

Defective and Clustered Graph Colouring

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Abstract

Consider the following two ways to colour the vertices of a graph where the requirement that adjacent vertices get distinct colours is relaxed. A colouring has *defect* d if each monochromatic component has maximum degree at most d . A colouring has *clustering* c if each monochromatic component has at most c vertices. This paper surveys research on these types of colourings, where the first priority is to minimise the number of colours, with small defect or small clustering as a secondary goal. List colouring variants are also considered. The following graph classes are studied: outerplanar graphs, planar graphs, graphs embeddable in surfaces, graphs with given maximum degree, graphs with given maximum average degree, graphs excluding a given subgraph, graphs with linear crossing number, linklessly or knotlessly embeddable graphs, graphs with given Colin de Verdière parameter, graphs with given circumference, graphs excluding a fixed graph as an immersion, graphs with given thickness, graphs with given stack- or queue-number, graphs excluding K_t as a minor, graphs excluding $K_{s,t}$ as a minor, and graphs excluding an arbitrary graph H as a minor. Several open problems are discussed.

Mathematics Subject Classifications: 05C15, 05C83, 05C10

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1 Introduction

Consider a graph where each vertex is assigned a colour. A *monochromatic component* is a connected component of the subgraph induced by all the vertices assigned a single colour. A graph G is k -colourable with *clustering* c if each vertex can be assigned one of k colours such that each monochromatic component has at most c vertices. A graph G is k -colourable with *defect* d if each vertex of G can be assigned one of k colours such that each vertex is adjacent to at most d neighbours of the same colour; that is, each monochromatic component has maximum degree at most d .

This paper surveys results and open problems regarding clustered and defective graph colouring, where the first priority is to minimise the number of colours, with small defect or small clustering as a secondary goal. We include various proofs that highlight the main methods employed. The emphasis is on general results for broadly defined classes of graphs, rather than more precise results for more specific classes. With this viewpoint the following definitions naturally arise.

The *clustered chromatic number* of a graph class \mathcal{G} , denoted by $\chi_\star(\mathcal{G})$, is the minimum integer k for which there exists an integer c such that every graph in \mathcal{G} has a k -colouring with clustering c . If there is no such integer k , then \mathcal{G} has *unbounded* clustered chromatic number. A graph class \mathcal{G} is *defectively* k -colourable if there exists an integer d such that every graph in \mathcal{G} is k -colourable with defect d . The *defective chromatic number* of \mathcal{G} , denoted by $\chi_\Delta(\mathcal{G})$, is the minimum integer k such that \mathcal{G} is defectively k -colourable. If there is no such integer k , then \mathcal{G} has *unbounded* defective chromatic number. Every colouring of a graph with clustering c has defect $c - 1$. Thus $\chi_\Delta(\mathcal{G}) \leq \chi_\star(\mathcal{G}) \leq \chi(\mathcal{G})$ for every class \mathcal{G} . Tables 1 and 2 summarise the results presented in this survey; see Sections 1.2 and 1.3 for the relevant definitions.

1.1 History and Terminology

There is no single origin for the notions of defective and clustered graph colouring, and the terminology used in the literature is inconsistent.

Early papers on defective colouring include [16, 17, 128, 138, 166, 212], although these did not use the term ‘defect’. The definition of “ k -colourable with defect d ”, often written (k, d) -colourable, was introduced by Cowen et al. [66]. This terminology is fairly standard, although d -relaxed or d -improper is sometimes used. The minimum number of colours in a colouring of a graph G with defect d has been called the *d -improper chromatic number* [144] or *d -chromatic number* [16] of G . Cowen et al. [65] introduced the *defective chromatic number* of a graph class (as defined above).

Also for clustered colouring, the literature is inconsistent. One of the early papers is by Kleinberg et al. [151], who defined a colouring to be (k, c) -fragmented if, in our language, it is a k -colouring with clustering c . I prefer “clustering” since as c increases, intuitively the “fragmentation” of the monochromatic components decreases. Edwards and Farr [89, 90] called a monochromatic component a *chromon* and called the clustered chromatic number of a class the *metachromatic number*.

Table 1: Summary of Results for Defective Colouring

graph class	\mathcal{G}	$\chi_{\Delta}(\mathcal{G})$	$\chi_{\Delta}^{\ell}(\mathcal{G})$	Sect.
outerplanar	\mathcal{O}	2	2	3.1
planar	\mathcal{P}	3	3	3.2
Euler genus $\leq g$	\mathcal{E}_g	3	3	3.4
max average degree $\leq m$	\mathcal{A}_m	$\lfloor \frac{m}{2} \rfloor + 1$	$\lfloor \frac{m}{2} \rfloor + 1$	5
linklessly embeddable	\mathcal{L}	4	4	7.2
knotlessly embeddable	\mathcal{K}	5	5	7.3
Colin de Verdière $\leq k$	\mathcal{V}_k	k	k	7.4
k -stack graphs	\mathcal{S}_k	$k + 1$	$k + 1$	7.6
k -queue graphs	\mathcal{Q}_k	$k + 1, \dots, 2k + 1$	$2k + 1$	7.6
no K_t immersion	\mathcal{I}_t	2	$t - 1$	7.7
treewidth $\leq k$		$k + 1$	$k + 1$	8.1
treewidth $\leq k$, max degree $\leq \Delta$		2	2	8.1
no K_t -minor	\mathcal{M}_{K_t}	$t - 1$	$t - 1$	8.2
no H -minor	\mathcal{M}_H	$\overline{\text{td}}(H) - 1, \dots, 2^{\overline{\text{td}}(H)+1} - 4$	$\min\{s : \exists t H \preceq K_{s,t}\}$	8.3
no $K_{s,t}$ -minor ($s \leq t$)	$\mathcal{M}_{K_{s,t}}$	s	s	8.4
circumference $\leq k$	\mathcal{C}_k	$\lfloor \log_2 k \rfloor + 1, \dots, \lfloor 3 \log_2 k \rfloor$	$\lceil \frac{k+1}{2} \rceil$	8.5
no $(k + 1)$ -path	\mathcal{H}_k	$\lceil \log_2(k + 2) \rceil - 1, \dots, \lfloor 3 \log_2 k \rfloor$	$\lceil \frac{k+1}{2} \rceil$	8.5
g -thickness $\leq k$	\mathcal{T}_k^g	$2k + 1$	$2k + 1$	9

Table 2: Summary of Results for Clustered Colouring

graph class	\mathcal{G}	$\chi_{\star}(\mathcal{G})$	$\chi_{\star}^{\ell}(\mathcal{G})$	Sect.
outerplanar	\mathcal{O}	3	3	3.1
planar	\mathcal{P}	4	4	3.2
Euler genus $\leq g$	\mathcal{E}_g	4	4	3.5
Euler genus $\leq g$, max degree $\leq \Delta$		3	3, 4	8.1
max degree $\leq \Delta$	\mathcal{D}_{Δ}	$\lfloor \frac{\Delta+6}{4} \rfloor, \dots, \lfloor \frac{\Delta+1}{3} \rfloor$	$\lfloor \frac{\Delta+6}{4} \rfloor, \dots, \Delta + 1$	4
max average degree $\leq m$	\mathcal{A}_m	$\lfloor \frac{m}{2} \rfloor + 1, \dots, \lfloor m \rfloor + 1$	$\lfloor \frac{m}{2} \rfloor + 1, \dots, \lfloor m \rfloor + 1$	5
linklessly embeddable	\mathcal{L}	5	5	7.2
knotlessly embeddable	\mathcal{K}	6	6	7.3
Colin de Verdière $\leq k$	\mathcal{V}_k	open	open	7.4
k -stack graphs	\mathcal{S}_k	$k + 2, \dots, 2k + 2$	$k + 2 \dots 2k + 2$	7.6
k -queue graphs	\mathcal{Q}_k	$k + 1, \dots, 4k$	$k + 1, \dots, 4k$	7.6
no K_t immersion	\mathcal{I}_t	$\geq \lfloor \frac{t+4}{4} \rfloor$	$\geq t - 1$	7.7
treewidth $\leq k$		$k + 1$	$k + 1$	8.1
treewidth $\leq k$, max degree $\leq \Delta$		2	2	8.1
no K_t -minor	\mathcal{M}_{K_t}	$t - 1, \dots, 2t - 2$	$t - 1, \dots, \lceil \frac{31}{2}t \rceil$	8.2
no K_t -minor, max degree $\leq \Delta$		3	≥ 3	8.2
no H -minor	\mathcal{M}_H	$\overline{\text{td}}(H) - 1, \dots, 2^{\overline{\text{td}}(H)+1} - 4$	open	8.3
no $K_{s,t}$ -minor ($s \leq t$)	$\mathcal{M}_{K_{s,t}}$	$s + 1, \dots, 2s + 2$	open	8.4
circumference $\leq k$	\mathcal{C}_k	$\lfloor \log_2 k \rfloor + 1, \dots, \lfloor 3 \log_2 k \rfloor$	open	8.5
no $(k + 1)$ -path	\mathcal{H}_k	$\lceil \log_2(k + 2) \rceil - 1, \dots, \lfloor 3 \log_2 k \rfloor$	open	8.5
g -thickness $\leq k$	\mathcal{T}_k^g	$2k + 2, \dots, 6k + 1$	$2k + 2, \dots, 6k + 1$	9

1.2 Definitions

This section briefly states standard graph theoretic definitions, familiar to most readers.

A *clique* in a graph is a set of pairwise adjacent vertices.

Let G be a graph. A k -*colouring* of G is a function that assigns one of k colours to each vertex of G . An edge vw of G is *bichromatic* if v and w are assigned distinct colours. A vertex v of G is *properly* coloured if v is assigned a colour distinct from every neighbour of v . A colouring of G is *proper* if every vertex is properly coloured. The *chromatic number* of G , denoted $\chi(G)$, is the minimum integer k such that there is a proper k -colouring of G .

A *graph parameter* is a real-valued function f on the class of graphs such that $f(G_1) = f(G_2)$ whenever graphs G_1 and G_2 are isomorphic. Say f is *bounded* on a graph class \mathcal{G} if there exists c such that $f(G) \leq c$ for every $G \in \mathcal{G}$, otherwise f is *unbounded* on \mathcal{G} . If f is bounded on \mathcal{G} , then let $f(\mathcal{G}) := \sup\{f(G) : G \in \mathcal{G}\}$. Most graph parameters considered in this survey are integer-valued, in which case, if f is bounded on \mathcal{G} , then $f(\mathcal{G}) = \max\{f(G) : G \in \mathcal{G}\}$.

For a graph G , let $\text{mad}(G)$ be the maximum average degree of a subgraph of G .

A graph is k -*degenerate* if every non-empty subgraph has a vertex of degree at most k . A greedy colouring algorithm shows that every k -degenerate graph is $(k+1)$ -colourable.

A graph H is a *minor* of a graph G if a graph isomorphic to H can be obtained from a subgraph of G by contracting edges. A class of graphs \mathcal{G} is *minor-closed* if for every graph $G \in \mathcal{G}$ every minor of G is in \mathcal{G} , and some graph is not in \mathcal{G} . A graph G is H -*minor-free* if H is not a minor of G . Let \mathcal{M}_H be the class of H -minor-free graphs.

To *subdivide* an edge vw in a graph G means to delete vw , add a new vertex x , and add new edges vx and xw . A *subdivision* of G is any graph obtained from G by repeatedly subdividing edges. The *1-subdivision* of G is the graph obtained from G by subdividing each edge of G exactly once. A graph H is a *topological minor* of a graph G if a graph isomorphic to a subdivision of H is a subgraph of G .

The *Euler genus* of the orientable surface with h handles is $2h$. The *Euler genus* of the non-orientable surface with c cross-caps is c . The *Euler genus* of a graph G is the minimum Euler genus of a surface in which G embeds (with no crossings). See [177] for background on embeddings of graphs on surfaces.

A *tree decomposition* of a graph G is given by a tree T whose nodes index a collection $(T_x \subseteq V(G) : x \in V(T))$ of sets of vertices in G called *bags*, such that (1) for every edge vw of G , some bag T_x contains both v and w , and (2) for every vertex v of G , the set $\{x \in V(T) : v \in T_x\}$ induces a non-empty (connected) subtree of T . The *width* of a tree decomposition T is $\max\{|T_x| - 1 : x \in V(T)\}$. The *treewidth* of a graph G , denoted by $\text{tw}(G)$, is the minimum width of the tree decompositions of G . See [32, 33, 118, 193, 194] for surveys on treewidth.

A *layering* of a graph G is a partition $(V_0, V_1, \dots, V_\ell)$ of $V(G)$ such that for every edge $vw \in E(G)$, if $v \in V_i$ and $w \in V_j$, then $|i - j| \leq 1$. Each set V_i is called a *layer*. If r is a vertex in a connected graph G and $V_i := \{v \in V(G) : \text{dist}_G(v, r) = i\}$ for $i \geq 0$, then V_0, V_1, \dots is a layering called the *BFS layering* of G starting at r .

The *layered treewidth* of a graph G is the minimum integer k such that there is a tree decomposition $(T_x \subseteq V(G) : x \in V(T))$ of G and a layering $(V_0, V_1, \dots, V_\ell)$ of G , such that $|V_i \cap T_x| \leq k$ for every $i \in [0, \ell]$ and every $x \in V(T)$. Layered treewidth was introduced by Dujmović et al. [81].

A pair (G_1, G_2) is a *separation* of a graph G if G_1 and G_2 are induced subgraphs of G such that $G = G_1 \cup G_2$, and $V(G_1) \setminus V(G_2) \neq \emptyset$ and $V(G_2) \setminus V(G_1) \neq \emptyset$. If, in addition, $|V(G_1 \cap G_2)| \leq k$, then (G_1, G_2) is a *k-separation*. A separation (G_1, G_2) of G is *minimal* if every vertex in $V(G_1) \cap V(G_2)$ has a neighbour in both $V(G_1) \setminus V(G_2)$ and $V(G_2) \setminus V(G_1)$.

A *balanced separator* in a graph G is a set $S \subseteq V(G)$ such that every component of $G - S$ has at most $\frac{1}{2}|V(G)|$ vertices.

The *radius* of a connected graph G is the minimum integer r such that for some vertex v of G , every vertex of G is at distance at most r from v .

1.3 Choosability

Many defective and clustered colouring results hold in the setting of list colouring. Eaton and Hull [86] first introduced defective list colouring.

