



Supplementary materials for

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1 Proof of Theorem 1

Before the formal derivation process of Eq. (18), we first prove a mathematical conclusion required for the subsequent part.

Lemma S1 For deterministic matrices $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} \in \mathbb{C}^{M \times M}$ and $\mathbf{W} \in \mathbb{C}^{N \times N}$, while \mathbf{A} and \mathbf{B} are both unitary matrices, there is

$$\mathbb{E}\{\widetilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \mathbf{A} \widetilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \mathbf{W} \widetilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \mathbf{B} \widetilde{\mathbf{H}}_2\} = \text{Tr}\{\mathbf{W}\} \text{Tr}\{\mathbf{A}\mathbf{B}\} \mathbf{I}_N + \text{Tr}\{\mathbf{A}\} \text{Tr}\{\mathbf{B}\} \mathbf{W}. \quad (\text{S1})$$

Proof We define $\widetilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 = [\mathbf{J}_1, \mathbf{J}_2, \dots, \mathbf{J}_N]$, where $\mathbf{J}_n \in \mathbb{C}^{M \times 1}$, $1 \leq n \leq N$, and each component is independent and satisfies $\mathbf{J}_n \sim \mathcal{CN}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{I}_M)$. Therefore, the (i, j) th element in $\widetilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \mathbf{A} \widetilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \mathbf{W} \widetilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \mathbf{B} \widetilde{\mathbf{H}}_2$ can be written as

$$\left[\widetilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \mathbf{A} \widetilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \mathbf{W} \widetilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \mathbf{B} \widetilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \right]_{i,j} = \sum_{h=1}^N \sum_{m=1}^N \mathbf{J}_i^H \mathbf{A} \mathbf{J}_m w_{mh} \mathbf{J}_h^H \mathbf{B} \mathbf{J}_j, \quad (\text{S2})$$

where w_{mh} is the (m, h) th element of \mathbf{W} . Since $\mathbb{E}\{\mathbf{J}_k^H \mathbf{A} \mathbf{J}_k \mathbf{J}_k^H \mathbf{B} \mathbf{J}_k\} = \text{Tr}\{\mathbf{A}\mathbf{B}\} + \text{Tr}\{\mathbf{A}\} \text{Tr}\{\mathbf{B}\}$, the expectation of diagonal elements in $\widetilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \mathbf{A} \widetilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \mathbf{W} \widetilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \mathbf{B} \widetilde{\mathbf{H}}_2$ can be calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \left[\widetilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \mathbf{A} \widetilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \mathbf{W} \widetilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \mathbf{B} \widetilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \right]_{i,i} &= \mathbb{E}\{\mathbf{J}_i^H \mathbf{A} \mathbf{J}_i w_{ii} \mathbf{J}_i^H \mathbf{B} \mathbf{J}_i\} + \mathbb{E}\left\{ \sum_{m=1, m \neq i}^N \mathbf{J}_i^H \mathbf{A} \mathbf{J}_m w_{mm} \mathbf{J}_m^H \mathbf{B} \mathbf{J}_i \right\} \\ &= w_{ii} \mathbb{E}\{\mathbf{J}_i^H \mathbf{A} \mathbf{J}_i \mathbf{J}_i^H \mathbf{B} \mathbf{J}_i\} + \mathbb{E}\left\{ \sum_{m=1, m \neq i}^N w_{mm} \mathbf{J}_i^H \mathbf{A} \mathbb{E}\{\mathbf{J}_m \mathbf{J}_m^H\} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{J}_i \right\} \\ &= w_{ii} (\text{Tr}\{\mathbf{A}\mathbf{B}\} + \text{Tr}\{\mathbf{A}\} \text{Tr}\{\mathbf{B}\}) + \sum_{m=1, m \neq i}^N w_{mm} \text{Tr}\{\mathbf{A}\mathbf{B}\} \\ &= w_{ii} \text{Tr}\{\mathbf{A}\} \text{Tr}\{\mathbf{B}\} + \text{Tr}\{\mathbf{A}\mathbf{B}\} \text{Tr}\{\mathbf{W}\}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{S3})$$

The expectation of non-diagonal elements in $\widetilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \mathbf{A} \widetilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \mathbf{W} \widetilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \mathbf{B} \widetilde{\mathbf{H}}_2$ can be derived through the following process:

$$\begin{aligned} \left[\widetilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \mathbf{A} \widetilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \mathbf{W} \widetilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \mathbf{B} \widetilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \right]_{i,j} &= \mathbb{E}\{\mathbf{J}_i^H \mathbf{A} \mathbf{J}_i w_{ij} \mathbf{J}_j^H \mathbf{B} \mathbf{J}_j\} \\ &= w_{ij} \mathbb{E}\{\mathbf{J}_i^H \mathbf{A} \mathbf{J}_i\} \mathbb{E}\{\mathbf{J}_j^H \mathbf{B} \mathbf{J}_j\} \\ &= w_{ij} \text{Tr}\{\mathbf{A}\} \text{Tr}\{\mathbf{B}\}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{S4})$$

Therefore, by combining the above two equations, the conclusion in Lemma S1 can be obtained.

1.1 Derivation of the noise term

As \mathbf{q}_k can be written in the form of Eq. (16), we divide it into four components:

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{q}_k^1 = \sqrt{c_k \delta \varepsilon_k} \left(\bar{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \right), & \mathbf{q}_k^2 = \sqrt{c_k \delta} \left(\bar{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k \right), \\ \mathbf{q}_k^3 = \sqrt{c_k \varepsilon_k} \left(\widetilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \right), & \mathbf{q}_k^4 = \sqrt{c_k} \left(\widetilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k \right), \end{cases} \quad (\text{S5})$$

where $\mathbf{q}_k = \mathbf{q}_k^1 + \mathbf{q}_k^2 + \mathbf{q}_k^3 + \mathbf{q}_k^4$. The expansion of $E_{\text{VR},k}^{\text{noise}}(\Phi)$ can be written as

$$E_{\text{VR},k}^{\text{noise}}(\Phi) = \mathbb{E} \|\mathbf{q}_k\|^2 = \mathbb{E} \{ \mathbf{q}_k^H \mathbf{q}_k \} = \sum_{\omega=1}^4 \sum_{\psi=1}^4 \mathbb{E} \{ (\mathbf{q}_k^\omega)^H \mathbf{q}_k^\psi \}. \quad (\text{S6})$$

