

---

# Periodic solution computation in conservative systems: Application to the McKean-Vlasov model.

Abdoul Aziz Diallo<sup>\*1,2</sup>, Maxime Herda<sup>3</sup>, Serge Bielawski<sup>4</sup>, and Clément Evain<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Reliable numerical approximations of dissipative systems – Laboratoire Paul Painlevé - UMR 8524, Centre Inria de l'Université de Lille – France

<sup>2</sup>Laboratoire de Physique des Lasers, Atomes et Molécules - UMR 8523 – Université de Lille, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Université de Lille : UMR8523, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique : UMR8523 – France

<sup>3</sup>Laboratoire Paul Painlevé - UMR 8524 – Université de Lille, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique – France

<sup>4</sup>Physique des Lasers, Atomes et Molécules (PhLAM) – CNRS : UMR8523, Université des Sciences et Technologies de Lille - Lille I – Bat. P5 - Université de Lille1 - 59655 Villeneuve d'Ascq - France, France

<sup>5</sup>Laboratoire de Physique des Lasers, Atomes et Molécules - UMR 8523 – Université de Lille, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Université de Lille : UMR8523, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique : UMR8523 – France

## Résumé

In this work, we investigate the application of classical Newton and Newton–Picard methods to the computation of periodic solutions of temporal or spatio-temporal systems. For conservative systems—those possessing one or more first integrals—such as the McKean–Vlasov model, the standard formulations of these methods do not inherently preserve the relevant invariants, and periodic orbits typically form families parameterized by conserved quantities. Building on the continuation framework for periodic orbits in conservative dynamical systems developed in (1), we apply these ideas to incorporate conserved quantities directly into Newton- and Newton–Picard-type iterations, treating linear invariants (e.g., mass) explicitly.

The resulting mass-preserving algorithms are demonstrated on the McKean–Vlasov model, which, as the overdamped limit of the Vlasov–Fokker–Planck equation (2), provides a fundamental mean-field setting for developing and validating invariant-preserving continuation methods relevant to electron bunch dynamics in particle accelerators(3).

### References:

(1) Muñoz-Almaraz, F.J., Freire, E., Galán, J., Doedel, E., Vanderbauwhede, A., 2003. Continuation of periodic orbits in conservative and Hamiltonian systems. *Physica D: Nonlinear Phenomena* 181, 1–38. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0167-2789\(03\)00097-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0167-2789(03)00097-6)

(2) Choi, Y.-P.; Tse, O. Quantified Overdamped Limit for Kinetic Vlasov–Fokker–Planck

---

\*Intervenant

Equations with Singular Interaction Forces. *Journal of Differential Equations* **2022**, 330, 150–207. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jde.2022.05.008>

(3) Roussel, E. Spatio-Temporal Dynamics of Relativistic Electron Bunches during the Microbunching Instability: Study of the Synchrotron SOLEIL and UVSOR Storage Rings. Theses, Université Lille1 - Sciences et Technologies, 2014. <https://theses.hal.science/tel-01112910> (accessed 2026-02-19)