A *list assignment* for a graph G is a function L that assigns a set $L(v)$ of colours to each vertex $v \in V(G)$. Define a graph G to be *L-colourable* if there is a proper colouring of G such that each vertex $v \in V(G)$ is assigned a colour in $L(v)$. A list assignment L is a *k-list assignment* if $|L(v)| \geq k$ for each vertex $v \in V(G)$. The *choice number* of a graph G is the minimum integer k such that G is *L-colourable* for every *k-list-assignment* L of G .

For a list-assignment L of a graph G and integer $d \geq 0$, define G to be *L-colourable with defect d* if there is a colouring of G with defect d such that each vertex $v \in V(G)$ is assigned a colour in $L(v)$. Define G to be *k-choosable with defect d* if G is *L-colourable with defect d* for every *k-list assignment* L of G . Similarly, for an integer $c \geq 1$, G is *L-colourable with clustering c* if there is a colouring of G with clustering c such that each vertex $v \in V(G)$ is assigned a colour in $L(v)$. Define G to be *k-choosable with clustering c* if G is *L-colourable with clustering c* for every *k-list assignment* L of G .

The *defective choice number* of a graph class \mathcal{G} , denoted by $\chi_\Delta^\ell(\mathcal{G})$, is the minimum integer k for which there exists an integer $d \geq 0$, such that every graph $G \in \mathcal{G}$ is *k-choosable with defect d*. The *clustered choice number* of a graph class \mathcal{G} , denoted by $\chi_\star^\ell(\mathcal{G})$, is the minimum integer k for which there exists an integer $c \geq 1$, such that every graph $G \in \mathcal{G}$ is *k-choosable with clustering c*.

1.4 Standard Examples

The following construction, or variants of it, have been used by several authors [87, 119, 124, 183, 185] to provide lower bounds on the defective chromatic number. As illustrated in Figure 1, let $S(h, d)$ be defined recursively as follows. Let $S(0, d)$ be the graph with one vertex and no edges. For $h \geq 1$, let $S(h, d)$ be the graph obtained from $d + 1$ disjoint

copies of $S(h-1, d)$ by adding one dominant vertex. Note that $S(1, d) = K_{1, d+1}$, the star with $d+1$ leaves.

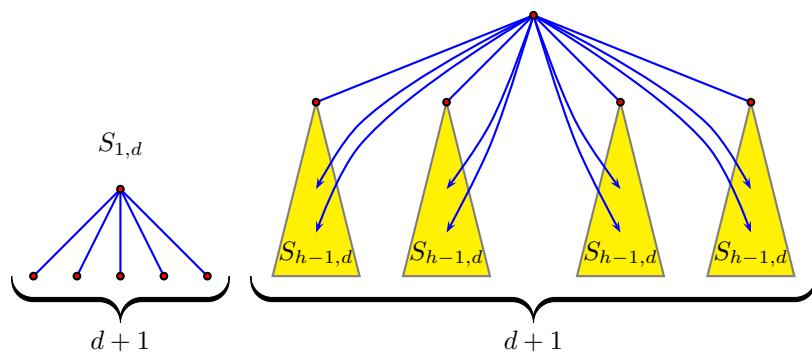


Figure 1: The standard example $S(h, d)$.

Lemma 1. *For integers $h \geq 1$ and $d \geq 0$, the graph $S(h, d)$ has no h -colouring with defect d .*

Proof. We proceed by induction on h . In the base case, $S(1, d) = K_{1, d+1}$, which obviously has no 1-colouring with defect d . Now assume that $h \geq 2$ and the claim holds for $h-1$. Suppose on the contrary that $S(h, d)$ has an h -colouring with defect d . Let v be the dominant vertex in $S(h, d)$, and say v is blue. Then $S(h, d) - v$ has $d+1$ components C_1, \dots, C_{d+1} . Since v is dominant and has monochromatic degree at most d , at most d of C_1, \dots, C_{d+1} contain a blue vertex. Thus some C_i is $(h-1)$ -coloured with defect d . This is a contradiction since C_i is isomorphic to $S(h-1, d)$. Thus $S(h, d)$ has no h -colouring with defect d . \square

Similarly, as illustrated in Figure 2, let $\bar{S}(h, c)$ be defined recursively as follows. Let $\bar{S}(1, c)$ be the path on $c+1$ vertices. For $h \geq 2$, let $\bar{S}(h, c)$ be the graph obtained from c disjoint copies of $\bar{S}(h-1, c)$ by adding one dominant vertex.

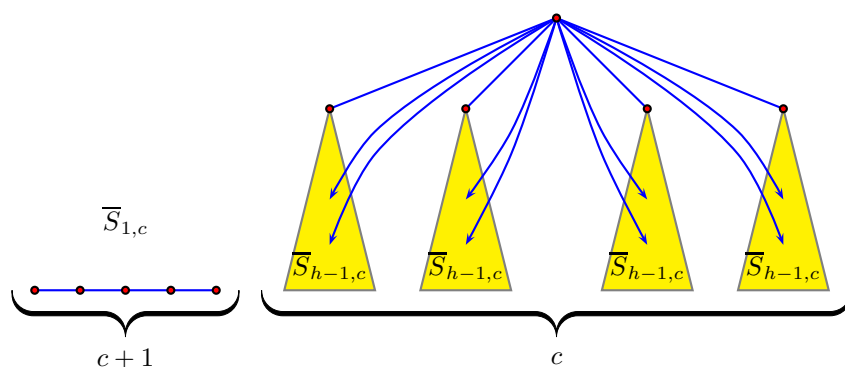


Figure 2: The standard example $\bar{S}(h, c)$.

Lemma 2. For integers $h, d \geq 1$, the graph $\bar{S}(h, c)$ has no h -colouring with clustering c .

Proof. We proceed by induction on h . In the base case, $\bar{S}(1, c)$ is the path on $c + 1$ vertices, which obviously has no 1-colouring with clustering c . Now assume that $h \geq 2$ and the claim holds for $h - 1$. Suppose on the contrary that $\bar{S}(h, c)$ has an h -colouring with defect c . Let v be the dominant vertex in $\bar{S}(h, c)$, and say v is blue. Then $\bar{S}(h, c) - v$ has c components C_1, \dots, C_c . Since v is dominant and the monochromatic component containing v has at most c vertices, at most $c - 1$ of C_1, \dots, C_c contain a blue vertex. Thus some C_i is $(h - 1)$ -coloured with clustering c . This is a contradiction since C_i is isomorphic to $\bar{S}(h - 1, c)$. Thus $\bar{S}(h, d)$ has no h -colouring with clustering c . \square

As illustrated in Figure 3, $S(2, d)$ is planar, $\bar{S}(2, c)$ is outerplanar, and $\bar{S}(3, c)$ is planar.

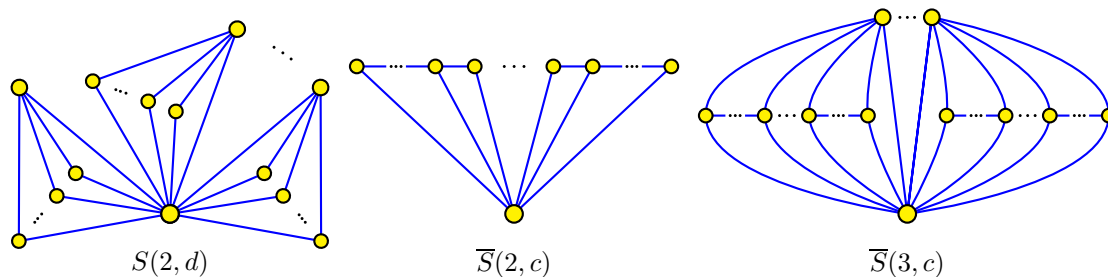


Figure 3: Planar standard examples.

1.5 Two Fundamental Observations

The following elementary, but fundamental, result characterises those graph classes with bounded defective or clustered chromatic number.

Proposition 3. The following are equivalent for a graph class \mathcal{G} :

- (1) \mathcal{G} has bounded defective chromatic number,
- (2) \mathcal{G} has bounded clustered chromatic number,
- (3) \mathcal{G} has bounded chromatic number.

Moreover, $\chi_{\Delta}(\mathcal{G}) \leq \chi_{\star}(\mathcal{G}) \leq \chi(\mathcal{G})$.

Proof. We first show that (3) implies (1) and (2). Suppose that \mathcal{G} has bounded chromatic number. That is, for some integer k , every graph G in \mathcal{G} is properly k -colourable. Thus G is k -colourable with defect 0 and with clustering 1. Hence $\chi_{\Delta}(\mathcal{G}) \leq \chi_{\star}(\mathcal{G}) \leq k$.

We now show that (1) implies (3). Suppose that \mathcal{G} has bounded defective chromatic number. That is, for some integers k and d , every graph G in \mathcal{G} is k -colourable such that each monochromatic subgraph has maximum degree d . Every graph with maximum degree d is properly $(d + 1)$ -colourable by a greedy algorithm. Apply this result to each monochromatic subgraph of G . Hence G is properly $k(d + 1)$ -colourable, and \mathcal{G} has bounded chromatic number.

We finally show that (2) implies (1). Suppose that \mathcal{G} has bounded clustered chromatic number. That is, for some integers k and c , every graph G in \mathcal{G} is k -colourable such that each monochromatic subgraph has at most c vertices, and therefore has maximum degree at most $c - 1$. Hence $\chi_{\Delta}(\mathcal{G}) \leq k$, and \mathcal{G} has bounded defective chromatic number. \square

We have the following analogous result for defective and clustered choosability.

Proposition 4. *The following are equivalent for a graph class \mathcal{G} :*

- (1) \mathcal{G} has bounded defective choice number,
- (2) \mathcal{G} has bounded clustered choice number,
- (3) \mathcal{G} has bounded choice number.
- (4) \mathcal{G} has bounded maximum average degree.

Proof. A greedy algorithm shows that (4) implies (3). Alon [10] proved that (3) implies (4). More generally, Kang [141] proved that (1) implies (4). It is immediate that (3) implies (1) and (2). As in the proof of Proposition 3, if a graph G is k -choosable with clustering c , then G is k -choosable with defect $c - 1$. Thus (2) implies (1). \square

1.6 Related Topics

We briefly mention here some related topics not covered in this survey:

- defective colourings of random graphs [142, 143, 144],
- defective versions of Ohba's list colouring conjecture [215, 230],
- defective Nordhaus-Gaddum type results [2, 3],
- acyclic defective colourings [5, 34, 49, 100, 101],
- uniquely defectively colourable graphs [104]
- weighted defective colouring [20, 22, 123].
- defective colourings of triangle-free graphs [4, 204, 205],
- defective colouring of directed graphs [165],
- defective edge colouring [125, 126, 224],
- defective circular and fractional colouring [99, 111, 152, 174],
- equitable defective colouring [218],
- defective co-colouring [6],

Also note that defective colouring is computationally hard. In particular, it is NP-complete to decide if a given graph G is 3-colourable with defect 1, even when G has maximum degree 6 or is planar with maximum degree 7 [18]. See [24, 28, 52, 55, 64, 115, 155, 178] for more computational aspects of defective and clustered colouring.

2 Greedy Approaches

2.1 Light Edges

Light edges provide a generic method for proving results about defective colourings. An edge e in a graph is ℓ -light if both endpoints of e have degree at most ℓ . There is a large literature on light edges in graphs; see [35, 48, 50, 133, 135, 136] for example. Several results on defective colouring use, sometimes implicitly, the following lemma [87, 119, 158, 185, 206].

Lemma 5. *For integers $\ell \geq k \geq 1$, if every subgraph H of a graph G has a vertex of degree at most k or an ℓ -light edge, then G is $(k+1)$ -choosable with defect $\ell - k$.*

Proof. Let L be a $(k+1)$ -list assignment for G . We prove by induction on $|V(H)| + |E(H)|$ that every subgraph H of G is L -colourable with defect $\ell - k$. The base case with $|V(H)| + |E(H)| = 0$ is trivial. Consider a subgraph H of G . If H has a vertex v of degree at most k , then by induction $H - v$ is L -colourable with defect $\ell - k$, and there is a colour in $L(v)$ used by no neighbour of v which can be assigned to v . Now assume that H has minimum degree at least $k+1$. By assumption, H contains an ℓ -light edge xy . By induction, $H - xy$ has an L -colouring c with defect $\ell - k$. If $c(x) \neq c(y)$, then c is also an L -colouring of H with defect $\ell - k$. Now assume that $c(x) = c(y)$. We may further assume that c is not an L -colouring of H with defect $\ell - k$. Without loss of generality, x has exactly $\ell - k + 1$ neighbours (including y) coloured by $c(x)$. Since $\deg_H(x) \leq \ell$, there are at most $k - 1$ neighbours not coloured by $c(x)$. Since $L(v)$ contains k colours different from $c(x)$, there is a colour used by no neighbour of x which can be assigned to x . \square

2.2 Islands

Esperet and Ochem [98] introduced the following definition and lemma. A k -island in a graph G is a non-empty set $S \subseteq V(G)$ such that every vertex in S has at most k neighbours in $V(G) \setminus S$.

Lemma 6 ([98]). *If every non-empty subgraph of a graph G has a k -island of size at most c , then G is $(k+1)$ -choosable with clustering c .*

Proof. We proceed by induction on $|V(G)|$. The base case is trivial. Let L be a $(k+1)$ -list assignment for G . By assumption, G has a k -island S . By induction, $G - S$ is L -colourable with clustering c . Assign each vertex $v \in S$ a colour in $L(v)$ not assigned to any neighbour of v in $V(G) \setminus S$. Each monochromatic component is contained in S or is a monochromatic component of $G - S$. Since $|S| \leq c$, G is L -coloured with clustering c . Thus G is k -choosable with clustering c . \square

Note that islands generalise the notion of degeneracy, since a graph is k -degenerate if and only if every non-empty subgraph has a k -island of size 1. Thus Lemma 6 with $c = 1$ is equivalent to the well-known statement that every k -degenerate graph is properly $(k+1)$ -choosable.

3 Graphs on Surfaces

3.1 Outerplanar Graphs

Let \mathcal{O} be the class of outerplanar graphs. Every outerplanar graph is 2-degenerate, and thus is properly 3-colourable and 3-choosable. Since $\overline{S}(2, c)$ is outerplanar, by Lemma 2,

$$\chi_*(\mathcal{O}) = \chi_*^\ell(\mathcal{O}) = 3.$$

Cowen et al. [66] proved the following result for defective colourings of outerplanar graphs.