Due to the assumption that the components of $\tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k$ and $\widetilde{\mathbf{H}}_2$ are i.i.d. complex Gaussian random variables with zero mean and unit variance, $E_{\text{VR},k}^{\text{noise}}(\Phi)$ can be simplified as follows:

$$E_{\text{VR},k}^{\text{noise}}(\Phi) = \sum_{\omega=1}^4 \mathbb{E} \{ (\mathbf{q}_k^\omega)^H \mathbf{q}_k^\omega \}, \quad (\text{S7})$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E} \{ (\mathbf{q}_k^1)^H \mathbf{q}_k^1 \} &= c_k \delta \varepsilon_k \mathbb{E} \left\{ \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \right\} \\ &= c_k \delta \varepsilon_k M \left(\bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{a}_N \mathbf{a}_N^H \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \right) \\ &= c_k \delta \varepsilon_k M |f_k(\Phi)|^2, \end{aligned} \quad (\text{S8})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E} \{ (\mathbf{q}_k^2)^H \mathbf{q}_k^2 \} &= c_k \delta \mathbb{E} \left\{ \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k \right\} \\ &= c_k \delta M \text{Tr} \left(\bar{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k} \Phi^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \right) \\ &= c_k \delta M f_{k,1,1}(\Phi), \end{aligned} \quad (\text{S9})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E} \{ (\mathbf{q}_k^3)^H \mathbf{q}_k^3 \} &= c_k \varepsilon_k \mathbb{E} \left\{ \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \widetilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \widetilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \right\} \\ &= c_k \varepsilon_k M \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}} \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \\ &= c_k \varepsilon_k M f_{kk,2}(\Phi), \end{aligned} \quad (\text{S10})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E} \{ (\mathbf{q}_k^4)^H \mathbf{q}_k^4 \} &= c_k \mathbb{E} \left\{ \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \widetilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \widetilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k \right\} \\ &= c_k M \text{Tr} \left(\mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k} \Phi^H \right) \\ &= c_k M f_{k,3,1}(\Phi). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{S11})$$

The values of $f_k(\Phi)$, $f_{k,1,1}(\Phi)$, $f_{kk,2}(\Phi)$, and $f_{k,3,1}(\Phi)$ are given in Eq. (22). In summary, the result of the noise term $E_{\text{VR},k}^{\text{noise}}(\Phi)$ is

$$E_{\text{VR},k}^{\text{noise}}(\Phi) = c_k \left\{ \delta \varepsilon_k M |f_k(\Phi)|^2 + \delta M f_{k,1,1}(\Phi) + \varepsilon_k M f_{kk,2}(\Phi) + M f_{k,3,1}(\Phi) \right\}. \quad (\text{S12})$$

1.2 Derivation of the signal term

Due to $E_{\text{VR},k}^{\text{signal}}(\Phi) = \mathbb{E}\|\mathbf{q}_k\|^4 = \mathbb{E}\{\mathbf{q}_k^H \mathbf{q}_k^H \mathbf{q}_k^H \mathbf{q}_k\}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
E_{\text{VR},k}^{\text{signal}}(\Phi) &= \sum_{\omega_1, \psi_1}^4 \sum_{\omega_2, \psi_2}^4 \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^{\omega_1})^H \mathbf{q}_k^{\psi_1} \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^{\omega_2})^H \mathbf{q}_k^{\psi_2} \right)^H \right\} \\
&= \sum_{\omega=1}^4 \sum_{\psi=1}^4 \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^\omega)^H \mathbf{q}_k^\psi \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^\omega)^H \mathbf{q}_k^\psi \right)^H \right\} + 2 \sum_{\omega=1}^4 \sum_{\psi=\omega+1}^4 \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^{\omega_1})^H \mathbf{q}_k^{\omega_1} \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^{\psi_1})^H \mathbf{q}_k^{\psi_1} \right)^H \right\} \\
&\quad + 2\text{Re} \left\{ \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^1)^H \mathbf{q}_k^2 \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^3)^H \mathbf{q}_k^4 \right)^H \right\} \right\} + 2\text{Re} \left\{ \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^1)^H \mathbf{q}_k^3 \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^2)^H \mathbf{q}_k^4 \right)^H \right\} \right\} \\
&\quad + 2\text{Re} \left\{ \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^2)^H \mathbf{q}_k^1 \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^4)^H \mathbf{q}_k^3 \right)^H \right\} \right\} + 2\text{Re} \left\{ \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^2)^H \mathbf{q}_k^4 \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^1)^H \mathbf{q}_k^3 \right)^H \right\} \right\}.
\end{aligned} \tag{S13}$$

Then we classify different values of ω_1 , ψ_1 , ω , ψ , and first calculate the result of

$$\sum_{\omega=1}^4 \sum_{\psi=1}^4 \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^\omega)^H \mathbf{q}_k^\psi \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^\omega)^H \mathbf{q}_k^\psi \right)^H \right\}.$$

The formula can be further simplified into the following form:

$$\begin{aligned}
&\sum_{\omega=1}^4 \sum_{\psi=1}^4 \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^\omega)^H \mathbf{q}_k^\psi \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^\omega)^H \mathbf{q}_k^\psi \right)^H \right\} \\
&= \sum_{\omega=1}^4 \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^\omega)^H \mathbf{q}_k^\omega \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^\omega)^H \mathbf{q}_k^\omega \right)^H \right\} + 2 \sum_{\omega=1}^4 \sum_{\psi=\omega+1}^4 \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^\omega)^H \mathbf{q}_k^\psi \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^\omega)^H \mathbf{q}_k^\psi \right)^H \right\}.
\end{aligned} \tag{S14}$$

The specific calculation of the first part $\sum_{\omega=1}^4 \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^\omega)^H \mathbf{q}_k^\omega \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^\omega)^H \mathbf{q}_k^\omega \right)^H \right\}$ is as follows. When $\omega = 1$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^1)^H \mathbf{q}_k^1 \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^1)^H \mathbf{q}_k^1 \right)^H \right\} &= (c_k \delta \varepsilon_k)^2 \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left| \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \right|^2 \right\} \\
&= (c_k \delta \varepsilon_k)^2 \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left| \left(\bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{a}_N \right) \mathbf{a}_M^H \mathbf{a}_M \left(\mathbf{a}_N^H \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \right) \right|^2 \right\} \\
&= M^2 (c_k \delta \varepsilon_k)^2 |f_k(\Phi)|^4.
\end{aligned} \tag{S15}$$

