## Grothendieck's dessins d'enfants in quantum contextuality

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**Keywords:** quantum contextuality, Grothendieck's dessins d'enfants, permutation groups, finite geometries, geometric hyperplanes.

In quantum mechanics, due to the non-commutativity of observables, the reality of the particle prior to the measurement has to be questioned. This reality relies on the arrangement set up and on compatible unperformed/counterfactual measurements: this is called quantum contextuality (QC). Proofs of QC, the Kochen-Specker theorems [1], rely on remarkable point/line incidence geometries  $\mathcal{G}$ 's of the projective (or polar type), as the Tits generalized polygons [2].

In this work, one finds that such finite geometries arise from (are stabilized by) some Grothendieck's dessins d'enfants [3]. A dessin d'enfant is a bipartite graph embedded in a Riemann surface defined over the field  $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}$  of algebraic numbers (i.e. an algebraic curve). Following Grothendieck's "Esquisse d'un programme", the (two-generator) permutation group P of a  $\mathcal{D}$ , of prescribed characteristics, is readily derived from the cosets of the relevant subgroup of the free group on two generators. Then, the two-point stabilizers of P ensure the derivation of the corresponding  $\mathcal{G}$ 's.

Restricting to  $\mathcal{G}$ 's with three points on a line, we also investigate the organization of their geometric hyperplanes  $h_i$ , whose (set theoretical) 'addition law'  $h_i \oplus h_j$  is the complement of their symmetric difference.

Acknowledgements. Part of this work is currently performed jointly with the authors of [2].

## References

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