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| **文献** | **目标** | **约束** | **场景** |
| **Ref.[1]** | **最大化D2D数据数率之和** | **SINRC，PD，载波复用限制** | **多对一复用，每个CUE在上下行通信时使用两条正交的载波** |
| **Ref.[2]** | **最大化D2D数据数率之和** | **SINRC，SINRD，PC，PD，载波复用限制** | **多对一复用，每个CUE在上下行通信时使用同一条载波** |
| **Ref.[3]** | **最大化系统数据速率之和** | **载波复用限制** | **基站具有全双工能力，不同蜂窝用户上行和下行可以使用同一条载波。**  **D2D用户再复用CUE的子载波进行通信，一对一复用。** |

[1] P. Zhao, P. Yu, L. Feng, W. Li, and X. Qiu, “Gain-Aware Joint Uplink-Downlink Resource Allocation for Device-to-Device Communications,” in 2017 IEEE 85th *Vehicular Technology Conference (VTC Spring)*, Jun. 2017, pp. 1–5.

[2] T. Huynh, T. Onuma, K. Kuroda, M. Hasegawa, and W. J. Hwang, “Joint Downlink and Uplink Interference Management for Device to Device Communication Underlaying Cellular Networks,” *IEEE Access*, vol. 4, pp. 4420–4430, 2016.

[3] T. Yang, R. Zhang, X. Cheng, and L. Yang, “Graph Coloring Based Resource Sharing (GCRS) Scheme for D2D Communications Underlaying Full-Duplex Cellular Networks,” *IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology*, vol. 66, no. 8, pp. 7506–7517, Aug. 2017.

**比对方案设计：**

1. **对比Ref.[1], 以系统数据速率为对比标准。代码实现难度：可实现，编写中。**
2. **对比Ref.[2]，CUE使用同样载波和我们的FDD有本质区别，且不切实际。**
3. **对比Ref.[3], 以系统数据速率为对比标准。有自干扰，性能肯定差，对比不公平！**

所以我们对比**Ref.[1]**，看看效果怎么样。