IRS Power Allocation For UP Link

```
clear; clc; close all;
```

Initializations:

• *Pk* represents the corresponding transmit power, satisfying *Pk* ≤ *Pk*max, with *Pk*max being the maximum transmit power.

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- **h***k* 2 C*N*×1 denotes the channel vector between user *k* and IRS, while **h**BS 2 C*N*×1 represents that between the IRS and BS.
- Φ is a diagonal matrix accounting for the effective phase shifts from all IRS reflecting elements

```
K = 3; % Num of Users
Sigma = 1; % Noise Variation

N = 5; % Number of Channels between user k and the IRS (intelligent reflecting surface) and Alm

PHI = (diag(randn(1,N)+1j*randn(1,N)));

PHI = diag( diag(PHI./abs(PHI)) ) ; % Normalise PHI --> abs(PHI) = 1 ;

P_k_max = 10; % Maximum Transmit Power for each user

Pk_Max = randi(10,K,1);

Total_power = 11;

h = randn(N,K) + 1j*randn(N,K) ; % Complex Vectors --> Between user k and the IRS h_BS = randn(N,1) + 1j*randn(N,1); % Complex Vectors --> Between IRS and the BS

Rk_min = 0.05*randi(5,1,K) ; % Rkmin = 0:05 bps/Hz
```

CVX

```
temp = abs(conj(h_BS')*PHI*h).^2;
P(k,1) >= (2^Rk_min(1,k) - 1)*( temp(1,k+1:end) *P(k+1:end,1) +
end

cvx_end
```

```
Successive approximation method to be employed.

For improved efficiency, SDPT3 is solving the dual problem.

SDPT3 will be called several times to refine the solution.

Original size: 8 variables, 3 equality constraints

1 exponentials add 8 variables, 5 equality constraints
```

Status: Solved

Optimal value (cvx_optval): +7.11372

```
figure(1)
plot(P)
hold on
plot(P_k_max,ones(1,length(P)))
grid on
title("Power Alllocation for Users")
xlabel("users ID")
ylabel("each User Power")
```