Theorem 7 ([66]). *Every outerplanar graph G is 2-colourable such that each monochromatic component is a path (and thus with defect 2).*

Proof. We may assume G is connected. Let V_0, V_1, \dots be the BFS layering starting from some vertex r . Thus $V_0 = \{r\}$. If $G[V_i]$ has maximum degree at least 3, for some $i \geq 1$, then contracting $V_0 \cup \dots \cup V_{i-1}$ into a single vertex gives a $K_{2,3}$ -minor, which is not outerplanar. Thus $G[V_i]$ has maximum degree at most 2. If $G[V_i]$ contains a cycle, then contracting $V_0 \cup \dots \cup V_{i-1}$ into a single vertex gives a K_4 -minor, which is not outerplanar. Thus each component of $G[V_i]$ is a path. Colour each vertex in V_i by $i \bmod 2$. Then G is 2-coloured such that each monochromatic component is a path. \square

Eaton and Hull [86] generalised Theorem 7 by showing that every outerplanar graph is 2-choosable with defect 2. By Lemma 1, the outerplanar graph $K_{1,d+1}$ is not 1-colourable with defect d . Thus

$$\chi_\Delta(\mathcal{O}) = \chi_\Delta^\ell(\mathcal{O}) = 2.$$

Moreover, the defect bound in the above results is best possible since the graph shown in Figure 4 is not 2-colourable with defect 1.

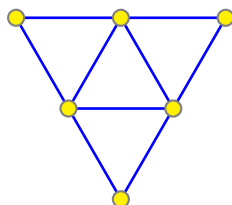


Figure 4: An outerplanar graph that is not 2-colourable with defect 1.

See [224, 226] for more results on defective colouring of outerplanar graphs.

3.2 Planar Graphs

Let \mathcal{P} be the class of planar graphs. We now discuss defective colourings of \mathcal{P} . First note that many results about light edges in a planar graphs are known [136, 137]. Borodin [35] proved that every planar graph with minimum degree at least 3 contains an edge vw with $\deg(v) + \deg(w) \leq 13$ (which is best possible for the graph obtained from the icosahedron

by stellating each face). This edge is 10-light. By Lemma 5, every planar graph is 3-choosable with defect 8. Cowen et al. [66] improved the defect bound here to 2, and Poh [189] proved an analogous result in which each monochromatic component is a path (see [124] for an alternative proof).

Theorem 8 ([189]). *Every planar graph is 3-colourable such that each monochromatic component is a path (and thus with defect 2).*

Proof. We proceed by induction on $|V(G)|$ with the hypothesis that every planar graph G is 3-colourable such that for each edge v_1v_2 of G , there is such a 3-colouring of G such that each monochromatic component is a path, and v_1 and v_2 are properly coloured. (Recall that this means that every neighbour of v_1 is assigned a distinct colour from v_1 , and every neighbour of v_2 is assigned a distinct colour from v_2 .) In the base case, if $|V(G)| \leq 4$, then assign v_1 and v_2 distinct colours, and assign the (at most two) other vertices a third colour. Each monochromatic component is a path. Now assume that $|V(G)| \geq 5$. By adding edges, we may assume that G is a planar triangulation. Say the faces containing v_1v_2 are v_1av_2 and v_1bv_2 . Let G' be obtained from G by deleting the edge v_1v_2 , and introducing a new vertex x adjacent to v_1, v_2, a, b . Then G' is a planar triangulation. Let C be a shortest cycle in $(G' - v_1) - v_2$ such that axb is a subpath of C . Since G' is 3-connected and $|V(G)| \geq 5$, such a cycle exists. Since C is shortest, C is an induced cycle. Let G'_1 and G'_2 be the subgraphs of G' ‘inside’ and ‘outside’ of C including C . That is, $G' = G'_1 \cup G'_2$ and $V(G'_1) \cap V(G'_2) = V(C)$ and $E(G'_1) \cap E(G'_2) = E(C)$. Without loss of generality, $v_i \in V(G'_i)$ for $i \in \{1, 2\}$. Note that

$$|V(G)| = |V(G')| - 1 = |V(G'_1)| + |V(G'_2)| - |V(C)| - 1.$$

Let G''_i be obtained from G'_i by contracting C into vertex x_i . Then $v_ix_i \in E(G''_i)$ and $|V(G''_i)| = |V(G'_i)| - |V(C)| + 1$. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} |V(G)| &= (|V(G'_1)| + |V(C)| - 1) + (|V(G'_2)| + |V(C)| - 1) - |V(C)| - 1 \\ &= |V(G''_1)| + |V(G''_2)| + |V(C)| - 3. \end{aligned}$$

Since $|V(G''_2)| \geq 2$ and $|V(C)| \geq 3$, we have $|V(G)| \geq |V(G''_1)| + 2$, implying $|V(G''_1)| < |V(G)|$. Similarly, $|V(G''_2)| < |V(G)|$. By induction, each G''_i is 3-colourable such that each monochromatic component is a path, and v_i and x_i are properly coloured. Permute the colours so that x_1 and x_2 get the same colour, and v_1 and v_2 get distinct colours. Colour each vertex in $V(C) \setminus \{x\}$ by the colour assigned to x_1 and x_2 . Note that $V(C) \setminus \{x\}$ induces a path in G (since x is not a vertex of G). Moreover, $V(C) \setminus \{x\}$ is a monochromatic component, since each x_i is properly coloured in G''_i . Every other monochromatic component of G is a monochromatic component of G''_1 or G''_2 , and is therefore a path in G . \square

Eaton and Hull [86] strengthened Theorem 8 by showing that every planar graph is 3-choosable with defect 2. (See Theorem 33 or an alternative proof of a more general result with a weaker defect bound.) Since $S(2, d)$ is planar, by Lemma 1,

$$\chi_\Delta(\mathcal{P}) = \chi_\Delta^\ell(\mathcal{P}) = 3.$$

See [36, 38, 60, 110, 158, 206, 214, 224, 229] for more on defective colourings of planar graphs. See [216, 225, 232] for more on defective choosability of planar graphs.

Now consider clustered colourings of planar graphs. The 4-colour theorem [19, 196] says that every planar graph is properly 4-colourable. Cowen et al. [66] proved the weaker result that every planar graph is 4-colourable with defect 1 and thus with clustering 2 (with a computer-free elementary proof). Cushing and Kierstead [68] strengthened this result by proving that every planar graph is 4-choosable with defect 1 and thus with clustering 2. Since $\overline{S}(3, c)$ is planar, by Lemma 2,

$$\chi_*(\mathcal{P}) = \chi_*^\ell(\mathcal{P}) = 4.$$

Thomassen [211] proved that every planar graph is properly 5-choosable. Voigt [213] and later Mirzakhani [175] constructed planar graphs that are not 4-choosable. Thus $\chi^\ell(\mathcal{P}) = 5$.

3.3 Hex Lemma

Here we consider colourings of planar graphs with bounded degree. The following result is a dual version of the Hex Lemma, which says that the game of Hex cannot end in a draw. The proof is based on the proof of the Hex Lemma by Gale [105]. See [171, Section 6.1] for another proof.

Theorem 9. *For every integer $k \geq 2$ there is planar graph G with maximum degree 6 such that every 2-colouring of G has a monochromatic path of length k .*

Proof. A suitable subgraph of the triangular grid forms an embedded plane graph with maximum degree 6, such that every internal face is a triangle, the outerface is a cycle $(a, \dots, b, \dots, c, \dots, d, \dots)$, the distance between $\{a, \dots, b\}$ and $\{c, \dots, d\}$ is at least k , and the distance between $\{b, \dots, c\}$ and $\{d, \dots, a\}$ is at least k . By Lemma 10 below, every 2-colouring of G contains a monochromatic path between $\{a, \dots, b\}$ and $\{c, \dots, d\}$ or between $\{b, \dots, c\}$ and $\{d, \dots, a\}$, which has length at least k . \square

Lemma 10. *Let G be an embedded plane graph with outerface $(a, \dots, b, \dots, c, \dots, d, \dots)$, such that every internal face is a triangle, and a, b, c, d are distinct. Then for every 2-colouring of G there is a monochromatic path between $\{a, \dots, b\}$ and $\{c, \dots, d\}$ or between $\{b, \dots, c\}$ and $\{d, \dots, a\}$.*

Proof. Say the colours are blue and red. As shown in Figure 5, let G' be obtained from G by adding four new vertices w, x, y, z , where $N(w) = \{a, \dots, b\} \cup \{z, x\}$ and $N(x) = \{b, \dots, c\} \cup \{w, y\}$ and $N(y) = \{c, \dots, d\} \cup \{x, z\}$ and $N(z) = \{d, \dots, a\} \cup \{y, w\}$. Colour w and y blue. Colour x and z red. Note that G' embeds in the plane, such that every internal face of G' is a triangle, and the outerface of G' is the 4-cycle (w, x, y, z) . The four internal faces of G' that share an edge with the outerface are (a, w, z) , (b, x, w) , (c, x, y) and (d, y, z) . Call these faces *special*. Let H be the graph with one vertex for each internal face of G' , where two vertices of H are adjacent if the corresponding faces of H

share an edge whose endpoints are coloured differently. H is a subgraph of the dual of G' and is therefore planar. Let A, B, C, D be the vertices of H respectively corresponding to the special faces (a, w, z) , (b, x, w) , (c, x, y) , (d, y, z) . Since w and z are coloured differently, a has the same colour as exactly one of w and z , implying A has degree 1 in H . Similarly, B, C and D each have degree 1 in H . If some face of G' is monochromatic, then the corresponding vertex of H has degree 0. Every non-monochromatic non-special face F has two vertices of one colour and one vertex of the other colour, and F does not share an edge with the outerface. Thus the vertex of H corresponding to F has degree 2 in H . In summary, every vertex of H has degree 0 or 2, except for A, B, C, D , which have degree 1. Thus each component of H is either an isolated vertex, a cycle, or a path joining two of A, B, C, D . The two paths joining A, B, C, D are disjoint and do not cross. Thus, without loss of generality, H contains a path P with endpoints A and B . The red vertices on the faces corresponding to vertices in P form a walk from $\{d, \dots, a\}$ to $\{b, \dots, c\}$, which contains the desired red path. \square

See [25, 145, 170, 172] for multi-dimensional generalisations of the Hex Lemma.

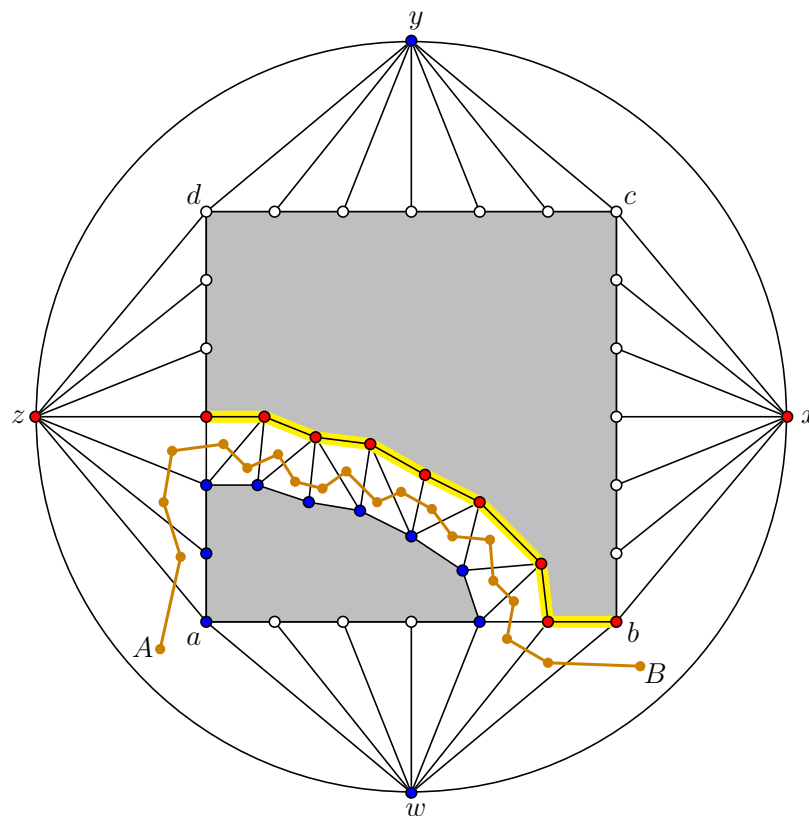


Figure 5: Proof of the Hex Lemma

3.4 Defective Colouring of Graphs on Surfaces

For every integer $g \geq 0$, let \mathcal{E}_g be the class of graphs with Euler genus at most g . This section considers defective colourings of graphs in \mathcal{E}_g . Cowen et al. [66] proved that every graph in \mathcal{E}_g is defectively 4-colourable. Archdeacon [21] proved the conjecture of Cowen et al. [66] that every graph in \mathcal{E}_g is defectively 3-colourable. Since $S(2, d)$ is planar, $\chi_\Delta(\mathcal{E}_g) = 3$ by Lemma 1. The following proof of Cowen et al. [65]¹ provides a defect bound that is within a constant factor of optimal (since K_n has Euler genus $\Theta(n^2)$).

Theorem 11 ([65]). *Every graph G with Euler genus g is 3-colourable with defect $d := \max\{12, \lceil \sqrt{6g} \rceil + 7\}$.*

Proof. We proceed by induction on $|V(G)| + |E(G)|$. If some vertex v has degree at most 2, then by induction, $G - v$ is 3-colourable with defect d . Assign v a colour different from the colours assigned to the neighbours of v . Then G is 3-coloured with defect d . Now assume that G has minimum degree at least 3. Let A be the set of vertices with degree at most d . If $v, w \in A$ for some edge vw , then by induction, $G - vw$ is 3-colourable with defect d , which is a 3-colouring of G with defect d . Now assume that A is a stable set. Let B be the set of vertices with degree at least $d + 1$. Since $d \geq 12$ and by Lemma 12 below, $|B| \leq \frac{\max\{12(g-2), 0\}}{d-11}$. Colour the vertices in A blue. Colour $\lceil \frac{|B|}{2} \rceil$ of the vertices in B red. Colour the other vertices in B green.