The value of $f_k(\Phi)$ is given in Eq. (22). When $\omega = 2$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^2)^H \mathbf{q}_k^2 \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^2)^H \mathbf{q}_k^2 \right)^H \right\} &= (c_k \delta)^2 \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left| \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k \right|^2 \right\} \\
&= (c_k \delta)^2 \left\{ \text{Tr} \left(\left(\mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \right)^2 \right) \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \left| \text{Tr} \left(\mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \right) \right|^2 \right\} \\
&= (c_k \delta)^2 \left(f_{kk,1,2}(\Phi) + |f_{k,1,1}(\Phi)|^2 \right).
\end{aligned} \tag{S16}$$

The values of $f_{kk,1,2}(\Phi)$ and $f_{k,1,1}(\Phi)$ are given in Eq. (22). When $\omega = 3$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^3)^H \mathbf{q}_k^3 \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^3)^H \mathbf{q}_k^3 \right)^H \right\} &= (c_k \varepsilon_k)^2 \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left| \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \right|^2 \right\} \\
&= (c_k \varepsilon_k)^2 \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \left(M \text{Tr}(\mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2}) \mathbf{I}_N \right. \\
&\quad \left. + M^2 \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \right) \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \\
&= (c_k \varepsilon_k)^2 M(M+1) \left| \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}} \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \right|^2 \\
&= (c_k \varepsilon_k)^2 M(M+1) |f_{kk,2}(\Phi)|^2.
\end{aligned} \tag{S17}$$

This derivation uses Eq. (30), where $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{I}_N$ and

$$\mathbf{W} = \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2}.$$

The value of $f_{kk,2}(\Phi)$ is given in Eq. (22). When $\omega = 4$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^4)^H \mathbf{q}_k^4 \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^4)^H \mathbf{q}_k^4 \right)^H \right\} &= c_k^2 \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left| \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k \right|^2 \right\} \\
&= c_k^2 \mathbb{E} \left\{ \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \left(M \text{Tr}(\mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2}) \mathbf{I}_N \right. \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left. + M^2 \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k \right) \right\} \\
&= c_k^2 M(M+1) \mathbb{E} \left\{ \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k \right\} \\
&= c_k^2 M(M+1) \left\{ \text{Tr} \left((\Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k})^2 \right) + \left| \text{Tr}(\Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}) \right|^2 \right\} \\
&= c_k^2 M(M+1) \left(f_{kk,3,2}(\Phi) + |f_{k,3,1}(\Phi)|^2 \right).
\end{aligned} \tag{S18}$$

The values of $f_{kk,3,2}(\Phi)$ and $f_{k,3,1}(\Phi)$ are given in Eq. (22). Then we calculate the result of the second part $2 \sum_{\omega_1=1}^4 \sum_{\psi_1=\omega_1+1}^4 \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^{\omega_1})^H \mathbf{q}_k^{\omega_1} \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^{\psi_1})^H \mathbf{q}_k^{\psi_1} \right)^H \right\}$. First, we consider the terms with $\omega = 1$. When $\psi = 2$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
2 \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^1)^H \mathbf{q}_k^2 \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^1)^H \mathbf{q}_k^2 \right)^H \right\} &= 2(c_k \delta)^2 \varepsilon_k \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left| \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k \right|^2 \right\} \\
&= 2(c_k \delta)^2 \varepsilon_k \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \mathbb{E} \{ \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \} \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \\
&= 2(c_k \delta)^2 \varepsilon_k \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k} \Phi^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \\
&= 2M(c_k \delta)^2 \varepsilon_k |f_k(\Phi)|^2 f_{k,1,1}(\Phi).
\end{aligned} \tag{S19}$$

When $\psi = 3$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
&2 \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^1)^H \mathbf{q}_k^3 \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^1)^H \mathbf{q}_k^3 \right)^H \right\} \\
&= 2(c_k \varepsilon_k)^2 \delta \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left| \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \right|^2 \right\} \\
&= 2(c_k \varepsilon_k)^2 \delta \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \mathbb{E} \{ \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \} \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \\
&= 2(c_k \varepsilon_k)^2 \delta \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \text{Tr}(\mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2}) \\
&= 2(c_k \varepsilon_k)^2 \delta (\bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k) (\bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}} \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k) \\
&= 2M(c_k \varepsilon_k)^2 \delta |f_k(\Phi)|^2 f_{kk,2}(\Phi).
\end{aligned} \tag{S20}$$

When $\psi = 4$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& 2\mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^1)^H \mathbf{q}_k^4 \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^1)^H \mathbf{q}_k^4 \right)^H \right\} \\
&= 2c_k^2 \delta \varepsilon_k \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left| \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k \right|^2 \right\} \\
&= 2c_k^2 \delta \varepsilon_k \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \mathbb{E} \left\{ \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \right\} \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \\
&= 2c_k^2 \delta \varepsilon_k \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \mathbb{E} \left\{ \text{Tr} \left(\mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \right) \right\} \\
&= 2c_k^2 \delta \varepsilon_k \left(\bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \right) \mathbb{E} \left\{ \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k \right\} \\
&= 2Mc_k^2 \delta \varepsilon_k |f_k(\Phi)|^2 f_{k,3,1}(\Phi).
\end{aligned} \tag{S21}$$

Second, we consider the terms with $\omega = 2$. When $\psi = 3$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& 2\mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^2)^H \mathbf{q}_k^3 \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^2)^H \mathbf{q}_k^3 \right)^H \right\} \\
&= 2c_k^2 \delta \varepsilon_k \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left| \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \right|^2 \right\} \\
&= 2c_k^2 \delta \varepsilon_k \mathbb{E} \left\{ \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \mathbb{E} \left\{ \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \right\} \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k \right\} \\
&= 2c_k^2 \delta \varepsilon_k \mathbb{E} \left\{ \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k \right\} \text{Tr} \left(\mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \right) \\
&= 2c_k^2 \delta \varepsilon_k \text{Tr} \left(\bar{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k} \Phi^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \right) \left(\bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}} \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \right) \\
&= 2c_k^2 \delta \varepsilon_k f_{k,1,1}(\Phi) f_{k,2}(\Phi).
\end{aligned} \tag{S22}$$

