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Highly Incident Configurations

A geometric (q, k)-configuration is a collection of points and straight lines in the Euclidean (or projective) plane, so that every point lies on q lines and every line passes through k points; if $q = k$ we refer to a k-configuration. We say such a configuration is *highly incident* if $q, k \geq 4$. In this talk, we will discuss a recently discovered infinite class of highly incident $(2s, 2t)$-configurations with the symmetries of a m-gon, for any $m > 2(q + k - 1)$ (and any $s, t \geq 2$. In particular, this class of configurations includes the only known infinite class of 6-configurations.