If $g \leq 2$ then $B = \emptyset$ and the defect is $0 \leq d$, as desired. Otherwise $|B| \leq \frac{12(g-2)}{d-11}$, and the defect is at most $\lceil \frac{|B|}{2} \rceil - 1$. If $g \in \{3, 4\}$ then $d = 12$ and $|B| \leq 24$ and the defect is at most 11, as desired. Otherwise, $g \geq 5$, and the defect is at most $\frac{|B|-1}{2} \leq \frac{6(g-2)}{d-11} - \frac{1}{2}$. We now show this bound is at most d . Since $g \geq 5$, we have $12g + 36 \leq 12g + 7\sqrt{6g}$, implying

$$12(g-2) \leq 12g + (15-8)\sqrt{6g} - 60 = (2\sqrt{6g} + 15)(\sqrt{6g} - 4).$$

Since $d \geq \sqrt{6g} + 7$, we have $12(g-2) \leq (2d+1)(d-11)$. That is, $6(g-2) \leq (d+\frac{1}{2})(d-11)$. Since $d \geq 12$, we have $\frac{6(g-2)}{d-11} - \frac{1}{2} \leq d$, as claimed. \square

Lemma 12 ([65]). *Let G be a graph with Euler genus g and minimum degree at least 3. Fix an integer d . Let A be the set of vertices with degree at most d . Assume that A is a stable set. Let B be the set of vertices with degree at least $d + 1$. Then $(d-11)|B| \leq \max\{12(g-2), 0\}$.*

Proof. If $B = \emptyset$ then the result is vacuous. Now assume that $B \neq \emptyset$. For each non-triangular face f , add an edge between two non-consecutive vertices in B (which must exist since A is a stable set). We obtain a multigraph triangulation G' , in which A is a stable set. Let n_i be the number of vertices with degree i in G' . Let α be the number of edges in G' incident with vertices in A . Let β be the number of edges in G' with both endpoints in B . By Euler's formula,

$$6(g-2) = \sum_{i \geq 3} (i-6)n_i = \sum_{3 \leq i \leq d} (i-6)n_i + \sum_{i \geq d+1} (i-6)n_i$$

¹Cowen et al. [65] actually claim an upper bound on the defect of $\max\{12, \sqrt{6g} + 6\}$. We could not replicate this calculation.

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_{3 \leq i \leq d} (i-6)n_i + \sum_{i \geq d+1} \left(\frac{i}{2}-6\right)n_i + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \geq d+1} in_i \\
&= \sum_{3 \leq i \leq d} (i-6)n_i + \sum_{i \geq d+1} \left(\frac{i}{2}-6\right)n_i + \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + 2\beta).
\end{aligned}$$

Since G' is a triangulation, each face of G' has at most two edges incident with A , and at least one edge with endpoints in B . It follows that $\alpha \leq 2\beta$ and

$$\begin{aligned}
6(g-2) &\geq \sum_{3 \leq i \leq d} (i-6)n_i + \sum_{i \geq d+1} \left(\frac{i}{2}-6\right)n_i + \alpha \\
&= \sum_{3 \leq i \leq d} (2i-6)n_i + \sum_{i \geq d+1} \left(\frac{i}{2}-6\right)n_i \\
&\geq 0 + \left(\frac{d+1}{2}-6\right)|B|.
\end{aligned}$$

The result follows. \square

Woodall [228] improved Theorem 11 to show that every graph with Euler genus g is 3-choosable with defect $\max\{9, 2 + \sqrt{4g+6}\}$. Thus

$$\chi_{\Delta}(\mathcal{E}_g) = \chi_{\Delta}^{\ell}(\mathcal{E}_g) = 3.$$

See Theorems 43 and 76 for generalisations of this result, and see [58, 59, 117, 190, 224, 235] for further results on defective colourings of graphs embeddable on surfaces. One direction of interest is the following definition, which allows for results that bridge the gap between proper and defective colourings [39, 40, 56, 58, 59, 69, 178]: a graph G is (d_1, \dots, d_k) -colourable if there is a partition V_1, \dots, V_k of $V(G)$ such that each induced subgraph $G[V_i]$ has maximum degree at most d_i . For example, Choi and Esperet [59] proved the following analogue of the 4-colour theorem: every graph with Euler genus $g > 0$ is $(0, 0, 0, 9g-4)$ -colourable.

Note that the light edge approach also proves 3-choosability, but with a weaker defect bound. In particular, results of Ivančo [130] and Jendroľ and Tuhářský [134] together imply that every graph in \mathcal{E}_g with minimum degree at least 3 has an edge vw with $\deg(v) + \deg(w) \leq \max\{2g+7, 19\}$. (Better results are known for specific surfaces with $g \leq 5$, and all the bounds are tight.) Thus every graph in \mathcal{E}_g with minimum degree at least 3 has a $\max\{2g+4, 16\}$ -light edge. (See Lemma 78 for a more general result with a slightly weaker bound.) Lemma 5 then implies that every graph with Euler genus g is 3-choosable with defect $\max\{2g+2, 14\}$. See [57, 173, 233, 234, 235, 236] for more on defective choosability of graphs embedded on surfaces.

3.5 Clustered Colouring of Graphs on Surfaces

This section considers clustered colouring of graphs embeddable on surfaces. Esperet and Ochem [98] proved that every graph of bounded Euler genus has a 4-island of bounded size, and is thus 5-colourable with bounded clustering by Lemma 6. Kawarabayashi and

Thomassen [148] also proved that every graph of bounded Euler genus is 5-colourable with bounded clustering. Dvořák and Norin [84] improved 5 to 4 via the following remarkably simple argument.

Lemma 13 ([84]). *Let G be a graph, such that for some constants $\alpha, c > 0$ and $\beta \in (0, 1)$,*

$$|E(G)| < (k + 1 - \alpha)|V(G)|,$$

and every subgraph of G with n vertices has a balanced separator of size at most $cn^{1-\beta}$. Then G has a k -island of size at most

$$\left\lceil 2 \left(\frac{c(k+1)}{\alpha(2^\beta - 1)} \right)^{1/\beta} \right\rceil.$$

Proof. Let $\epsilon := \frac{\alpha}{k+1}$. By Lemma 15 below, there exists $X \subseteq V(G)$ of size at most $\epsilon|V(G)|$ such that if K_1, \dots, K_p are the components of $G - X$, then each K_i has at most $\lceil 2(\frac{c}{\epsilon(2^\beta - 1)})^{1/\beta} \rceil$ vertices. Let $e(K_i)$ be the number of edges of G with at least one endpoint in K_i . Then

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_i e(K_i) &\leq |E(G)| < (k + 1 - \alpha)|V(G)| = (1 - \epsilon)(k + 1)|V(G)| \leq (k + 1)|V(G) \setminus X| \\ &= (k + 1) \sum_i |V(K_i)|. \end{aligned}$$

Hence $e(K_i) < (k + 1)|V(K_i)|$ for some i . Repeatedly remove vertices from K_i with at least $k + 1$ neighbours outside of K_i . Doing so maintains the property that $e(K_i) < (k + 1)|V(K_i)|$. Thus the final set is non-empty. We obtain a k -island of size at most $|V(K_i)| \leq \lceil 2(\frac{c(k+1)}{\alpha(2^\beta - 1)})^{1/\beta} \rceil$. \square

The above proof depends on the following result by Edwards and McDiarmid [91]. Lipton and Tarjan [160, 161] implicitly proved an analogous result for planar graphs.

Lemma 14 ([91]). *Fix $c > 0$ and $\beta \in (0, 1)$. Let G be a graph with n vertices such that every subgraph G' of G has a balanced separator of size at most $c|V(G')|^{1-\beta}$. Then for all $p \geq 1$ there exists $S \subseteq V(G)$ of size at most $\frac{c2^\beta n}{(2^\beta - 1)p^\beta}$ such that each component of $G - S$ has at most p vertices.*

Proof. Run the following algorithm. Initialise $S := \emptyset$. While $G - S$ has a component X with more than p vertices, let S_X be a balanced separator of X with size at most $c|V(X)|^{1-\beta}$, and add S_X to S .

Say a component of $G - S$ at the end of the algorithm has *level* 0. Say X is a component of $G - S$ at some stage of the algorithm, but X is not a component of $G - S$ at the end of the algorithm. Then X is separated by some set S_X , which is then added to S . Define the *level* of X to 1 plus the maximum level of a component of $X - S_X$.

By assumption, level 0 components have at most p vertices. Each level 1 component has more than p vertices. By induction on i , each level $i \geq 1$ component has more than

$2^{i-1}p$ vertices. Let t_i be the number of components at level $i \geq 1$. Say X_1, \dots, X_{t_i} are the components at level i . Since level i components are pairwise disjoint,

$$t_i 2^{i-1} p < \sum_{j=1}^{t_i} |V(X_j)| \leq n,$$

implying $t_i < \frac{n}{2^{i-1}p}$. The number of vertices added to S by separating X_1, \dots, X_{t_i} is at most

$$c \sum_{j=1}^{t_i} |V(X_j)|^{1-\beta},$$

which is maximised, subject to $\sum_j |V(X_j)| \leq n$, when $|V(X_j)| = \frac{n}{t_i}$. Thus

$$c \sum_{j=1}^{t_i} |V(X_j)|^{1-\beta} \leq c t_i \left(\frac{n}{t_i} \right)^{1-\beta} = c t_i^\beta n^{1-\beta} < c \left(\frac{n}{2^{i-1}p} \right)^\beta n^{1-\beta} = c n \left(\frac{2^{1-i}}{p} \right)^\beta.$$

Hence

$$|S| \leq c \sum_{i \geq 1} n \left(\frac{2^{1-i}}{p} \right)^\beta = \frac{cn}{p^\beta} \sum_{i \geq 1} (2^{1-i})^\beta = \frac{c 2^\beta n}{(2^\beta - 1)p^\beta}. \quad \square$$

Lemma 14 implies the following result. In the language of Edwards and McDiarmid [91], this lemma provides a sufficient condition for a graph to be ‘fragmentable’; this idea is extended by Edwards and Farr [88, 90].

Lemma 15 ([91]). *Fix $c > 0$ and $\beta \in (0, 1)$. Let G be a graph with n vertices such that every subgraph G' of G has a balanced separator of size at most $c|V(G')|^{1-\beta}$. Then for $\epsilon > 0$ there exists $S \subseteq V(G)$ of size at most $\epsilon|V(G)|$ such that each component of $G - S$ has at most $\lceil 2(\frac{c}{\epsilon(2^\beta - 1)})^{1/\beta} \rceil$ vertices.*

We now reach the main result of this section.

Theorem 16 ([84]). *Every graph G with Euler genus g is 4-choosable with clustering $1500(g + 2)$.*

Proof. We proceed by induction on $|V(G)|$. Let L be a 4-list assignment for G . The claim is trivial if $|V(G)| = 0$. Now assume that $|V(G)| \geq 1$. First suppose that $|V(G)| \leq 6000g$. Let v be any vertex of G . By induction, $G - v$ is L -colourable with clustering $1500(g + 2)$. Since $|L(v)| = 4$ and $|V(G - v)| < 6000g$, some colour $c \in L(v)$ is assigned to at most $1500g$ vertices in $G - v$. Colour v by c . Thus G is L -coloured with clustering $1500(g + 2)$. Now assume that $|V(G)| > 6000g$. Define $\alpha := \frac{1999}{2000}$ and $k := 3$. It follows from Euler’s formula that $|E(G)| < 3(|V(G)| + g) \leq (k + 1 - \alpha)|V(G)|$. Various authors [9, 78, 93, 109] proved that every n -vertex graph with Euler genus at most g has a balanced separator of size $O(\sqrt{gn})$. Dujmović et al. [81] proved a concrete upper bound of $2\sqrt{(2g + 3)n}$. Thus Lemma 13 with $\beta = \frac{1}{2}$ implies that G has a 3-island of size at most

$$\left\lceil 2 \left(\frac{4 \cdot 2\sqrt{2g + 3}}{\frac{1999}{2000}(\sqrt{2} - 1)} \right)^2 \right\rceil \leq \lceil 747(2g + 3) \rceil < 747(2g + 3) + 1 < 1500(g + 2).$$

By induction, $G - S$ is L -colourable with clustering $1500(g + 2)$. By the argument in Lemma 6, G is L -colourable with clustering $1500(g + 2)$. \square

Since $\overline{S}(3, d)$ is planar, Lemma 2 and Theorem 16 imply

$$\chi_*(\mathcal{E}_g) = \chi_*^\ell(\mathcal{E}_g) = 4.$$

It is still open to determine the best possible clustering function.

Open Problem 17. *Does every graph in \mathcal{E}_g have a 4-colouring with clustering $O(\sqrt{g})$?*

The following question also remains open; see Section 8.1 for relevant material.

Open Problem 18. *Are graphs with bounded Euler genus and bounded maximum degree 3-choosable with bounded clustering?*

The above method extends for embedded graphs with large girth (since $|E(G)| < 2(|V(G)| + g)$ if the girth is at least 4, and $|E(G)| < \frac{5}{3}(|V(G)| + g)$ if the girth is at least 5).

Theorem 19 ([84]). *Let G be a graph with Euler genus g and girth k . If $k \geq 4$, then G is 3-choosable with clustering $O(g)$. If $k \geq 5$, then G is 2-choosable with clustering $O(g)$.*

See Section 8.2 for more applications of the island method. Also note that Linial et al. [159] use sublinear separators in a slightly different way (compared with Lemma 13) to obtain bounds on the size of monochromatic components in 2-colourings of graphs.

4 Maximum Degree

The defective chromatic number of any graph class with bounded maximum degree equals 1. Thus defective colourings in the setting of bounded degree graphs are only interesting if one also considers the bound on the defect. Lovász [164] proved the following result for defective colourings of bounded degree graphs; see [29, 43, 107, 156] for related results and extensions.

Theorem 20 ([164]). *For $d \geq 0$, every graph with maximum degree Δ is k -colourable with defect d , where $k := \lfloor \frac{\Delta}{d+1} \rfloor + 1$.*

Proof. Consider a k -colouring of G that maximises the number of bichromatic edges. Suppose that some vertex v is adjacent to at least $d + 1$ vertices of the same colour. Some other colour is assigned to at most $\lfloor (\deg(v) - d - 1)/(k - 1) \rfloor \leq d$ neighbours of v . Recolour v this colour. The number of bichromatic edges increases by at least 1. This contradiction shows that every vertex v is adjacent to at most d vertices of the same colour. \square

We now show that Theorem 20 is best possible. Say $G = K_n$ is k -colourable with defect d . Some monochromatic subgraph has at least $\lceil \frac{n}{k} \rceil$ vertices. Thus $d \geq \lceil \frac{n}{k} \rceil - 1$ and $k \geq \frac{n}{d+1} = \frac{\Delta(G)+1}{d+1}$. Moreover, if k does not divide n , then $k > \frac{\Delta(G)+1}{d+1}$, implying $k \geq \lfloor \frac{\Delta(G)+1}{d+1} \rfloor + 1$, which exactly matches the bound in Theorem 20.

Clustered colourings of bounded degree graphs are more challenging than their defective cousins. Let \mathcal{D}_Δ be the class of graphs with maximum degree Δ . First note the following straightforward lemma.