When $\psi = 4$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& 2\mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^2)^H \mathbf{q}_k^4 \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^2)^H \mathbf{q}_k^4 \right)^H \right\} \\
&= 2c_k^2 \delta \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left| \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k \right|^2 \right\} \\
&= 2c_k^2 \delta \mathbb{E} \left\{ \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \mathbb{E} \left\{ \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \right\} \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k \right\} \\
&= 2c_k^2 \delta \mathbb{E} \left\{ \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k \text{Tr} \left(\mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \right) \right\} \\
&= 2c_k^2 \delta \mathbb{E} \left\{ \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k \right\} \\
&= 2c_k^2 \delta \left\{ \text{Tr} \left(\mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \right) \text{Tr} \left(\mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \right) \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \text{Tr} \left(\mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \right) \right\} \\
&= 2c_k^2 \delta \left(f_{k,1,1}(\Phi) f_{k,3,1}(\Phi) + f_{k,5}(\Phi) \right).
\end{aligned} \tag{S23}$$

The value of $f_{k,5}(\Phi)$ is given in Eq. (22). Third, we consider the terms with $\omega = 3$. When $\psi = 4$, we

have

$$\begin{aligned}
& 2\mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^3)^H \mathbf{q}_k^4 \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^3)^H \mathbf{q}_k^4 \right)^H \right\} \\
&= 2c_k^2 \varepsilon_k \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left| \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k \right|^2 \right\} \\
&= 2c_k^2 \varepsilon_k \mathbb{E} \left\{ \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\text{ris}} \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \right\} \\
&= 2c_k^2 \varepsilon_k \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \left(M \text{Tr}(\mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2}) \mathbf{I}_N + M^2 \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \right) \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \\
&= 2c_k^2 \varepsilon_k \left(M \text{Tr}(\mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k} \Phi^H) \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}} \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k + M^2 \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}} \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \right) \\
&= 2c_k^2 \varepsilon_k M (f_{kk,2}(\Phi) f_{k,3,1}(\Phi) + M f_{kk,4}(\Phi)).
\end{aligned} \tag{S24}$$

The value of $f_{kk,4}(\Phi)$ is given in Eq. (22). Next, we calculate the result of

$$2 \sum_{\omega_1=1}^4 \sum_{\psi_1=\omega_1+1}^4 \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^{\omega_1})^H \mathbf{q}_k^{\omega_1} \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^{\psi_1})^H \mathbf{q}_k^{\psi_1} \right)^H \right\}$$

in Eq. (S13).

First, we consider the terms with $\omega_1 = 1$. When $\psi_1 = 2$, we have

$$2\mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^1)^H \mathbf{q}_k^1 \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^2)^H \mathbf{q}_k^2 \right)^H \right\} = 2\mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^1)^H \mathbf{q}_k^1 \right) \right\} \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^2)^H \mathbf{q}_k^2 \right) \right\} = 2M(c_k \delta)^2 \varepsilon_k |f_k(\Phi)|^2 f_{k,1,1}(\Phi). \tag{S25}$$

When $\psi_1 = 3$, we have

$$2\mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^1)^H \mathbf{q}_k^1 \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^3)^H \mathbf{q}_k^3 \right)^H \right\} = 2\mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^1)^H \mathbf{q}_k^1 \right) \right\} \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^3)^H \mathbf{q}_k^3 \right) \right\} = 2M^2(c_k \varepsilon_k)^2 \delta |f_k(\Phi)|^2 f_{kk,2}(\Phi). \tag{S26}$$

When $\psi_1 = 4$, we have

$$2\mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^1)^H \mathbf{q}_k^1 \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^4)^H \mathbf{q}_k^4 \right)^H \right\} = 2\mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^1)^H \mathbf{q}_k^1 \right) \right\} \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^4)^H \mathbf{q}_k^4 \right) \right\} = 2M^2 c_k^2 \delta \varepsilon_k |f_k(\Phi)|^2 f_{k,3,1}(\Phi). \tag{S27}$$

Second, we consider the terms with $\omega_1 = 2$. When $\psi_1 = 3$, we have

$$2\mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^2)^H \mathbf{q}_k^2 \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^3)^H \mathbf{q}_k^3 \right)^H \right\} = 2\mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^2)^H \mathbf{q}_k^2 \right) \right\} \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^3)^H \mathbf{q}_k^3 \right) \right\} = 2M c_k^2 \delta \varepsilon_k f_{k,1,1}(\Phi) f_{kk,2}(\Phi). \tag{S28}$$

When $\psi_1 = 4$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& 2\mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^2)^H \mathbf{q}_k^2 \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^4)^H \mathbf{q}_k^4 \right)^H \right\} \\
&= 2c_k^2 \delta \mathbb{E} \left\{ \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \mathbb{E} \{ \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \} \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k \right\} \\
&= 2c_k^2 \delta M \mathbb{E} \left\{ \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k \right\} \\
&= 2c_k^2 \delta M \left\{ \text{Tr}(\mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2}) \text{Tr}(\mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2}) \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \text{Tr}(\mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2}) \right\} \\
&= 2c_k^2 \delta M (f_{k,1,1}(\Phi) f_{k,3,1}(\Phi) + f_{kk,5}(\Phi)).
\end{aligned} \tag{S29}$$

Third, we consider the terms with $\omega_1 = 3$. When $\psi_1 = 4$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& 2\mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^3)^H \mathbf{q}_k^3 \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^4)^H \mathbf{q}_k^4 \right)^H \right\} \\
&= 2c_k^2 \varepsilon_k \mathbb{E} \left\{ \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k \right\} \\
&= 2c_k^2 \varepsilon_k \mathbb{E} \left\{ \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \left(M \text{Tr}(\mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2}) \mathbf{I}_N \right. \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left. + M^2 \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \right) \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k \right\} \quad (\text{S30}) \\
&= 2c_k^2 \varepsilon_k M \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \mathbb{E} \{ \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \} \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}} \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \\
&\quad + 2c_k^2 \varepsilon_k M^2 \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}} \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \mathbb{E} \{ \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k \} \\
&= 2c_k^2 \varepsilon_k M (M f_{kk,2}(\Phi) f_{k,3,1}(\Phi) + f_{kk,4}(\Phi)).
\end{aligned}$$

