**LITERATURE REVIEW**

**Introduction**

This section discusses other systems in relation to the performance limiters for controls.

**EXISTING SYSTEMS**

**Wheel Slip Control for Improving Traction-Ability and Energy Efficiency of a Personal Electric Vehicle.**

A robust wheel slip control system based on a sliding mode controller improves traction-ability and reduces energy consumption during sudden acceleration for a personal electric vehicle. Sliding mode control techniques have been employed widely in the development of a robust wheel slip controller of conventional internal combustion engine vehicles due to their application effectiveness in nonlinear systems and robustness against model uncertainties and disturbances.

It has an algorithm for vehicle velocity estimation. The vehicle velocity estimator was designed based on rotational wheel dynamics, measurable motor torque, and wheel velocity as well as rule-based logic. Comparative experiments with variations of control variables proved the effectiveness and practicality of the control design.

**Cloud Control with Distributed Rate Limiting**

Cloud-based services integrate globally with distributed resources into seamless computing platforms. Provisioning and accounting for the resource usage of these Internet-scale applications presents a challenging technical problem. The distributed rate limiters work together to enforce a global rate limit across traffic aggregates at multiple sites, enabling the coordinated policing of a cloud-based service’s network traffic. It also ensures that congestion-responsive transport-layer flows behave as if they traversed a single, shared limiter. It has two designs, One general purpose, and one optimized for TCP—that allow service operators to explicitly tradeoff between communication costs and system accuracy, efficiency, and scalability.

Both designs are capable of rate limiting thousands of flows with negligible overhead.