and UE indexes, which make the channel gain given in (11) difficult to handle. However, according to C2, with a sufficiently short time slot, the change of UAV's locations in a time slot is very small. As a result, we can first regard $C_{i,u}(\mathbf{l}(t))$ and $D_{i,u}(\mathbf{l}(t))$ as constants and denote them as $C_{i,u}(\mathbf{l}(t)) \triangleq C_{i,u}^t$ and $D_{i,u}(\mathbf{l}(t)) \triangleq D_{i,u}^t$, respectively. In addition, we define functions $f_i(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} \exp(-K_i x)$ and $q_i(x, y) = \frac{1}{xy} \exp\left(-\frac{K_i}{2}(x+y)\right)$. Then, the channel gain in (11) can be approximated as

$$\hat{H}_{i,u}(\mathbf{l}(t)) = A_i^2 f_i(d_u(t)) + C_{i,u}^t B_{i,u}^2 f_i(r(t)) + 2D_{i,u}^t q_i(d_u(t), r(t)). \quad (15)$$

Then, by checking the second-order derivative of $f_i(x)$ with respect to x , we have

$$\frac{d^2 f_i(x)}{dx^2} = \frac{(K_i x + 2)^2 + 2}{x^4} \exp(-Ax) > 0. \quad (16)$$

In addition, the Hessian matrix of $q_i(x, y)$ is given by

$$\nabla^2 q_i(x, y) = \frac{1}{xy} \exp\left(-\frac{K_i}{2}(x+y)\right) \begin{bmatrix} \frac{(\frac{K_i}{2}x+1)^2+1}{x^2} & \frac{(\frac{K_i}{2}x+1)(\frac{K_i}{2}y+1)}{xy} \\ \frac{(\frac{K_i}{2}x+1)(\frac{K_i}{2}y+1)}{xy} & \frac{(\frac{K_i}{2}y+1)^2+1}{y^2} \end{bmatrix}. \quad (17)$$

It can be readily verified that the determinant of $\nabla^2 q_i(x, y)$ is positive, so that $\nabla^2 q_i(x, y)$ is positive definite. As a result, $f_i(x)$ and $q_i(x, y)$ are convex functions with respect to x and (x, y) , respectively.

By substituting $|h_{i,u}(t) + g_{i,u}(t)|^2$ with $\hat{H}_{i,u}(\mathbf{l}(t))$ in (15), (10c) are verified to be non-convex constraints. Then, the successive convex approximation (SCA) is adopted to reformulate constraint (10c) by utilizing the first-order Taylor approximations of $f_i(x)$ and $q_i(x, y)$. At a given location $\mathbf{l}'(t) = [X'(t), Y'(t), H]$, let us define

$$C_{i,u}^{t'} \triangleq C_{i,u}(\mathbf{l}'(t)), D_{i,u}^{t'} \triangleq D_{i,u}(\mathbf{l}'(t)), d_u^{t'} \triangleq |\mathbf{l}'(t) - \mathbf{l}_u|, r^{t'} \triangleq |\mathbf{l}_0 - \mathbf{l}'(t)|. \quad (18)$$

Then, constraint (10c) can be approximated as

$$\zeta_{i,u}^t d_u^t + \psi_{i,u}^t r^t + const_{i,u}^t \geq \alpha_{i,u} H_{i,u}^t, \quad (19)$$

where

$$\zeta_{i,u}^t = \left(A_i^2 \frac{df_i}{dx}(d_u^{t'}) + 2D_{i,u}^{t'} \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial x}(d_u^{t'}, r^{t'}) \right). \quad (20)$$

$$\psi_{i,u}^t = \left(C_{i,u}^{t'} B_{i,u}^2 \frac{df_i}{dx}(r^{t'}) + 2D_{i,u}^{t'} \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial y}(d_u^{t'}, r^{t'}) \right) \quad (21)$$

$$const_{i,u}^t = A_i^2 f_i(d_u^{t'}) + C_{i,u}^{t'} B_{i,u}^2 f_i(r^{t'}) + 2D_{i,u}^{t'} q_i(d_u^{t'}, r^{t'}) - \psi_{i,u}^t r^{t'} - \zeta_{i,u}^t d_u^{t'}. \quad (22)$$