Lemma 21. *For $\Delta > d \geq 1$,*

$$\chi_\star(\mathcal{D}_\Delta) \leq \left(\left\lfloor \frac{\Delta}{d+1} \right\rfloor + 1 \right) \chi_\star(\mathcal{D}_d).$$

Proof. Let $k_1 := \lfloor \frac{\Delta}{d+1} \rfloor + 1$ and $k_2 := \chi_\star(\mathcal{D}_d)$. Let G be a graph with maximum degree Δ . By Theorem 20, G is k_1 -colourable with defect d . Each monochromatic subgraph, which has maximum degree d , is k_2 -colourable with clustering c (depending only on d). The product gives a $k_1 k_2$ -colouring of G with clustering c . Thus $\chi_\star(\mathcal{D}_\Delta) \leq k_1 k_2$. \square

We now show a series of improving upper bounds on $\chi_\star(\mathcal{D}_\Delta)$. Theorem 20 with $d = 1$ implies every graph with maximum degree Δ is $(\lfloor \Delta/2 \rfloor + 1)$ -colourable with defect 1, and thus with clustering 2. Hence

$$\chi_\star(\mathcal{D}_\Delta) \leq \left\lfloor \frac{\Delta}{2} \right\rfloor + 1.$$

In particular, this shows that every graph with maximum degree 3 is 2-colourable with clustering 2. Alon et al. [11] proved that every graph with maximum degree 4 is 2-colourable with clustering 57. Haxell et al. [120] improved this bound on the cluster size from 57 to 6. Lemma 21 with $d = 4$ then implies that

$$\chi_\star(\mathcal{D}_\Delta) \leq 2 \left(\left\lfloor \frac{\Delta}{5} \right\rfloor + 1 \right).$$

Alon et al. [11] pushed their method further to prove that

$$\chi_\star(\mathcal{D}_\Delta) \leq \left\lceil \frac{\Delta + 2}{3} \right\rceil.$$

In fact, Alon et al. [11] showed that for $\epsilon \in (0, 3)$ every graph of maximum degree Δ is $\lceil (\Delta + 2)/(3 - \epsilon) \rceil$ -colourable with clustering $c(\epsilon)$ (independent of Δ).

For the sake of brevity, we present slightly weaker results with simpler proofs. The following result was implicitly proved by Alon et al. [11].

Theorem 22. *Let G be a graph with maximum degree Δ . If G has a k -colouring with defect 2, then G has a $(k + 1)$ -colouring with clustering 24Δ .*

Proof. Say an induced cycle or path in G is *short* if it has at most 8Δ vertices, otherwise it is *long*. Let X_1, \dots, X_k be a partition of $V(G)$ corresponding to the given k -colouring with defect 2. Thus each $G[X_i]$ is a collection of pairwise disjoint induced cycles and paths. Consider such a cycle or path Y that is long. Then $|Y| = a(8\Delta) + b$ for some $a \geq 1$ and $b \in [1, 8\Delta]$. Partition Y into a set of paths Y_1, \dots, Y_a, Y_{a+1} , where $|V(Y_j)| = 8\Delta$ for $j \in [1, a]$, and $|V(Y_{a+1})| = b$. Here the last vertex in Y_j is adjacent to the first vertex in Y_{j+1} for $j \in [1, a]$, and if Y is a cycle then the last vertex in Y_{a+1} is adjacent to the first vertex in Y_1 . Let Z_1, \dots, Z_n be the collection of all these induced paths with exactly 8Δ vertices (which might include some Y_{a+1}).

Let G' be the subgraph of G induced by $V(Z_1 \cup \dots \cup Z_n)$. Thus G' has maximum degree at most Δ . By Lemma 23 below, G has a stable set $S = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ with $v_i \in Z_i$ for each $i \in [n]$. We claim that $\{S, X_1 \setminus S, \dots, X_k \setminus S\}$ defines a $(k+1)$ -colouring with clustering 24Δ . By construction, S is a stable set in G . Say Q is a component of $G[X_i \setminus S]$. Then Q is contained in some component Y of $G[X_i]$. If Y is short, then $|Q| \leq 8\Delta$ as desired. Now assume that Y is long. Let $(Y_1, \dots, Y_a, Y_{a+1})$ be the above partition of Y . Since each of Y_1, \dots, Y_a has a vertex in S , Q is contained in $Y_j \cup Y_{j+1} \cup Y_{j+2}$ for some $j \in [1, a+1]$, where Y_{a+2} means Y_1 and Y_{a+3} means Y_2 . Thus $|Q| \leq 24\Delta$. \square

The proof of Theorem 22 used the following well-known lemma about ‘independent transversals’.

Lemma 23. *Let G be a graph with maximum degree at most Δ . Let V_1, \dots, V_n be a partition of $V(G)$, with $|V_i| \geq 8\Delta$ for each $i \in [n]$. Then G has a stable set $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ with $v_i \in V_i$ for each $i \in [n]$.*

Proof. The proof uses the Lovász Local Lemma [96], which says that if \mathcal{X} is a set of events in a probability space, such that each event in \mathcal{X} has probability at most p and is mutually independent of all but D other events in \mathcal{X} , and $4pD \leq 1$, then with positive probability no event in \mathcal{X} occurs.

We may assume that $|V_i| = 8\Delta$ for $i \in [n]$. For each $i \in [n]$, independently and randomly choose one vertex $v_i \in V_i$. Each vertex in V_i is chosen with probability at most $\frac{1}{8\Delta}$. Consider an edge vw , where $v \in V_i$ and $w \in V_j$. Let X_{vw} be the event that both v and w are chosen. Thus X_{vw} has probability at most $p := \frac{1}{64\Delta^2}$. Observe that X_{vw} is mutually independent of every event X_{xy} where $x \notin V_i \cup V_j$ and $y \notin V_i \cup V_j$. Thus X_{vw} is mutually independent of all but at most $D := \Delta(|V_i| + |V_j|) = 16\Delta^2$ other events. Thus $4pD = 4(\frac{1}{64\Delta^2})(16\Delta^2) \leq 1$. By the Lovász Local Lemma, with positive probability, no event X_{vw} occurs. Hence there exist v_1, \dots, v_n such that no event X_{vw} occurs. That is, $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ is the desired stable set. \square

The 8Δ term in Lemma 23 was improved to 2Δ by Haxell [121], which means the 24Δ term in Theorem 22 can be improved to 6Δ .

Theorem 20 with $d = 2$ and Theorem 22 imply

$$\chi_*(\mathcal{D}_\Delta) \leq \left\lceil \frac{\Delta}{3} \right\rceil + 2. \quad (1)$$

Answering a question of Alon et al. [11], Haxell et al. [120] proved that every graph with maximum degree 5 is 2-colourable with clustering less than 20000. For two colours, maximum degree 5 is best possible, by the Hex Lemma (Theorem 9). Thus $\chi_\star(\mathcal{D}_\Delta) = 2$ if and only if $\Delta \in \{2, \dots, 5\}$. Lemma 21 with $d = 5$ then implies

$$\chi_\star(\mathcal{D}_\Delta) \leq 2 \left(\left\lfloor \frac{\Delta}{6} \right\rfloor + 1 \right).$$

Haxell et al. [120] proved that every graph with maximum degree 8 is 3-colourable with bounded clustering. Using their result for the $\Delta = 5$ case and the $\Delta = 8$ case, Haxell et al. [120] proved that

$$\chi_\star(\mathcal{D}_\Delta) \leq \left\lceil \frac{\Delta + 1}{3} \right\rceil.$$

Moreover, Haxell et al. [120] proved for large Δ one can do slightly better: for some constants $\epsilon > 0$ and for all $\Delta \geq \Delta_0$,

$$\chi_\star(\mathcal{D}_\Delta) \leq \left(\frac{1}{3} - \epsilon \right) \Delta.$$

Note that for both these results by Haxell et al. [120] the clustering bound is independent of Δ .

It is open whether every graph with maximum degree 9 is 3-colourable with bounded clustering [120]. If this is true, then Lemma 21 with $d = 9$ would imply

$$\chi_\star(\mathcal{D}_\Delta) \leq 3 \left(\left\lfloor \frac{\Delta}{10} \right\rfloor + 1 \right),$$

which would be the best known upper bound on $\chi_\star(\mathcal{D}_\Delta)$. Graphs with maximum degree 10 are not 3-colourable with bounded clustering [11], as shown by the following general lower bound, which also implies a 3-colour lower bound for graphs of maximum degree 6.

Theorem 24 ([11, 120]). *For every integer $\Delta \geq 2$,*

$$\chi_\star(\mathcal{D}_\Delta) \geq \left\lfloor \frac{\Delta + 6}{4} \right\rfloor.$$

Proof. If Δ is odd, then $\lfloor \frac{\Delta+6}{4} \rfloor = \lfloor \frac{(\Delta-1)+6}{4} \rfloor$, and the result for $\Delta - 1$ implies the result for Δ . Thus we may assume that Δ is even. Let $k := \lfloor \frac{\Delta+6}{4} \rfloor$. Our goal is to show that for every integer $c \geq 3$ there is a graph G that has no $(k - 1)$ -colouring with clustering c . Erdős and Sachs [94] proved that there is a $(\frac{\Delta}{2} + 1)$ -regular graph G_0 with girth greater than c . Say $|V(G_0)| = n$. Let G be the line graph of G_0 . Then G is Δ -regular with $(\frac{\Delta+2}{4})n$ vertices. Suppose on the contrary that G is $(k - 1)$ -colourable with clustering c . For some colour class X of G ,

$$|X| \geq \frac{|V(G)|}{k - 1} = \frac{(\Delta + 2)n}{4k - 4} \geq n.$$

Thus X corresponds to a set X' of at least n edges in G_0 , which therefore contains a cycle of size greater than c . Thus, X contains a monochromatic component of size greater than c , which is a contradiction. \square

The following problem remains open for $\Delta \geq 9$.

Open Problem 25. *What is $\chi_*(\mathcal{D}_\Delta)$? The best known bounds are*

$$\left\lfloor \frac{\Delta + 6}{4} \right\rfloor \leq \chi_*(\mathcal{D}_\Delta) \leq \left\lceil \frac{\Delta + 1}{3} \right\rceil,$$

and for some $\epsilon > 0$ and all Δ at least some constant Δ_0 .

$$\chi_*(\mathcal{D}_\Delta) \leq \left(\frac{1}{3} - \epsilon \right) \Delta.$$

Open Problem 26. *What is $\chi_*^\ell(\mathcal{D}_\Delta)$? The best known bounds are*

$$\left\lfloor \frac{\Delta + 6}{4} \right\rfloor \leq \chi_*^\ell(\mathcal{D}_\Delta) \leq \Delta,$$

where the upper bound follows from known Brooks-type bounds on the choice number [67].

It is interesting that for many of the above results the bound on the clustering is independent of Δ . We now show that from any upper bound on $\chi_*(\mathcal{D}_\Delta)$ with clustering linear in Δ , one can obtain a slightly larger upper bound that is independent of Δ . The idea of the proof is by Alon et al. [11].

Theorem 27. *Suppose that every graph with maximum degree Δ is $(\frac{\Delta}{x} + y)$ -colourable with clustering $\alpha\Delta$, for some constants $\alpha, x, y > 0$. Then for every $\epsilon > 0$ there is a number $c = c(\epsilon, \alpha, x, y)$ such that every graph with maximum degree Δ is $((1 + \epsilon)\frac{\Delta}{x} + y)$ -colourable with clustering c .*

Proof. Let $d := \lceil \frac{2}{\epsilon}(xy - 1) \rceil - 1$ and $c := \max\{\alpha d, \frac{2\alpha d}{\epsilon}\}$. If $\alpha\Delta \leq c$ then the result holds by assumption. Now assume that $\alpha\Delta > c \geq \frac{2\alpha d}{\epsilon}$ implying $d \leq \frac{\epsilon\Delta}{2}$. By Theorem 20, G is k -colourable with defect d , where $k := \lfloor \frac{\Delta}{d+1} \rfloor + 1$. By assumption, each of these k monochromatic subgraphs is $(\frac{d}{x} + y)$ -colourable with clustering αd . Thus G is k' -colourable with clustering $\alpha d \leq c$, where

$$k' := \left(\frac{\Delta}{d+1} + 1 \right) \left(\frac{d}{x} + y \right) = \frac{\Delta}{x} + \frac{\Delta(xy - 1)}{x(d+1)} + \frac{d}{x} + y.$$

Since $xy - 1 \leq \frac{\epsilon}{2}(d+1)$ and $d \leq \frac{\epsilon\Delta}{2}$,

$$k' \leq \frac{\Delta}{x} + \frac{\epsilon\Delta}{2x} + \frac{\epsilon\Delta}{2x} + y = \frac{(1 + \epsilon)\Delta}{x} + y. \quad \square$$

See [26, 27, 89, 159] for more results about clustered colourings of graphs with given maximum degree.

5 Maximum Average Degree

Recall that $\text{mad}(G)$ is the maximum average degree of a subgraph of G . For $m \in \mathbb{R}^+$, let \mathcal{A}_m be the class of graphs G with $\text{mad}(G) \leq m$. A greedy algorithm shows that $\chi(\mathcal{A}_m) \leq \lfloor m \rfloor + 1$. Havet and Sereni [119] determined $\chi_\Delta(\mathcal{A}_m)$ as follows.

Theorem 28 ([119]). *For $m \in \mathbb{R}^+$,*

$$\chi_\Delta^\ell(\mathcal{A}_m) = \chi_\Delta(\mathcal{A}_m) = \left\lfloor \frac{m}{2} \right\rfloor + 1.$$

We prove Theorem 28 below. The key is the following lemma, which is a slightly weaker version of a result by Havet and Sereni [119], who proved that every graph G with $\text{mad}(G) < k + \frac{kd}{k+d}$ is k -choosable with defect d .