Finally, we focus on the remaining terms in Eq. (S13):

$$\begin{aligned}
& 2\text{Re} \left\{ \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^1)^H \mathbf{q}_k^2 \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^3)^H \mathbf{q}_k^4 \right)^H \right\} \right\} \\
&= 2\text{Re} \left\{ c_k^2 \delta \varepsilon_k \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \mathbb{E} \{ \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \} \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \mathbb{E} \{ \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \} \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \right\} \quad (\text{S31}) \\
&= 2M c_k^2 \delta \varepsilon_k \text{Re} \left\{ \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}} \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \right\} \\
&= 2M c_k^2 \delta \varepsilon_k \text{Re} \{ f_{kk,6}(\Phi) \},
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& 2\text{Re} \left\{ \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^1)^H \mathbf{q}_k^3 \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^2)^H \mathbf{q}_k^4 \right)^H \right\} \right\} \\
&= 2c_k^2 \delta \varepsilon_k \text{Re} \left\{ \mathbb{E} \left\{ \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k \right\} \right\} \\
&= 2c_k^2 \delta \varepsilon_k \text{Re} \left\{ \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \mathbb{E} \{ \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \} \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}} \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \right\} \quad (\text{S32}) \\
&= 2c_k^2 \delta \varepsilon_k \text{Re} \left\{ \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}} \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \right\} \\
&= 2c_k^2 \delta \varepsilon_k \text{Re} \{ f_{kk,6}(\Phi) \},
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& 2\text{Re} \left\{ \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^2)^H \mathbf{q}_k^1 \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^4)^H \mathbf{q}_k^3 \right)^H \right\} \right\} \\
&= 2c_k^2 \delta \varepsilon_k \text{Re} \left\{ \mathbb{E} \left\{ \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \mathbb{E} \{ \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \} \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k \right\} \right\} \\
&= 2c_k^2 \delta \varepsilon_k M \text{Re} \left\{ \mathbb{E} \left\{ \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k \right\} \right\} \quad (\text{S33}) \\
&= 2c_k^2 \delta \varepsilon_k M \text{Re} \left\{ \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}} \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \right\} \\
&= 2M c_k^2 \delta \varepsilon_k \text{Re} \{ f_{kk,6}(\Phi) \},
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& 2\text{Re} \left\{ \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^2)^H \mathbf{q}_k^4 \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^1)^H \mathbf{q}_k^3 \right)^H \right\} \right\} \\
&= 2c_k^2 \delta \varepsilon_k \text{Re} \left\{ \mathbb{E} \left\{ \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^{1/2} \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \right\} \right\} \\
&= 2c_k^2 \delta \varepsilon_k \text{Re} \left\{ \mathbb{E} \left\{ \text{Tr}(\mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2}) \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \right\} \right\} \quad (\text{S34}) \\
&= 2c_k^2 \delta \varepsilon_k \text{Re} \left\{ \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \mathbb{E} \{ \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \} \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \right\} \\
&= 2c_k^2 \delta \varepsilon_k \text{Re} \{ f_{kk,6}(\Phi) \}.
\end{aligned}$$

The value of $f_{kk,6}(\Phi)$ is given in Eq. (22). Therefore, by combining the above parts, the result of $E_{\text{VR},k}^{\text{signal}}(\Phi)$ can be obtained as shown in Eq. (20).

1.3 Derivation of the interference term

Due to $I_{\text{VR},ki}(\Phi) = \mathbb{E}\{|\mathbf{q}_k^{\text{H}} \mathbf{q}_i|^2\} = \mathbb{E}\{\mathbf{q}_k^{\text{H}} \mathbf{q}_i \mathbf{q}_i^{\text{H}} \mathbf{q}_k\}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
I_{\text{VR},ki}(\Phi) &= \sum_{\omega_1, \psi_1}^4 \sum_{\omega_2, \psi_2}^4 \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^{\omega_1})^{\text{H}} \mathbf{q}_i^{\psi_1} \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^{\omega_2})^{\text{H}} \mathbf{q}_i^{\psi_2} \right)^{\text{H}} \right\} \\
&= \sum_{\omega=1}^4 \sum_{\psi=1}^4 \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^{\omega})^{\text{H}} \mathbf{q}_i^{\psi} \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^{\omega})^{\text{H}} \mathbf{q}_i^{\psi} \right)^{\text{H}} \right\} + 2 \sum_{\omega_1=1}^4 \sum_{\psi_1=\omega_1+1}^4 \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^{\omega_1})^{\text{H}} \mathbf{q}_i^{\psi_1} \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^{\psi_1})^{\text{H}} \mathbf{q}_i^{\psi_1} \right)^{\text{H}} \right\} \\
&\quad + 2 \text{Re} \left\{ \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left(\mathbf{q}_k^1 \mathbf{q}_i^2 \right) \left(\mathbf{q}_k^3 \mathbf{q}_i^4 \right)^{\text{H}} \right\} \right\} + 2 \text{Re} \left\{ \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^2)^{\text{H}} \mathbf{q}_i^1 \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^4)^{\text{H}} \mathbf{q}_i^3 \right)^{\text{H}} \right\} \right\}. \tag{S35}
\end{aligned}$$

As the forms of $I_{\text{VR},ki}(\Phi)$ and $E_{\text{VR},k}^{\text{signal}}(\Phi)$ are similar in Eq. (S35), we adopt the same processing method. Therefore, we divide $I_{\text{VR},ki}(\Phi)$ into different parts and calculate them sequentially. In the following, we first calculate the result of $\sum_{\omega=1}^4 \sum_{\psi=1}^4 \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^{\omega})^{\text{H}} \mathbf{q}_i^{\psi} \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^{\omega})^{\text{H}} \mathbf{q}_i^{\psi} \right)^{\text{H}} \right\}$. The formula can be further rewritten into the following form:

$$\sum_{\omega=1}^4 \sum_{\psi=1}^4 \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^{\omega})^{\text{H}} \mathbf{q}_i^{\psi} \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^{\omega})^{\text{H}} \mathbf{q}_i^{\psi} \right)^{\text{H}} \right\} = \sum_{\omega=1}^4 \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^{\omega})^{\text{H}} \mathbf{q}_i^{\omega} \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^{\omega})^{\text{H}} \mathbf{q}_i^{\omega} \right)^{\text{H}} \right\} + \sum_{\omega=1}^4 \sum_{\psi \neq \omega}^4 \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^{\omega})^{\text{H}} \mathbf{q}_i^{\psi} \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^{\omega})^{\text{H}} \mathbf{q}_i^{\psi} \right)^{\text{H}} \right\}. \tag{S36}$$