Note that the first-order derivatives of $f_i(x)$ and $q_i(x, y)$ are respectively given by

$$\frac{df_i}{dx}(x) = -\frac{K_i x + 2}{x^3} \exp(-K_i x), \quad (23)$$

$$\frac{\partial q_i}{\partial x}(x, y) = \frac{-(\frac{K_i}{2}x + 1)}{x^2 y} \exp\left(-\frac{K_i}{2}(x + y)\right). \quad (24)$$

It is verified that $f_i(x)$ is a decreasing function with respect to x , and $q_i(x, y)$ is a decreasing function with respect to x and y , respectively. Then, given $\mathbf{L}_{-t} = [\mathbf{l}(1), \dots, \mathbf{l}(t-1), \mathbf{l}(t+1), \dots, \mathbf{l}(T)]$, and a given reference location $\mathbf{l}'(t) = [X'(t), Y'(t), H]$, the UAV's location $\mathbf{l}(t) = [X(t), Y(t), H]^T$ at time slot t can be determined by solving the following optimization problem

$$\max_{\mathbf{l}(t), d_u^t, r^t, \{H_{i,u}^t\}} R_{th} \quad (25a)$$

$$\text{s.t. } \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}} \alpha_{i,u} B_i \log\left(1 + \frac{p_i(t)}{S_N(f_i)B_i} H_{i,u}^t\right) + R_u^{-t} \geq T R_{th}, u \in \mathcal{U}, \quad (25b)$$

$$|\mathbf{l}(t) - \mathbf{l}_u| \leq d_u^t, u \in \mathcal{U}, \quad (25c)$$

$$|\mathbf{l}_0 - \mathbf{l}(t)| \leq r^t, \quad (25d)$$

$$(19), C1, C2,$$

where $\{d_u^t\}$ and r^t are auxiliary variables, and $R_u^{-t} = \sum_{s \neq t}^T \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}} \alpha_{i,u} R_{i,u}(s)$. Problem (25) is a convex problem, and it can be readily solved by the standard solvers, such as the CVX.

However, note that the channel gain given in (15) is a simplified version of (11). Let $(\hat{\mathbf{l}}(t), \hat{H}_{i,u}^t)$ denote the optimal solution to Problem (25). According to (15), we have $\hat{H}_{i,u}^t \neq H_{i,u}(\hat{\mathbf{l}}(t))$, so that the constraint in (25b) may not be satisfied with $(\hat{\mathbf{l}}(t), H_{i,u}(\hat{\mathbf{l}}(t)))$. Define

$$\Delta_u = \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}} \alpha_{i,u} B_i \log \left(1 + \frac{p_i(t)}{S_N(f_i) B_i} H_{i,u}(\hat{\mathbf{l}}(t)) \right) + R_u^{-t} - T R_{th}. \quad (26)$$

If $\Delta_u < 0$, the obtained $(\hat{\mathbf{l}}(t), H_{i,u}(\hat{\mathbf{l}}(t)))$ degrades the average achievable rate R_u of UE u . Let \mathcal{U}_R denotes the set of UEs with $\Delta_u < 0$. To guarantee that $R_u \geq R_{th}$ for all UEs in \mathcal{U}_R , more strict constraints are introduced by defining

$$\hat{R}_u^{-t} = R_u^{-t} + \Delta_u, \forall u \in \mathcal{U}_R. \quad (27)$$

Correspondingly, the constraint in (25b) is updated by substituting R_u^{-t} with \hat{R}_u^{-t} for all $u \in \mathcal{U}_R$. Then, by continuously solving the updated Problem (25) with the modified rate constraints of the UEs in \mathcal{U}_R , the obtained solution $(\hat{\mathbf{l}}(t), H_{i,u}(\hat{\mathbf{l}}(t)))$ will not degrade the average achievable rate of UE u . However, it is worth pointing out that the updated problem may not be feasible, as the change of UAV's location in a time slot is very small due to constraint C2. In this case, no new UAV's position that can improve the current objective value R_{th} can be found, i.e., the UAV should stay in the current position $\mathbf{l}'(t)$. Overall, the above analysis can be summarized as the following CAR Algorithm 1 to optimize the UAV's trajectory.