Lemma 29 (Frédéric Havet). *For all $m \in \mathbb{R}^+$ and $k, d \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ such that $\frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{d} \leq \frac{2}{m}$, every graph G with $\text{mad}(G) \leq m$ is k -choosable with defect d .*

Proof. Let G be a counterexample with $|V(G)| + |E(G)|$ minimum (with r, k, d fixed). By Lemma 5, G has minimum degree k and has no d -light edge. Let

$$\begin{aligned} A &:= \{v \in V(G) : \deg(v) \leq m\}, \\ B &:= \{v \in V(G) : m < \deg(v) \leq d\} \text{ and} \\ C &:= \{v \in V(G) : d < \deg(v)\}. \end{aligned}$$

Since $\frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{d} \leq \frac{2}{m}$ we have $\frac{m}{k} - 1 \leq 1 - \frac{m}{d}$. Let γ be a real number with $\frac{m}{k} - 1 \leq \gamma \leq 1 - \frac{m}{d}$. Associate with each vertex v an initial charge of $\deg(v)$. The total charge is $\sum_v \deg(v) = 2|E(G)|$. Redistribute the charge as follows: for each edge vw with $v \in A$, let w send γ charge to v . Note that $w \in C$ since G has no d -light edge. Now, each vertex $v \in A$ has charge $(1 + \gamma)\deg(v) \geq (1 + \gamma)k \geq m$. The charge for each vertex $v \in B$ is unchanged. Each vertex $v \in C$ has charge at least $(1 - \gamma)\deg(v) > (1 - \gamma)d \geq m$. We may assume that $C \neq \emptyset$, as otherwise G is 1-colourable with defect d . Thus the total charge is greater than $m|V(G)|$, implying the average degree is greater than m , which is a contradiction. \square

Proof of Theorem 28. Let $k := \lfloor \frac{m}{2} \rfloor + 1$. Thus $k > \frac{m}{2}$. Let $d := \lceil \frac{m^2}{4k-2m} + \frac{m}{2} \rceil$, which is well-defined since $4k > 2m$. Then

$$4d - 2m \geq \frac{m^2}{k - \frac{m}{2}},$$

implying

$$k \geq \frac{m}{2} + \frac{m^2}{4d - 2m} = \frac{m(2d - m) + m^2}{4d - 2m} = \frac{md}{2d - m} = \frac{1}{\frac{2}{m} - \frac{1}{d}}.$$

Since $2d > m$,

$$\frac{1}{k} \leq \frac{2}{m} - \frac{1}{d}$$

and $\frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{d} \leq \frac{2}{m}$. By Lemma 29, every graph G with $\text{mad}(G) \leq m$ is $(\lfloor \frac{m}{2} \rfloor + 1)$ -choosable with defect d . Thus $\chi_{\Delta}(\mathcal{A}_m) \leq \chi_{\Delta}^{\ell}(\mathcal{A}_m) \leq \lfloor \frac{m}{2} \rfloor + 1$.

For the lower bound, let $h := \lfloor \frac{m}{2} \rfloor$. Then the standard example $S(h, d)$ has maximum average degree less than $2h \leq m$ and is not h -colourable with defect d by Lemma 1. Thus $\chi_{\Delta}(\mathcal{A}_m) \geq h + 1$, as required. \square

See [37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 79, 149, 150] for more results about defective colourings of graphs with given maximum average degree.

Little is known about clustered colourings of graphs with given maximum average degree.

Open Problem 30. *What is $\chi_{\star}(\mathcal{A}_m)$? The best known bounds are $\lfloor \frac{m}{2} \rfloor + 1 \leq \chi_{\star}(\mathcal{A}_m) \leq \lfloor m \rfloor + 1$.*

Maximum average degree is closely related to degeneracy. Recall that a graph G is k -degenerate if every subgraph of G has minimum degree at most k . A greedy algorithm shows that every k -degenerate graph is properly $(k + 1)$ -colourable. Since the standard example $S(k, d)$ is k -degenerate, this bound cannot be improved even for defective colourings. Thus for the class of k -degenerate graphs, the defective chromatic number, defective choice number, clustered chromatic number, clustered choice number, and (proper) chromatic number all equal $k + 1$.

6 Excluding a Subgraph

For every graph H , the class of graphs with no H subgraph has bounded chromatic number if and only if H is a forest. The same result holds for defective chromatic number and clustered chromatic number. To see this, observe that if H contains a cycle, then graphs with girth greater than $|V(H)|$ contain no H subgraph, and by the classical result of Erdős [95] there are graphs with arbitrarily large girth and chromatic number. By Proposition 3, the defective and clustered chromatic numbers are also arbitrarily large. Conversely, say F is a forest with n vertices. A well known greedy embedding procedure shows that every graph with minimum degree at least $n - 1$ contains F as a subgraph. That is, every graph containing no F subgraph is $(n - 2)$ -degenerate, and is thus $(n - 1)$ -colourable. This bound is tight since K_{n-1} contains no F subgraph and is $(n - 1)$ -chromatic. In short, for the class of graphs containing no F subgraph, the chromatic number equals $n - 1$. The following result by Ossona de Mendez et al. [185] shows that defective colourings exhibit qualitatively different behaviour.

Theorem 31 ([185]). *Let T be a tree with $n \geq 2$ vertices and radius $r \geq 1$. Then every graph containing no T subgraph is r -colourable with defect $n - 2$.*

Proof. For $i = 1, 2, \dots, r - 1$, let V_i be the set of vertices $v \in V(G) \setminus (V_1 \cup \dots \cup V_{i-1})$ that have at most $n - 2$ neighbours in $V(G) \setminus (V_1 \cup \dots \cup V_{i-1})$. Let $V_r := V(G) \setminus (V_1 \cup \dots \cup V_{r-1})$. Then $V_1 \cup \dots \cup V_r$ is a partition of $V(G)$. For $i \in [1, r - 1]$, by construction, $G[V_i]$ has maximum degree at most $n - 2$, as desired. Suppose that $G[V_r]$ has maximum degree at

least $n - 1$. We now show that T is a subgraph of G , where each vertex v of T is mapped to a vertex v' of G . Let x be the centre of T . Map the vertices of T to vertices in G in order of their distance from x in T , where x is mapped to a vertex x' with degree at least $n - 1$ in $G[V_r]$. The key invariant is that each vertex v at distance $j \in [1, r]$ from x in T is mapped to a vertex v' in $V_{r-j+1} \cup \dots \cup V_r$. If $j = 0$ then $v = x$ and by assumption, $v' = x'$ has at least $n - 1$ neighbours in V_r . If $j \in [1, r - 1]$ then by construction, v' has at least $n - 1$ neighbours in $V_{r-j} \cup \dots \cup V_r$ (otherwise v' would be in V_{r-j}). Thus there are always unmapped vertices in $V_{r-j} \cup \dots \cup V_r$ to choose as the children of v . Hence T is a subgraph of G . This contradiction shows that $G[V_r]$ has maximum degree at most $n - 2$, and G is r -colourable with defect $n - 2$. \square

The number of colours in Theorem 31 is best possible for the complete binary tree T of radius r . Since $S(r - 1, d)$ contains no T subgraph, Lemma 1 and Theorem 31 imply that the defective chromatic number of the class of graphs containing no T subgraph equals r .

Open Problem 32. *For a tree T , what is the clustered chromatic number of the class of graphs with no T subgraph?*

The results in Section 4 on $\chi_*(\mathcal{D}_\Delta)$ are relevant to this question since a graph has maximum degree at most Δ if and only if it excludes $K_{1,\Delta+1}$ as a subgraph. Section 8.5 studies colourings of graphs that exclude a given path subgraph.

7 Excluding a Shallow Minor

7.1 Excluding $K_{s,t}^*$

As illustrated in Figure 6, for integers $s, t \geq 1$, let $K_{s,t}^*$ be the bipartite graph obtained from $K_{s,t}$ by adding $\binom{s}{2}$ new vertices, each adjacent to a distinct pair of vertices in the colour class of s vertices in $K_{s,t}$. Ossona de Mendez et al. [185] studied defective colourings for graphs excluding $K_{s,t}^*$ as a subgraph, where the defect bound depends on the density of shallow topological minors. Let $\nabla(G)$ be the maximum average degree of a graph H such that the 1-subdivision of H is a subgraph of G .

Theorem 33 ([185]). *Every graph G with no $K_{s,t}^*$ subgraph is s -choosable with defect $\ell - s + 1$, where $\delta = \text{mad}(G)$ and $\nabla = \nabla(G)$ and*

$$\ell := \ell(s, t, \delta, \nabla) := \begin{cases} \lfloor (\delta - s) \left(\binom{\lfloor \nabla \rfloor}{s-1} (t-1) + \frac{1}{2} \nabla \right) + \delta \rfloor & \text{if } s > 2, \\ \lfloor \frac{1}{2}(\delta - 2)\nabla t + \delta \rfloor & \text{if } s = 2, \\ t - 1 & \text{if } s = 1. \end{cases}$$

Proof. Assume for contradiction that G has minimum degree at least s (thus $s \leq \delta$) and that G contains no ℓ -light edge. The case $s = 1$ is simple: Since G has minimum degree at least 1, G has at least one edge, which is ℓ -light since $\Delta(G) \leq t - 1$ and $\ell = t - 1$. Now assume that $s \geq 2$.

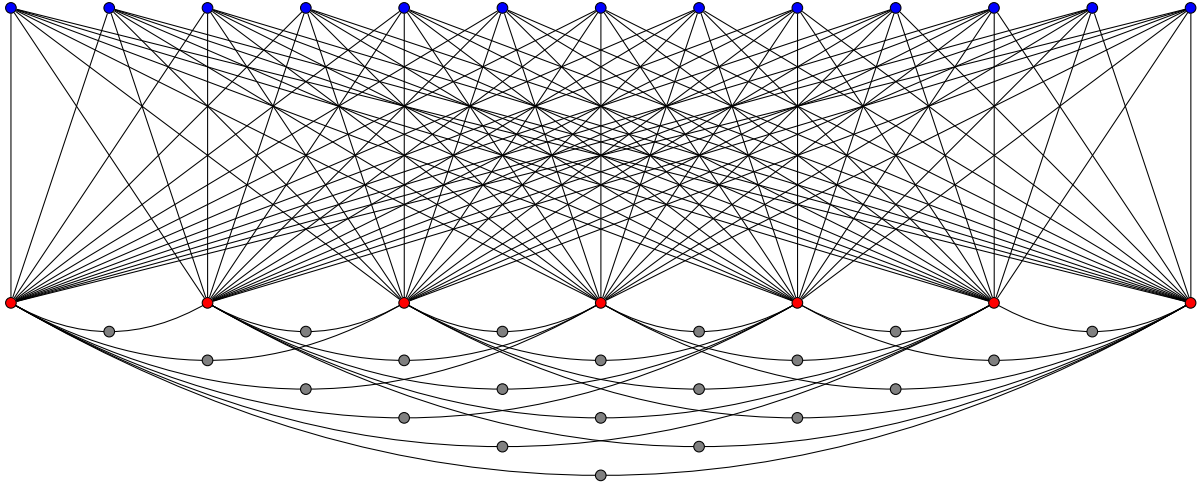


Figure 6: The graph $K_{7,13}^*$.

Let A be the set of vertices in G of degree at most ℓ . Let $B := V(G) \setminus A$. Let $a := |A|$ and $b := |B|$. Since G has a vertex of degree at most δ and $\delta \leq \ell$, we deduce that $a > 0$. Note that no two vertices in A are adjacent.

Since the average degree of G is at most δ ,

$$(\ell + 1)b + sa \leq 2|E(G)| \leq \delta(a + b).$$

That is,

$$(\ell + 1 - \delta)b \leq (\delta - s)a. \quad (2)$$

Let G' be the graph obtained from $G - E(G[B])$ by greedily finding a vertex $w \in A$ having a pair of non-adjacent neighbours x, y in B and replacing w by an edge joining x and y (by deleting all edges incident with w except xw, yw and contracting xw), until no such vertex w exists.

Let $A' := V(G') \setminus B$ and $a' := |A'|$. Clearly the 1-subdivision of $G'[B]$ is a subgraph of G . So every subgraph of $G'[B]$ has average degree at most ∇ . Since $G'[B]$ contains at least $a - a'$ edges,

$$a - a' \leq \frac{1}{2}\nabla b. \quad (3)$$

Let M be the number of cliques of size s in $G'[B]$. Since $G'[B]$ is $\lfloor \nabla \rfloor$ -degenerate,

$$M \leq \binom{\lfloor \nabla \rfloor}{s-1} b$$

(See [180, p. 25] or [222]). If $s = 2$, then the following better inequality holds:

$$M \leq \frac{1}{2}\nabla b.$$

For each vertex $v \in A'$, since v was not contracted in the creation of G' , the set of neighbours of v in B is a clique of size at least s . Thus if $a' > M(t-1)$, then there are

at least t vertices in A' sharing at least s common neighbours in B . These t vertices and their s common neighbours in B with the vertices in $A - A'$ form a $K_{s,t}^*$ subgraph of G , contradicting our assumption. Thus,

$$a' \leq M(t-1). \quad (4)$$

By (2), (3) and (4),

$$\ell + 1 \leq (\delta - s) \left(\frac{M}{b}(t-1) + \frac{1}{2}\nabla \right) + \delta,$$

contradicting the definition of ℓ . Thus G has minimum degree at most $s-1$ or G contains an ℓ -light edge. The theorem now follows from Lemma 5. \square

Theorem 33, in conjunction with the standard example, determines the defective chromatic number for several graph classes of interest; see Sections 7.2 to 7.6. Moreover, Theorem 33 determines the defective choice number for a very broad class of graphs—complete bipartite subgraphs are the key.

Theorem 34 ([84, 185]). *Let \mathcal{G} be a subgraph-closed class of graphs with $\text{mad}(\mathcal{G})$ and $\nabla(\mathcal{G})$ bounded (which holds if \mathcal{G} is minor-closed). Then $\chi_{\Delta}^{\ell}(\mathcal{G})$ equals the minimum integer s such that $K_{s,t} \notin \mathcal{G}$ for some integer t .*

Proof. If $K_{s,t} \notin \mathcal{G}$ for some $s, t \geq 1$, then by Theorem 33, every graph in \mathcal{G} is s -choosable with defect bounded by a function of s , t , $\text{mad}(\mathcal{G})$ and $\nabla(\mathcal{G})$. This proves the claimed upper bound. Conversely, let $s := \chi_{\Delta}^{\ell}(\mathcal{G})$. Then for some d , every graph in \mathcal{G} is s -choosable with defect d . By Lemma 35 below, if $t = (ds+1)s^s$ then $K_{s,t}$ is not in \mathcal{G} . \square

Lemma 35. *For $s \geq 1$ and $d \geq 0$, if $t = (ds+1)s^s$, then the complete bipartite graph $K_{s,t}$ is not s -choosable with defect d .*

Proof. Let A and B be the colour classes of $K_{s,t}$ with $|A| = s$ and $|B| = t$. Say $A = \{v_1, \dots, v_s\}$. Let X_1, \dots, X_s be pairwise disjoint sets of colours, each of size s . Let L be the following s -list assignment for $K_{s,t}$. Let $L(v_i) := X_i$ for each vertex $v_i \in A$. For each vector (c_1, \dots, c_s) with $c_i \in X_i$ for each $i \in [s]$, let $L(x) := \{c_1, \dots, c_s\}$ for $ds+1$ vertices x in B . This is possible since $|B| = (ds+1)s^s$. Consider an L -colouring of $K_{s,t}$. Say each vertex v_i is coloured $c_i \in L(v_i)$. Since $X_i \cap X_j = \emptyset$, we have $c_i \neq c_j$ for distinct $i, j \in [s]$. By construction, there are $ds+1$ vertices $x \in B$ with $L(x) = \{c_1, \dots, c_s\}$. At least $d+1$ of these vertices are assigned the same colour, say c_i . Thus v_i has monochromatic degree at least $d+1$. Hence $K_{s,t}$ is not L -colourable with defect d . Therefore $K_{s,t}$ is not s -choosable with defect d . \square

Note that Theorem 34 generalises several previous results. For example, Theorem 34 says that $\chi_{\Delta}^{\ell}(\mathcal{O}) = 2$ since $K_{2,3}$ is not outerplanar, but $K_{1,n}$ is outerplanar for all n . Similarly, $\chi_{\Delta}^{\ell}(\mathcal{P}) = 3$ since $K_{3,3}$ is not planar, but $K_{2,n}$ is planar for all n . More generally, Theorem 34 immediately implies:

Corollary 36. *For every graph H , $\chi_{\Delta}^{\ell}(\mathcal{M}_H)$ equals the minimum integer s such that H is a minor of $K_{s,t}$ for some integer t .*

Theorem 34 also determines the defective choice number for graphs excluding a fixed immersion (see Theorem 52).