The specific calculation of the first part $\sum_{\omega=1}^4 \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^{\omega})^{\text{H}} \mathbf{q}_i^{\omega} \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^{\omega})^{\text{H}} \mathbf{q}_i^{\omega} \right)^{\text{H}} \right\}$ is as follows. When $\omega = 1$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
&\mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^1)^{\text{H}} \mathbf{q}_i^1 \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^1)^{\text{H}} \mathbf{q}_i^1 \right)^{\text{H}} \right\} \\
&= c_k c_i \delta^2 \varepsilon_k \varepsilon_i \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left| \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^{\text{H}} \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^{\text{H}} \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2^{\text{H}} \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{D}_i^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_i \right|^2 \right\} \\
&= c_k c_i \delta^2 \varepsilon_k \varepsilon_i \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left| \left(\bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^{\text{H}} \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^{\text{H}} \mathbf{a}_N \right) \mathbf{a}_M^{\text{H}} \mathbf{a}_M \left(\mathbf{a}_N^{\text{H}} \Phi \mathbf{D}_i^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_i \right) \right|^2 \right\} \\
&= c_k c_i \delta^2 \varepsilon_k \varepsilon_i M^2 \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left(\bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^{\text{H}} \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^{\text{H}} \mathbf{a}_N \right) \left(\mathbf{a}_N^{\text{H}} \Phi \mathbf{D}_i^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_i \right) \left(\bar{\mathbf{h}}_i^{\text{H}} \mathbf{D}_i^{1/2} \Phi^{\text{H}} \mathbf{a}_N \right) \left(\mathbf{a}_N^{\text{H}} \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \right) \right\} \\
&= M^2 c_k c_i \delta^2 \varepsilon_k \varepsilon_i |f_k(\Phi)|^2 |f_i(\Phi)|^2. \tag{S37}
\end{aligned}$$

When $\omega = 2$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
&\mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^2)^{\text{H}} \mathbf{q}_i^2 \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^2)^{\text{H}} \mathbf{q}_i^2 \right)^{\text{H}} \right\} \\
&= c_k c_i \delta^2 \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left| \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k^{\text{H}} \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^{\text{H}} \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2^{\text{H}} \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},i}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_i \right|^2 \right\} \\
&= c_k c_i \delta^2 \mathbb{E} \left\{ \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k^{\text{H}} \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^{\text{H}} \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2^{\text{H}} \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},i}^{1/2} \mathbb{E} \left\{ \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_i \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_i^{\text{H}} \right\} \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},i}^{1/2} \Phi^{\text{H}} \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2^{\text{H}} \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k \right\} \\
&= c_k c_i \delta^2 \text{Tr} \left\{ \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^{\text{H}} \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2^{\text{H}} \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},i} \Phi^{\text{H}} \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2^{\text{H}} \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \right\} \\
&= c_k c_i \delta^2 f_{ki,1,2}(\Phi). \tag{S38}
\end{aligned}$$

When $\omega = 3$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^3)^H \mathbf{q}_i^3 \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^3)^H \mathbf{q}_i^3 \right)^H \right\} \\
&= c_k c_i \varepsilon_k \varepsilon_i \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left| \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{D}_i^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_i \right|^2 \right\} \\
&= c_k c_i \varepsilon_k \varepsilon_i \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \left(M \text{Tr} \left(\mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{D}_i^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_i \bar{\mathbf{h}}_i^H \mathbf{D}_i^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \right) \mathbf{I}_N \right. \\
&\quad \left. + M^2 \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{D}_i^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_i \bar{\mathbf{h}}_i^H \mathbf{D}_i^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \right) \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \\
&= c_k c_i \varepsilon_k \varepsilon_i M \left(\bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}} \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \bar{\mathbf{h}}_i^H \mathbf{D}_i^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}} \Phi \mathbf{D}_i^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_i + M \left| \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}} \Phi \mathbf{D}_i^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_i \right|^2 \right) \\
&= c_k c_i \varepsilon_k \varepsilon_i M \left(f_{kk,2}(\Phi) f_{ii,2}(\Phi) + M |f_{ki,2}(\Phi)|^2 \right).
\end{aligned} \tag{S39}$$

This derivation uses Eq. (30), where $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{I}_N$ and

$$\mathbf{W} = \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{D}_i^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_i \bar{\mathbf{h}}_i^H \mathbf{D}_i^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2}.$$

When $\omega = 4$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^4)^H \mathbf{q}_i^4 \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^4)^H \mathbf{q}_i^4 \right)^H \right\} \\
&= c_k c_i \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left| \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},i}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_i \right|^2 \right\} \\
&= c_k c_i \mathbb{E} \left\{ \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \left(M \text{Tr} \left(\mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},i}^{1/2} \mathbb{E} \{ \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_i \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_i^H \} \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},i}^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \right) \mathbf{I}_N \right. \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left. + M^2 \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},i}^{1/2} \mathbb{E} \{ \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_i \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_i^H \} \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},i}^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \right) \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k \right\} \\
&= c_k c_i M \mathbb{E} \left(\tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k \text{Tr} \left(\mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},i} \Phi^H \right) \right. \\
&\quad \left. + M \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},i} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k \right) \\
&= c_k c_i M \left(f_{k,3,1}(\Phi) f_{i,3,1}(\Phi) + M f_{ki,3,2}(\Phi) \right).
\end{aligned} \tag{S40}$$

Then we calculate the result of the second part $\sum_{\omega=1}^4 \sum_{\psi \neq \omega} \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^\omega)^H \mathbf{q}_i^\psi \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^\omega)^H \mathbf{q}_i^\psi \right)^H \right\}$. First, we consider the terms with $\omega = 1$. When $\psi = 2$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^1)^H \mathbf{q}_i^2 \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^1)^H \mathbf{q}_i^2 \right)^H \right\} \\
&= c_k c_i \delta^2 \varepsilon_k \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left| \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},i}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_i \right|^2 \right\} \\
&= c_k c_i \delta^2 \varepsilon_k \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},i}^{1/2} \mathbb{E} \{ \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_i \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_i^H \} \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},i}^{1/2} \Phi^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \\
&= c_k c_i \delta^2 \varepsilon_k \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},i} \Phi^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \\
&= M c_k c_i \delta^2 \varepsilon_k |f_k(\Phi)|^2 f_{i,1,1}(\Phi).
\end{aligned} \tag{S41}$$

