http://www.vldb.org/pvldb/vol8/p209-yu.pdf 这篇实现并比较了主流并发控制算法，各种并发控制算法在多核上的扩展性都不好; H-STORE（商业化版本是VoltDB）的方式，一核心一分区，完全share nothing, 无锁，相对于其它数据库有更好的扩展性。

https://www.cs.cmu.edu/~jarulraj/papers/2017.mvcc.vldb.pdf 这篇是MVCC的，比较了主流数据库的实现，MVCC较大的影响了系统设计，不仅局限于并发控制算法本身，内存管理，垃圾回收，索引这些都会有影响。

http://delivery.acm.org/10.1145/3060000/3055548/p553-harding.pdf?ip=219.228.146.98&id=3055548&acc=ACTIVE%20SERVICE&key=BF85BBA5741FDC6E%2E035EACC12F524219%2E4D4702B0C3E38B35%2E4D4702B0C3E38B35&\_\_acm\_\_=1527683339\_972527c81d16e2f012e7c0aa8eb90a05 这篇比较了分布式并发控制，不同的并发控制算法有不同的扩展性问题： The exact scalability bottleneck is protocol-dependent: two-phase locking performs poorly under high contention due to aborts, timestamp-ordered concurrency control does not perform well under high contention due to buffering, optimistic concurrency control has validation overhead, and deterministic protocol maintains performance across a range of adverse load and data skew but has limited performance due to transaction scheduling.