B. Phase Shift Optimization

Given the THz sub-band allocation, the power control, and the UAV's trajectory, we first reformulate (11) as

$$|h_{i,u}(t) + g_{i,u}(t)|^2 = G_{i,u}(t) + F_{i,u}(t) |\mathbf{v}_{i,u}(t) \boldsymbol{\phi}(t)|^2 + \Re\{Q_{i,u}(t) \mathbf{v}_{i,u}(t) \boldsymbol{\phi}(t)\}, \quad (28)$$

where

$$G_{i,u}(t) = \left(\frac{A_i}{d_u(t)} \right)^2 \exp(-K_i d_u(t)), \quad F_{i,u}(t) = \left(\frac{B_{i,u}}{r(t)} \right)^2 \exp(-K_i r(t)), \quad (29)$$

$$Q_{i,u}(t) = \frac{2A_i B_{i,u}}{d_u(t) r(t)} \exp \left(-\frac{1}{2} K_i (r(t) + d_u(t)) - j 2\pi f_i \frac{(r(t) + r_u) - d_u(t)}{c} \right), \quad (30)$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{i,u}(t) = [1, \dots, \exp(-j(\vartheta_N^{i,u} + \theta_N^i(t)))]^T, \quad \boldsymbol{\phi}(t) = \text{diag}(\boldsymbol{\Phi}(t)). \quad (31)$$

Algorithm 1 Successive Convex Approximation with Rate constraint penalty (CAR)