When $\psi = 3$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^1)^H \mathbf{q}_i^3 \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^1)^H \mathbf{q}_i^3 \right)^H \right\} \\
&= c_k c_i \delta \varepsilon_k \varepsilon_i \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left| \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{D}_i^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_i \right|^2 \right\} \\
&= c_k c_i \delta \varepsilon_k \varepsilon_i \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \mathbb{E} \{ \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{D}_i^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_i \bar{\mathbf{h}}_i^H \mathbf{D}_i^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \} \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \\
&= c_k c_i \delta \varepsilon_k \varepsilon_i \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \text{Tr} \left(\mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{D}_i^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_i \bar{\mathbf{h}}_i^H \mathbf{D}_i^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \right) \\
&= c_k c_i \delta \varepsilon_k \varepsilon_i \left(\bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \right) \left(\bar{\mathbf{h}}_i^H \mathbf{D}_i^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}} \Phi \mathbf{D}_i^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_i \right) \\
&= M c_k c_i \delta \varepsilon_k \varepsilon_i |f_k(\Phi)|^2 f_{ii,2}(\Phi).
\end{aligned} \tag{S42}$$

When $\psi = 4$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^1)^H \mathbf{q}_i^4 \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^1)^H \mathbf{q}_i^4 \right)^H \right\} \\
&= c_k c_i \delta \varepsilon_k \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left| \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},i}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_i \right|^2 \right\} \\
&= c_k c_i \delta \varepsilon_k \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \mathbb{E} \left\{ \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},i}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_i \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_i^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},i}^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \right\} \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \\
&= c_k c_i \delta \varepsilon_k \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \mathbb{E} \left\{ \text{Tr}(\mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},i}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_i \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_i^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},i}^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2}) \right\} \\
&= c_k c_i \delta \varepsilon_k (\bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k) \mathbb{E} \left\{ \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_i^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},i}^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},i}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_i \right\} \\
&= M c_k c_i \delta \varepsilon_k |f_k(\Phi)|^2 f_{i,3,1}(\Phi).
\end{aligned} \tag{S43}$$

Second, we consider the terms with $\omega = 2$. When $\psi = 1$, we have

$$\mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^2)^H \mathbf{q}_i^1 \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^2)^H \mathbf{q}_i^1 \right)^H \right\} = \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_i^1)^H \mathbf{q}_k^2 \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_i^1)^H \mathbf{q}_k^2 \right)^H \right\} = M c_k c_i \delta^2 \varepsilon_i |f_i(\Phi)|^2 f_{k,1,1}(\Phi). \tag{S44}$$

When $\psi = 3$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^2)^H \mathbf{q}_i^3 \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^2)^H \mathbf{q}_i^3 \right)^H \right\} \\
&= c_k c_i \delta \varepsilon_i \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left| \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{D}_i^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_i \right|^2 \right\} \\
&= c_k c_i \delta \varepsilon_i \mathbb{E} \left\{ \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \mathbb{E} \left\{ \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{D}_i^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_i \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_i^H \mathbf{D}_i^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \right\} \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k \right\} \\
&= c_k c_i \delta \varepsilon_i \mathbb{E} \left\{ \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k \right\} \text{Tr}(\mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{D}_i^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_i \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_i^H \mathbf{D}_i^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2}) \\
&= c_k c_i \delta \varepsilon_i \text{Tr}(\bar{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k} \Phi^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2^H) (\tilde{\mathbf{h}}_i^H \mathbf{D}_i^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}} \Phi \mathbf{D}_i^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_i) \\
&= c_k c_i \delta \varepsilon_i f_{k,1,1}(\Phi) f_{i,2}(\Phi).
\end{aligned} \tag{S45}$$

When $\psi = 4$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^2)^H \mathbf{q}_i^4 \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^2)^H \mathbf{q}_i^4 \right)^H \right\} \\
&= c_k c_i \delta \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left| \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},i}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_i \right|^2 \right\} \\
&= c_k c_i \delta \mathbb{E} \left\{ \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \mathbb{E} \left\{ \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},i}^{1/2} \mathbb{E} \left\{ \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_i \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_i^H \right\} \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},i}^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \right\} \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k \right\} \\
&= c_k c_i \delta \mathbb{E} \left\{ \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k \text{Tr}(\mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},i} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2}) \right\} \\
&= c_k c_i \delta \text{Tr}(\mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2}) \text{Tr}(\mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},i} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2}) \\
&= c_k c_i \delta f_{k,1,1}(\Phi) f_{i,3,1}(\Phi).
\end{aligned} \tag{S46}$$

Third, we consider the terms with $\omega = 3$. When $\psi = 1$, we have

$$\mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^3)^H \mathbf{q}_i^1 \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^3)^H \mathbf{q}_i^1 \right)^H \right\} = M c_k c_i \delta \varepsilon_k \varepsilon_i |f_i(\Phi)|^2 f_{kk,2}(\Phi). \tag{S47}$$

When $\psi = 2$, we have

$$\mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^3)^H \mathbf{q}_i^2 \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^3)^H \mathbf{q}_i^2 \right)^H \right\} = c_k c_i \delta \varepsilon_k f_{i,1,1}(\Phi) f_{kk,2}(\Phi). \tag{S48}$$

When $\psi = 4$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^3)^H \mathbf{q}_i^4 \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^3)^H \mathbf{q}_i^4 \right)^H \right\} \\
&= c_k c_i \varepsilon_k \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left| \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},i}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_i \right|^2 \right\} \\
&= c_k c_i \varepsilon_k \mathbb{E} \left\{ \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},i} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \right\} \\
&= c_k c_i \varepsilon_k \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \left(M \text{Tr} \left(\mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},i} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \right) \mathbf{I}_N \right. \\
&\quad \left. + M^2 \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},i} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \right) \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \\
&= c_k c_i \varepsilon_k \left(M \text{Tr} \left(\mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},i} \Phi^H \right) \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}} \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \right. \\
&\quad \left. + M^2 \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},i} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}} \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \right) \\
&= c_k c_i \varepsilon_k M \left(f_{kk,2}(\Phi) f_{i,3,1}(\Phi) + M f_{ki,4}(\Phi) \right).
\end{aligned} \tag{S49}$$

Fourth, we consider the terms with $\omega = 4$. When $\psi = 1$, we have

$$\mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^4)^H \mathbf{q}_i^1 \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^4)^H \mathbf{q}_i^1 \right)^H \right\} = M c_k c_i \delta \varepsilon_i |f_i(\Phi)|^2 f_{k,3,1}(\Phi). \tag{S50}$$

When $\psi = 2$, we have

$$\mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^4)^H \mathbf{q}_i^2 \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^4)^H \mathbf{q}_i^2 \right)^H \right\} = c_k c_i \delta f_{i,1,1}(\Phi) f_{k,3,1}(\Phi). \tag{S51}$$