7.2 Linklessly Embeddable Graphs

A graph is *linklessly embeddable* if it has an embedding in \mathbb{R}^3 with no two linked cycles [199, 201]. Let \mathcal{L} be the class of linklessly embeddable graphs. Then \mathcal{L} is a minor-closed class whose minimal excluded minors are the so-called Petersen family [200], which includes K_6 , $K_{4,4}$ minus an edge, and the Petersen graph. Since linklessly embeddable graphs exclude K_6 minors, they are 5-colourable [198] and 8-choosable [23]. It is open whether K_6 -minor-free graphs or linklessly embeddable graphs are 6-choosable [23].

Ossona de Mendez et al. [185] determined $\chi_\Delta(\mathcal{L})$ as follows. A graph is *apex* if deleting at most one vertex makes it planar. Every apex graph is linklessly embeddable [199]. Since $S(2, d)$ is planar, $S(3, d)$ is apex, and thus linklessly embeddable. By Lemma 1, $\chi_\Delta(\mathcal{L}) \geq 4$. Note that the weaker lower bound, $\chi_\Delta^\ell(\mathcal{L}) \geq 4$, follows from Theorem 34 since $K_{4,4} \notin \mathcal{L}$. Mader's theorem [168] for K_6 -minor-free graphs implies that linklessly embeddable graphs have average degree less than 8 and minimum degree at most 7. Since linklessly embeddable graphs exclude $K_{4,4}$ minors, Theorem 33 implies the upper bound in the following theorem.

Theorem 37 ([185]). *Every linklessly embeddable graph is 4-choosable with defect 440, and*

$$\chi_\Delta(\mathcal{L}) = \chi_\Delta^\ell(\mathcal{L}) = 4.$$

Note that Theorem 34 also implies $\chi_\Delta^\ell(\mathcal{L}) = 4$ since $K_{4,4}$ is not linkless, but $K_{3,n}$ is linkless for all n .

We have the following result for clustered colourings of linklessly embeddable graphs.

Theorem 38. *Every linklessly embeddable graph is 5-choosable with clustering 62948, and*

$$\chi_\star(\mathcal{L}) = \chi_\star^\ell(\mathcal{L}) = 5.$$

Proof. The upper bound follows from Theorem 58 since every linkless graph contains no K_6 -minor. Since $\overline{S}(3, c)$ is planar, $\overline{S}(4, c)$ is apex, and thus linklessly embeddable. The lower bound then follows from Lemma 2. \square

7.3 Knotlessly Embeddable Graphs

A graph is *knotlessly embeddable* if it has an embedding in \mathbb{R}^3 in which every cycle forms a trivial knot; see [191] for a survey. Let \mathcal{K} be the class of knotlessly embeddable graphs. Then \mathcal{K} is a minor-closed class whose minimal excluded minors include K_7 and $K_{3,3,1,1}$ [63, 102]. More than 260 minimal excluded minors are known [112], but the full list of minimal excluded minors is unknown. Since knotlessly embeddable graphs exclude K_7 minors, they are 8-colourable [7, 132]. Mader [168] proved that K_7 -minor-free graphs have average degree less than 10, which implies they are 9-degenerate and thus 10-choosable. It is open whether K_7 -minor-free graphs or knotlessly embeddable graphs are 6-colourable or 7-choosable [23].

Ossona de Mendez et al. [185] determined the defective chromatic number of knotlessly embeddable graphs as follows. A graph is *2-apex* if deleting at most two vertices makes it

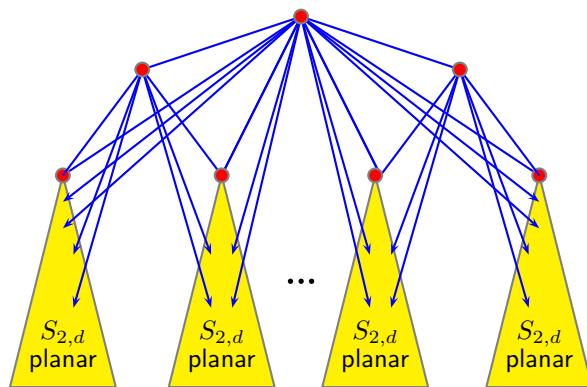


Figure 7: $S(4, d)$ is knotlessly embeddable.

planar. Blain et al. [31] and Ozawa and Tsutsumi [186] proved that every 2-apex graph is knotlessly embeddable. Since every block of $S(4, d)$ is 2-apex, $S(4, d)$ is knotlessly embeddable, as illustrated in Figure 7. By Lemma 1, $\chi_{\Delta}(\mathcal{K}) \geq 5$. Since $K_{3,3,1,1}$ is a minor of $K_{5,3}^*$, knotlessly embeddable graphs do not contain a $K_{5,3}^*$ subgraph. Since $\text{mad}(\mathcal{K}) < 10$, Theorem 33 implies the following result.

Theorem 39 ([185]). *Every knotlessly embeddable graph is 5-choosable with defect 660, and*

$$\chi_{\Delta}(\mathcal{K}) = \chi_{\Delta}^{\ell}(\mathcal{K}) = 5.$$

We have the following result for clustered colourings of knotlessly embeddable graphs.

Theorem 40. *Every knotlessly embeddable graph is 6-choosable with clustering 99958, and*

$$\chi_{\star}(\mathcal{K}) = \chi_{\star}^{\ell}(\mathcal{K}) = 6.$$

Proof. The upper bound follows from Theorem 58 since every knotless graph contains no K_7 -minor. Since every block of $\bar{S}(5, d)$ is 2-apex, $\bar{S}(5, d)$ is knotlessly embeddable. The lower bound then follows from Lemma 2. \square

7.4 Colin de Verdière Parameter

The Colin de Verdière parameter $\mu(G)$ is an important graph invariant introduced by Colin de Verdière [61, 62]; see [127, 202] for surveys. It is known that $\mu(G) \leq 1$ if and only if G is a disjoint union of paths, $\mu(G) \leq 2$ if and only if G is outerplanar, $\mu(G) \leq 3$ if and only if G is planar, and $\mu(G) \leq 4$ if and only if G is linklessly embeddable. A famous conjecture of Colin de Verdière [61] states that $\chi(G) \leq \mu(G) + 1$ (which implies the 4-colour theorem, and is implied by Hadwiger's Conjecture). Ossona de Mendez et al. [185] showed that for defective colourings one fewer colour suffices. Let $\mathcal{V}_k := \{G : \mu(G) \leq k\}$.

Theorem 41 ([185]). *For $k \geq 1$,*

$$\chi_{\Delta}(\mathcal{V}_k) = \chi_{\Delta}^{\ell}(\mathcal{V}_k) = k.$$

Proof. \mathcal{V}_k is a minor-closed class [61, 62]. van der Holst et al. [127] proved that $\mu(K_{s,t}) = s + 1$ for $t \geq \max\{s, 3\}$. Thus, if $\mu(G) \leq k$ then G contains no $K_{k, \max\{k, 3\}}$ minor, and $\text{mad}(G) \leq 2\nabla(G) \leq O(k\sqrt{\log k})$. Theorem 33 with $s = k$ and $t = \max\{k, 3\}$ implies that G is k -choosable with defect $2^{O(k \log \log k)}$. Thus $\chi_\Delta(\mathcal{V}_k) \leq \chi_\Delta^\ell(\mathcal{V}_k) \leq k$. For the lower bound, van der Holst et al. [127] proved that $\mu(G)$ equals the maximum of $\mu(G')$, taken over the components G' of G , and if G has a dominant vertex v , then $\mu(G) = \mu(G - v) + 1$. It follows that the standard example $S(k - 1, d)$ is in \mathcal{V}_k for $d \geq 2$. Lemma 1 then implies that $\chi_\Delta(\mathcal{V}_k) \geq k$. Note that the weaker lower bound, $\chi_\Delta^\ell(\mathcal{V}_k) \geq k$, follows from Theorem 34 since $K_{k, \max\{k, 3\}} \notin \mathcal{V}_k$. \square

Theorem 41 generalises Theorem 37 which corresponds to the case $k = 4$.

Clustered colourings provide a natural approach to the conjecture of Colin de Verdière [61] mentioned above.

Conjecture 42. $\chi_\star(\mathcal{V}_k) = k + 1$.

Note that Conjecture 42 with $k \leq 7$ is implied by Theorem 58 below since graphs in \mathcal{V}_k contain no K_{k+2} minor.

7.5 Crossings

This section considers defective colourings of graphs with linear crossing number. For an integer $g \geq 0$ and real number $k \geq 0$, let \mathcal{E}_g^k be the class of graphs G such that every subgraph H of G has a drawing on a surface of Euler genus g with at most $k|E(H)|$ crossings. (In a drawing, we assume that no three edges cross at a common point.) This says that the average number of crossings per edge is at most $2k$ (for every subgraph). Of course, a graph is planar if and only if it is in \mathcal{E}_0 , and a graph has Euler genus at most g if and only if it is in \mathcal{E}_g^0 .

Graphs that can be drawn in the plane with at most k crossings per edge, so called k -planar graphs, are examples of graphs in $\mathcal{E}_0^{(k/2)}$. Pach and Tóth [187] proved that k -planar graphs have average degree $O(\sqrt{k})$. It follows that k -planar graphs are $O(\sqrt{k})$ -colourable, which is best possible since K_n is $O(n^2)$ -planar. Say a graph is (g, k) -planar if it can be drawn on a surface with Euler genus g with at most k crossings per edge. Such graphs are in $\mathcal{E}_g^{(k/2)}$. Also note that even 1-planar graphs do not form a minor-closed class. For example, the $n \times n \times 2$ grid graph is 1-planar, as illustrated in Figure 8, but contracting the i -th row in the front grid with the i -column in the back grid (plus the edge joining them) creates K_n as a minor.

Ossona de Mendez et al. [185] showed that Theorem 33 is applicable for graphs in \mathcal{E}_g^k . In particular, such graphs contain no $K_{3, 3k(2g+3)(2g+2)+2}$ subgraph and have $\text{mad} \leq O(\sqrt{(k+1)(g+1)})$ and $\nabla \leq O(\sqrt{(k+1)(g+1)})$. The first claim here is proved using a standard technique of counting copies of $K_{3,3}$. The second claim is proved using the crossing lemma. The next theorem follows. It is a substantial generalisation of Theorem 8 (the $g = k = 0$ case) and Theorem 11 (the $k = 0$ case), with a worse defect bound.

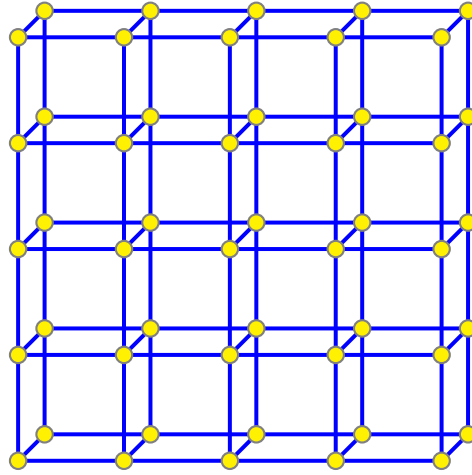


Figure 8: The $n \times n \times 2$ grid graph is 1-planar.

Theorem 43 ([185]). *For every integer $g \geq 0$ and real number $k \geq 0$,*

$$\chi_{\Delta}(\mathcal{E}_g^k) = \chi_{\Delta}^{\ell}(\mathcal{E}_g^k) = 3.$$

In particular, every graph in \mathcal{E}_g^k is 3-choosable with defect $O((k+1)^{5/2}(g+1)^{7/2})$.

Open Problem 44. *What is the clustered chromatic number of k -planar graphs? What is the clustered chromatic number of (g, k) -planar graphs? What is the clustered chromatic number of \mathcal{E}_g^k ?*

It may be that the answer to all these questions is 4. Here we prove the answer is at most 12 for the first two questions.

Proposition 45. *Every (g, k) -planar graph G is 12-colourable with clustering $O((k+1)^{7/2}(g+1)^{9/2})$.*

Proof. By Theorem 43, G is 3-colourable with defect $O((k+1)^{5/2}(g+1)^{7/2})$. That is, G contains three induced subgraphs G_1 , G_2 and G_3 of G each with maximum degree at most $O((k+1)^{5/2}(g+1)^{7/2})$, where $V(G) = \bigcup_i V(G_i)$. Dujmović et al. [80] proved that every (g, k) -planar graph has layered treewidth $O((g+1)(k+1))$. Apply this result to each G_i . Thus, for some layering V_1, \dots, V_n of G_i , each layer $G_i[V_j]$ has treewidth $O((g+1)(k+1))$. By Theorem 55, $G_i[V_j]$ is 2-colourable with clustering $O((k+1)^{7/2}(g+1)^{9/2})$. Within G_i , use two colours for odd j and two distinct colours for even j . Each monochromatic component is contained in some V_i . The total number of colours is $3 \times 2 \times 2 = 12$. \square

7.6 Stack and Queue Layouts

A k -stack layout of a graph G consists of a linear ordering v_1, \dots, v_n of $V(G)$ and a partition E_1, \dots, E_k of $E(G)$ such that no two edges in E_i cross with respect to v_1, \dots, v_n

for each $i \in [1, k]$. Here edges $v_a v_b$ and $v_c v_d$ cross if $a < c < b < d$. A graph is a k -stack graph if it has a k -stack layout. The *stack-number* of a graph G is the minimum integer k for which G is a k -stack graph. Stack layouts are also called *book embeddings*, and stack-number is also called *book-thickness*, *fixed outer-thickness* and *page-number*. Let \mathcal{S}_k be the class of k -stack graphs. Dujmović and Wood [83] showed that $\chi(\mathcal{S}_k) \in \{2k, 2k+1, 2k+2\}$. For defective colourings, Ossona de Mendez et al. [185] showed that $k+1$ colours suffice.