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1: Initialize the convergence precision  $\varsigma$ , trajectory  $\{\mathbf{l}(t)^0\}$  and the iterative number  $m = 0$ .
2: repeat
3:   for  $t = 1, \dots, T$  do
4:     Initialize  $\mathbf{l}'(t) = \mathbf{l}(t)^m$  and  $\mathcal{U}_R = \mathcal{U}$ ;
5:     repeat
6:       Obtain  $\hat{\mathbf{l}}(t)$  by solving Problem (25);
7:       Update  $\mathcal{U}_R$ , replace  $R_u^{-t}$  with  $\hat{R}_u^{-t}$  for all  $u \in \mathcal{U}_R$ ;
8:     until  $\mathcal{U}_R = \emptyset$  or Problem (25) is not feasible;
9:     if  $\mathcal{U}_R = \emptyset$  then
10:      Update  $\mathbf{l}(t)^m = \hat{\mathbf{l}}(t)$ ;
11:    end if
12:  end for
13: until  $|\mathbf{l}(t)^{m+1} - \mathbf{l}(t)^m| \leq \varsigma, \forall t$ .

```

Define $s_{i,u}(t) = \mathbf{v}_{i,u}(t)\phi(t)$, and it is observed that the right hand side of (28) can be formulated as a convex function with respect to $s_{i,u}(t)$ as

$$U(s_{i,u}(t)) = G_{i,u}(t) + F_{i,u}(t)s_{i,u}(t)s_{i,u}^*(t) + \frac{1}{2}Q_{i,u}(t)s_{i,u}(t) + \frac{1}{2}Q_{i,u}(t)^*s_{i,u}^*(t). \quad (32)$$

At a given point $\tilde{s}_{i,u}(t) = \mathbf{v}_{i,u}(t)\tilde{\phi}(t)$, we have the following inequality as

$$U(s_{i,u}(t)) \geq U(\tilde{s}_{i,u}(t)) + \Re \left\{ (2F_{i,u}(t)\tilde{s}_{i,u}^*(t) + Q_{i,u}(t)) (\mathbf{v}_{i,u}(t)\phi(t) - \tilde{s}_{i,u}(t)) \right\}. \quad (33)$$

The phase shift of IRS can be optimized by solving a sequence of problems as

$$\max_{0 \leq \phi_n(t) \leq 2\pi} R_{th} \quad (34a)$$

$$\text{s.t. } \alpha_{i,u}(\Re \{ \Upsilon_{i,u}(t) \mathbf{v}_{i,u}(t) \phi(t) \}) - \chi_{i,u}(t) \geq 0, \quad (34b)$$

where $\Upsilon_{i,u}(t) = (2F_{i,u}(t)\tilde{s}_{i,u}^*(t) + Q_{i,u}(t))$ and $\chi_{i,u}(t) = \Re \{ \Upsilon_{i,u}(t) \tilde{s}_{i,u}(t) \} - U(\tilde{s}_{i,u}(t)) + H_{i,u}^t$.

Although Problem (34) is still nonconvex, as proved in [4], its globally optimal solution can be found by the following procedure. First, a penalty is added in the objective function with the pricing factors $\{\rho_i(t)\}$. Then, the phase shift can be determined by

$$\max_{0 \leq \phi_n(t) \leq 2\pi} R_{th} + \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}} \rho_i(t) \sum_{u=1}^U \alpha_{i,u}(\Re \{ \Upsilon_{i,u}(t) \mathbf{v}_{i,u}(t) \phi(t) \}) - \chi_{i,u}(t). \quad (35a)$$

The solution to Problem (35) is given by

$$\phi_n(t) = \angle(\Xi_n(t)), \quad (36)$$

and $\Xi_n(t)$ is the n -th element of $\Xi(t)$, which is

$$\Xi(t) = \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}} \rho_i(t) \alpha_{i,u} (\Re \{ \Upsilon_{i,u}^*(t) \mathbf{v}_{i,u}^*(t) \}). \quad (37)$$

To reduce the penalty, the pricing factors are updated by sub-gradient descent method. The $\{\rho_{u,i}(t)^{(s)}\}$ in the s -th iteration is updated as

$$\rho_{u,i}^{(t)} = \left[\rho_{u,i}^{(t-1)} - \tau_{u,i}^{(t)} \left(\sum_{u=1}^U \alpha_{i,u} (\Re \{ \Upsilon_{i,u}(t) \mathbf{v}_{i,u}(t) \phi(t) \} - \chi_{i,u}(t)) \right) \right]^+, \quad (38)$$

where $[a]^+ = \max\{0, a\}$, $\tau_{u,i}^{(t)}$ is the positive step-size in the t -th iteration.

C. THz Sub-Band Allocation and Power Control

Given UAV's trajectory, and the phase shift of the IRS, the THz sub-band allocation and power control are optimized as

$$\max_{\{\alpha_{i,u}\}, \{p^i(t)\}, R_{th}} R_{th} \quad (39a)$$

$$\text{s.t. } \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}} \alpha_{i,u} B_i \log \left(1 + p_i(t) \frac{H_{i,u}^t}{S_N(f_i) B_i} \right) \geq R_{th}, \quad (39b)$$

C3, C4.