When $\psi = 3$, we have

$$\mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^4)^H \mathbf{q}_i^3 \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^4)^H \mathbf{q}_i^3 \right)^H \right\} = c_k c_i \varepsilon_i M \left(f_{ii,2}(\Phi) f_{k,3,1}(\Phi) + M f_{ik,4}(\Phi) \right). \tag{S52}$$

Next, we calculate the result of $2 \sum_{\omega_1=1}^4 \sum_{\psi_1=\omega_1+1}^4 \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^{\omega_1})^H \mathbf{q}_i^{\omega_1} \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^{\psi_1})^H \mathbf{q}_i^{\psi_1} \right)^H \right\}$ in Eq. (S35). Due to the fact that $\tilde{\mathbf{h}}_i$, $\tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k$, and $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2$ are independent of each other, the expression can be further simplified as follows after removing the terms with zero expectation:

$$\begin{aligned}
& 2 \sum_{\omega_1=1}^4 \sum_{\psi_1=\omega_1+1}^4 \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^{\omega_1})^H \mathbf{q}_i^{\omega_1} \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^{\psi_1})^H \mathbf{q}_i^{\psi_1} \right)^H \right\} \\
&= 2 \text{Re} \left\{ \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^1)^H \mathbf{q}_i^1 \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^3)^H \mathbf{q}_i^3 \right)^H \right\} \right\} + 2 \text{Re} \left\{ \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^2)^H \mathbf{q}_i^2 \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^4)^H \mathbf{q}_i^4 \right)^H \right\} \right\}.
\end{aligned} \tag{S53}$$

Therefore, we calculate the two items separately.

$$\begin{aligned}
& 2 \text{Re} \left\{ \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^1)^H \mathbf{q}_i^1 \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^3)^H \mathbf{q}_i^3 \right)^H \right\} \right\} \\
&= 2 c_k c_i \delta \varepsilon_k \varepsilon_i \text{Re} \left\{ \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{D}_i^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_i \bar{\mathbf{h}}_i^H \mathbf{D}_i^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \mathbb{E} \{ \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \} \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \right\} \\
&= 2 M c_k c_i \delta \varepsilon_k \varepsilon_i \text{Re} \left\{ \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{D}_i^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_i \bar{\mathbf{h}}_i^H \mathbf{D}_i^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}} \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \right\} \\
&= 2 M^2 c_k c_i \delta \varepsilon_k \varepsilon_i \text{Re} \left\{ \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{a}_N \mathbf{a}_N^H \Phi \mathbf{D}_i^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_i \bar{\mathbf{h}}_i^H \mathbf{D}_i^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}} \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \right\} \\
&= 2 M^2 c_k c_i \delta \varepsilon_k \varepsilon_i \text{Re} \left\{ f_{ki,7}(\Phi) f_{ik,2}(\Phi) \right\}.
\end{aligned} \tag{S54}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& 2\text{Re} \left\{ \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^2)^H \mathbf{q}_i^2 \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^4)^H \mathbf{q}_i^4 \right)^H \right\} \right\} \\
&= 2c_k c_i \delta \varepsilon_k \varepsilon_i \text{Re} \left\{ \mathbb{E} \left\{ \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{D}_i^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_i \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_i^H \mathbf{D}_i^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \mathbb{E} \{ \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \} \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k \right\} \right\} \\
&= 2M c_k c_i \delta \text{Re} \left\{ \mathbb{E} \left\{ \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},i} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k \right\} \right\} \tag{S55} \\
&= 2M c_k c_i \delta \text{Re} \left\{ \text{Tr} \left\{ \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},i} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \right\} \right\} \\
&= 2c_k c_i \delta \text{Re} \{ f_{ki,5}(\Phi) \}.
\end{aligned}$$

Finally, we focus on the remaining terms in Eq. (S35). The derivation process of the first item is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
& 2\text{Re} \left\{ \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^1)^H \mathbf{q}_i^2 \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^3)^H \mathbf{q}_i^4 \right)^H \right\} \right\} \\
&= 2\text{Re} \left\{ c_k c_i \delta \varepsilon_k \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},i}^{1/2} \mathbb{E} \{ \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_i \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_i^H \} \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},i}^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \mathbb{E} \{ \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \} \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \right\} \tag{S56} \\
&= 2M c_k c_i \delta \varepsilon_k \text{Re} \{ \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \Phi^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},i} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}} \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \} \\
&= 2M c_k c_i \delta \varepsilon_k \text{Re} \{ f_{ki,6}(\Phi) \}.
\end{aligned}$$

The derivation process of the second item is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
& 2\text{Re} \left\{ \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left((\mathbf{q}_k^2)^H \mathbf{q}_i^1 \right) \left((\mathbf{q}_k^4)^H \mathbf{q}_i^3 \right)^H \right\} \right\} \\
&= 2\text{Re} \left\{ \mathbb{E} \left\{ c_k c_i \delta \varepsilon_i \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{D}_i^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_i \bar{\mathbf{h}}_i^H \mathbf{D}_i^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \mathbb{E} \{ \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2 \} \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}}^{1/2} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k \right\} \right\} \tag{S57} \\
&= 2c_k c_i \delta \varepsilon_i M \text{Re} \left\{ \mathbb{E} \left\{ \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \Phi^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{D}_i^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_i \bar{\mathbf{h}}_i^H \mathbf{D}_i^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k}^{1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_k \right\} \right\} \\
&= 2c_k c_i \delta \varepsilon_i M \text{Re} \{ \bar{\mathbf{h}}_i^H \mathbf{D}_i^{1/2} \Phi^H \mathbf{R}_{\text{ris}} \Phi \mathbf{R}_{\text{VR},k} \Phi^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2^H \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2 \Phi \mathbf{D}_k^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_k \} \\
&= 2M c_k c_i \delta \varepsilon_i \text{Re} \{ f_{ik,6}(\Phi) \}.
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, by combining the above parts, the result of $I_{\text{VR},ki}(\Phi)$ can be obtained as shown in Eq. (21). Based on the value of i and the superposition of various terms, the final result is $\sum_{i=1, i \neq k}^K I_{\text{VR},ki}(\Phi)$. Then, the uplink approximate achievable rate of user k can be obtained by substituting the results of $E_{\text{VR},k}^{\text{noise}}(\Phi)$, $E_{\text{VR},k}^{\text{signal}}(\Phi)$, and $\sum_{i=1, i \neq k}^K I_{\text{VR},ki}(\Phi)$ into the original Eq. (18).