Introducing transformation $x_{u,i}(t) = \alpha_{u,i} p_i(t)$, the above Problem (39) can be solved by using the dual-based method given in [12].

In summary, based on the above analysis, we propose the following Algorithm 2 to solve the original Problem (10).

IV. SIMULATION RESULTS

Simulation results are presented in this section to evaluate the proposed scheme. In our simulation, the transmission frequency is 200-400 GHz, the bandwidth of each sub-band is 10 GHz, and the molecular absorption coefficient $K(f_i)$ is generated according to [13]. The IRS is located in the middle of X-axis with the height of 2 m, $N_x = 8$, $N_z = 10$, and $\delta_x = \delta_z = 5$ mm. The flying height of the UAV is 10 m, maximum transmit p_{max} is 1 W, maximum speed

Algorithm 2 Algorithm to Solve Problem (10)

- 1: Initialize UAV's trajectory $\mathbf{l}^0(t)$ and the phase shift of the IRS $\Phi^0(t)$.
 - 2: Initialize the convergence precision σ and the iterative number $m = 0$.
 - 3: **repeat**
 - 4: Calculate $\alpha_{u,i}^{(m+1)}$, $p_i(t)^{(m+1)}$ and $R_{th}^{(m+1)}$ by solving Problem (39);
 - 5: Calculate $\{\mathbf{l}(t)^{(m+1)}\}$ according to CAR Algorithm;
 - 6: Initialize precision θ , $\phi(t)^{(0)} = \text{diag}(\Phi(t)^m)$ and iterative number $n = 0$;
 - 7: **repeat**
 - 8: Formulate Problem (35) with $s_{i,u}(t)^n = \mathbf{v}_{i,u}(t)\phi(t)^{(n)}$;
 - 9: Calculate $\phi(t)^{(n+1)}$ by solving Problem (35);
 - 10: **until** $|\phi(t)^{(n+1)} - \phi(t)^{(n)}| \leq \theta$;
 - 11: Obtain $\Phi(t)^{m+1}$ according to $\phi(t)^{(n+1)}$;
 - 12: **until** $|R_{th}^{(m+1)} - R_{th}^{(m)}| \leq \sigma$.
-

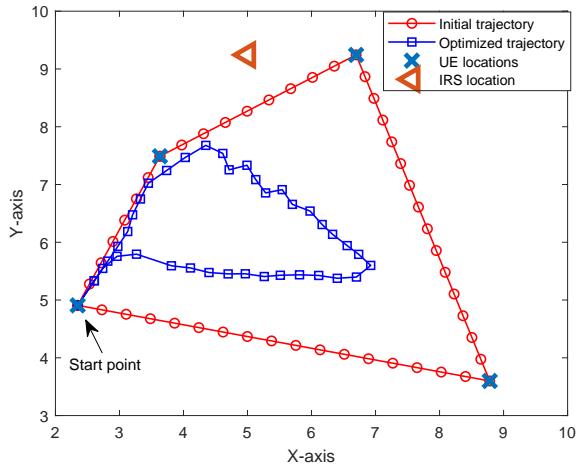


Fig. 2. Converged trajectory of the UAV.

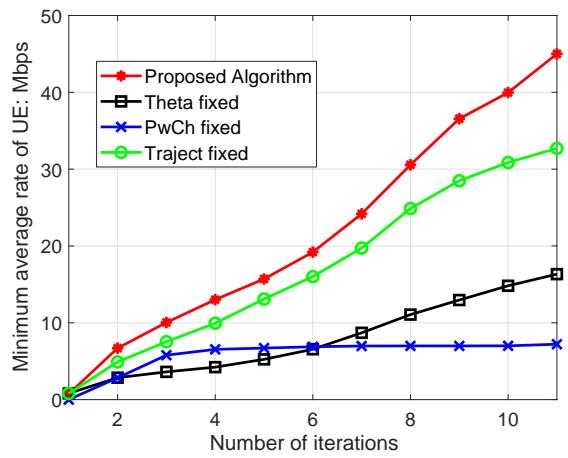


Fig. 3. Convergence performance of different algorithms.

$V_{max} = 2$ m/s, transmission duration $T_s = 2$ min, and the number of time slots is $T = 50$. For comparison, we consider three different algorithms: 1) The sub-band allocation and power control are randomly selected during the iterations and labeled as “PwCh fixed”; 2) The phase shift of the IRS is randomly generated during the iterations and labeled as “Theta fixed”; 3) The trajectory of the UAV is fixed as the initialized one during the iterations and labeled as “Traject fixed”.

Fig. 2 illustrates the optimized trajectory, which is a compromise between the distances to UEs and the distance to the IRS. It is observed that the optimized trajectory requires the UAV to

move a much smaller distance than that of the initial trajectory, which is attributed to the jointly optimized phase shift of IRS, the THz channel allocation, and the power control. This also implies that UAV can save energy for the flight and the proposed algorithm fully exploits the benefit brought by the joint design of UAV's trajectory and IRS reflecting coefficients. Fig. 3 shows the minimum average rate of UEs obtained by different algorithms. It is observed that the proposed algorithm achieves the best performance. Moreover, one can see that the performance gaps between the proposed algorithm and the other algorithms are considerable and keep increasing with the number of iterations, which verifies the effectiveness of the proposed algorithm.

V. CONCLUSION

In this paper, IRS-assisted and UAV-supported THz communications have been investigated. The minimum average rate of UEs has been maximized by optimizing the UAV's trajectory optimization, the phase shift of IRS optimization, the THz sub-band allocation and the power control. The simulation results validated the effectiveness of the proposed algorithm.

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