Theorem 46 ([185]). *The class of k -stack graphs has defective chromatic number and defective choice number equal to $k+1$. In particular, every k -stack graph is $(k+1)$ -choosable with defect $2^{O(k \log k)}$.*

Proof. The lower bound follows from Lemma 1 since an easy inductive argument shows that $S(k, d)$ is a k -stack graph for all d . For the upper bound, $K_{k+1, k(k+1)+1}$ is not a k -stack graph [30]; see also [70]. Every k -stack graph G has average degree less than $2k+2$ (see [30, 83]) and $\nabla(G) \leq 20k^2$ (see [92, 181]). The result follows from Theorem 33 with $s = k+1$ and $t = k(k+1)+1$, since $\ell(k+1, k(k+1)+1, 2k+2, 40k^2) \leq 2^{O(k \log k)}$. \square

A k -queue layout of a graph G consists of a linear ordering v_1, \dots, v_n of $V(G)$ and a partition E_1, \dots, E_k of $E(G)$ such that no two edges in E_i are nested with respect to v_1, \dots, v_n for each $i \in [1, k]$. Here edges $v_a v_b$ and $v_c v_d$ are *nested* if $a < c < d < b$. The *queue-number* of a graph G is the minimum integer k for which G has a k -queue layout. A graph is a k -queue graph if it has a k -queue layout. Let \mathcal{Q}_k be the class of k -queue graphs. Dujmović and Wood [83] state that determining $\chi(\mathcal{Q}_k)$ is an open problem, and showed lower and upper bounds of $2k+1$ and $4k$. Ossona de Mendez et al. [185] proved the following partial answer to this question.

Theorem 47 ([185]). *Every k -queue graph is $(2k+1)$ -choosable with defect $2^{O(k \log k)}$.*

Proof. Heath and Rosenberg [122] proved that $K_{2k+1, 2k+1}$ is not a k -queue graph. Every k -queue graph G has $\text{mad}(G) < 4k$ (see [83, 122, 188]) and $\nabla(G) < (2k+2)^2$ (see [181]). The result then follows from Theorem 33 with $s = 2k+1$ and $t = 2k+1$, since $\ell(2k+1, 2k+1, 4k, 2(2k+2)^2) \leq 2^{O(k \log k)}$. \square

An easy inductive construction shows that $S(k, n)$ has a k -queue layout. Thus $k+1 \leq \chi_\Delta(\mathcal{Q}_k) \leq 2k+1$ by Lemma 1 and Theorem 47. It remains an open problem to determine $\chi_\Delta(\mathcal{Q}_k)$.

Now consider clustered colourings of k -stack and k -queue graphs. The standard example $\overline{S}(2, c)$ is outerplanar, and thus has a 1-stack layout. An easy inductive construction then shows that $\overline{S}(k, c)$ has a $(k-1)$ -stack layout (for $k \geq 2$) and a k -queue layout. The best known upper bounds come from degeneracy: every k -stack graph is $(2k+1)$ -degenerate and every k -queue graph is $(4k-1)$ -degenerate (see [83]). Thus

$$\begin{aligned} k+2 &\leq \chi_\star(\mathcal{S}_k) \leq \chi_\star^\ell(\mathcal{S}_k) \leq \chi^\ell(\mathcal{S}_k) \leq 2k+2 \text{ and} \\ k+1 &\leq \chi_\star(\mathcal{Q}_k) \leq \chi_\star^\ell(\mathcal{Q}_k) \leq \chi^\ell(\mathcal{Q}_k) \leq 4k. \end{aligned}$$

Closing the gap in these bounds is interesting because the existing methods say nothing about clustered colourings of k -stack or k -queue graphs. For example, Lemma 13 is not applicable since 3-stack and 2-queue graphs do not have sublinear balanced separators. Indeed, Dujmović et al. [82] constructed (cubic bipartite) 3-stack expander graphs and (cubic bipartite) 2-queue expander graphs.

7.7 Excluded Immersions

This section considers colourings of graphs excluding a fixed immersion. A graph G contains a graph H as an *immersion* if the vertices of H can be mapped to distinct vertices of G , and the edges of H can be mapped to pairwise edge-disjoint paths in G , such that each edge vw of H is mapped to a path in G whose endpoints are the images of v and w . The image in G of each vertex in H is called a *branch vertex*. A graph G contains a graph H as a *strong immersion* if G contains H as an immersion such that for each edge vw of H , no internal vertex of the path in G corresponding to vw is a branch vertex. Let \mathcal{I}_t be the class of graphs not containing K_t as an immersion. Let \mathcal{I}'_t be the class of graphs not containing K_t as a strong immersion.

Lescure and Meyniel [157] and Abu-Khazam and Langston [1] independently conjectured that every K_t -immersion-free graph is properly $(t-1)$ -colourable. Often motivated by this question, structural and colouring properties of graphs excluding a fixed immersion have recently been widely studied. The best upper bound, due to Gauthier et al. [106], says that every K_t -immersion-free graph is properly $(3.54t+3)$ -colourable.

Van den Heuvel and Wood [124] proved that the defective chromatic number of K_t -immersion-free graphs equals 2. The proof, presented below, is based on the following structure theorem of DeVos et al. [74]. Almost the same result can be concluded from a structure theorem by Wollan [219]. Since Lemma 48 is not proved explicitly in [74] we include the full proof, which relies on the following definitions. For each edge xy of a tree T , let $T(xy)$ and $T(yx)$ be the components of $T-xy$, where x is in $T(xy)$ and y is in $T(yx)$. For a tree T and graph G , a T -partition of G is a partition $(T_x \subseteq V(G) : x \in V(T))$ of $V(G)$ indexed by the nodes of T . Each set T_x is called a *bag*. Note that a bag may be empty. For each edge $e = xy \in E(T)$, let $G(T, xy) = \bigcup_{z \in V(T(xy))} T_z$ and $G(T, yx) = \bigcup_{z \in V(T(yx))} T_z$, and let $E(G, T, e)$ be the set of edges in G between $G(T, xy)$ and $G(T, yx)$. The *adhesion* of a T -partition is the maximum, taken over all edges e of T , of $|E(G, T, e)|$. For each node x of T , the *torso* of x (with respect to a T -partition) is the graph obtained from G by identifying $G(T, yx)$ into a single vertex for each edge xy incident to x , deleting resulting parallel edges and loops. Note that a tree T for which $V(G) \subseteq V(T)$ implicitly defines a T -partition of G with $T_x = \{x\} \cap V(G)$ for each node $x \in V(T)$.

Lemma 48 ([74]). *For every graph G that does not contain K_t as an immersion, there is a tree T and a T -partition of G with adhesion less than $(t-1)^2$, such that each bag has at most $t-1$ vertices.*

Proof. Gomory and Hu [113] proved that for every graph G there is a tree F with vertex set $V(G)$ such that for all distinct vertices $v, w \in V(G)$, the size of the smallest edge-cut

in G separating v and w equals

$$\zeta(e) := \min_e |E(G, F, e)|,$$

where the minimum is taken over all edges e on the vw -path in F . Let S be the set of edges $e \in E(F)$ with $\zeta(e) < (t-1)^2$.

Suppose that some component X of $F - S$ has at least t vertices. Let x, v_2, v_3, \dots, v_t be distinct vertices in X . Let G' be the multigraph obtained from G by adding a new vertex w and adding $t-1$ parallel edges between w and v_i for each $i \in [2, t]$. We claim that G' contains $(t-1)^2$ edge-disjoint xw -paths. Consider a set of vertices $R \subseteq V(G)$ with $x \in R$, such that there are less than $(t-1)^2$ edges between R and $V(G') - R$ in G' . Since $w \in V(G') - R$ has degree $(t-1)^2$, some neighbour v_i of w is also in $V(G') - R$ (where $i \in [2, t]$). Thus in G , there is an edge-cut with less than $(t-1)^2$ edges separating x and v_i , meaning that $\zeta(e) < (t-1)^2$ for some edge e on the xv_i -path in F . But every such edge e is in X , which implies $\zeta(e) \geq (t-1)^2$. This contradiction shows (by Menger's Theorem) that G' contains $(t-1)^2$ edge-disjoint xw -paths. Hence G contains $(t-1)^2$ edge-disjoint paths starting at x , exactly $t-1$ of which end at v_i for each $i \in [2, t]$. Label these xv_i -paths as $P_{i,j}$, for $j \in [2, t]$. For $j \neq i$, the combined path $P_{i,j}P_{j,i}$ is a $v_i v_j$ -path, while each $P_{i,i}$ is a $v_i x$ path. Since all these paths are edge-disjoint, G contains a K_t -immersion. This contradiction shows that every component of $F - S$ has at most $t-1$ vertices.

Let T be obtained from F by contracting each connected component of $F - S$ into a single vertex. For each node x of T , let T_x be the set of vertices contracted into x . Then $(T_x : x \in V(T))$ is the desired partition. \square

Lemma 49 ([124]). *If a graph G has a T -partition with $V(G) \subseteq V(T)$ and adhesion at most k , then G is 2-colourable with defect k .*

Proof. We proceed by induction on $|V(G)| + |E(G)|$. The result is trivial if $|V(G)| \leq 2$. Now assume $|V(G)| \geq 3$. Call a vertex v of G *large* if $\deg_G(v) \geq k+1$; otherwise v is *small*. If $\deg_G(v) \leq 1$ for some vertex v , then by induction, $G - v$ is 2-colourable with defect k ; assign v a colour distinct from its neighbour. Now G is 2-coloured with defect k . Now assume that G has minimum degree at least 2. If two small vertices v and w are adjacent, then by induction, $G - vw$ is 2-colourable with defect k , which is also a 2-colouring of G with defect k . Now assume that the small vertices are a stable set. If G has no large vertices, then every 2-colouring of G has defect k . Now assume that G has some large vertex. Let X be the union of all paths in T whose endpoints are large. Let u be a leaf in X . Thus u is large. Let v be the neighbour of u in X , or any neighbour of u if $|V(X)| = 1$. Let $Y := V(T(uv)) \setminus \{u\}$. Every vertex in Y is small. Since no two small vertices are adjacent and G has minimum degree at least 2, every vertex in Y has at least one neighbour in $T(vu)$. Also, u has at least $\deg_G(u) - |Y|$ neighbours in $T(vu)$. Thus $|E(G, T, uv)| \geq |Y| + \deg_G(u) - |Y| \geq k+1$, which is a contradiction. \square

Note that Lemma 49 with a $O(k^3)$ defect bound can be concluded from Theorem 33 with $s = 2$.

The following result by Van den Heuvel and Wood [124] is the first main contribution of this section.

Theorem 50 ([124]). *Every graph $G \in \mathcal{I}_t$ is 2-colourable with defect $(t-1)^3$, and*

$$\chi_{\Delta}(\mathcal{I}_t) = 2.$$

Proof. By Lemma 48, there is a tree T and a T -partition of G with adhesion at most $(t-1)^2 - 1$, such that each bag has at most $t-1$ vertices. Let Q be the graph with vertex set $V(T)$, where $xy \in E(Q)$ whenever there is an edge of G between T_x and T_y . Any one edge of Q corresponds to at most $t-1$ edges in G . By Lemma 49, the graph Q is 2-colourable with defect $(t-1)^2 - 1$. Assign to each vertex v in G the colour assigned to the vertex x in Q with $v \in T_x$. Since at most $t-1$ vertices of G are in each bag, G is 2-coloured with defect $(t-1) \cdot ((t-1)^2 - 1) + (t-2) < (t-1)^3$. \square

Van den Heuvel and Wood [124] proved the following result for excluded strong immersions. The omitted proof is based on a more involved structure theorem of Dvořák and Wollan [85].

Theorem 51 ([124]). *Every graph $G \in \mathcal{I}'_t$ is 2-colourable with defect at most some function $d(t)$, and thus*

$$\chi_{\Delta}(\mathcal{I}'_t) = 2.$$

While only two colours suffice for defective colourings of graphs excluding a fixed immersion, significantly more colours are needed for defective list colouring.

Theorem 52. *For all $t \geq 2$,*

$$\chi_{\Delta}^{\ell}(\mathcal{I}_t) = \chi_{\Delta}^{\ell}(\mathcal{I}'_t) = t - 1.$$

Proof. DeVos et al. [73] proved that $\text{mad}(\mathcal{I}'_t) \leq O(t)$. If the 1-subdivision of a graph H is a subgraph of G , then G contains H as a strong immersion, implying $\nabla(\mathcal{I}'_t) \leq O(t)$. Theorem 34 then implies that $\chi_{\Delta}^{\ell}(\mathcal{I}'_t)$ equals the minimum integer s such that $K_{s,n}$ contains K_t as a strong immersion for some n . It is easily seen that $K_{t-1, \binom{t-1}{2}+1}$ contains K_t as a strong immersion, but $K_{t-2,n}$ does not contain K_t as a weak immersion for all n . The result follows. \square

It is an open problem to determine the clustered chromatic number and clustered choice number of graphs excluding a (strong or weak) K_t immersion. We have the following lower bounds. Since every graph with maximum degree at most $t-2$ contains no K_t immersion, by Theorem 24,

$$\chi_{\star}(\mathcal{I}'_t) \geq \chi_{\star}(\mathcal{I}_t) \geq \chi_{\star}(\mathcal{D}_{t-2}) \geq \left\lfloor \frac{t+4}{4} \right\rfloor.$$

By Theorem 52,

$$\chi_{\star}^{\ell}(\mathcal{I}'_t) \geq \chi_{\star}^{\ell}(\mathcal{I}_t) \geq \chi_{\Delta}^{\ell}(\mathcal{I}_t) = t - 1.$$

8 Minor-Closed Classes

This section studies defective and clustered colourings of graphs in a minor-closed class. Hadwiger's Conjecture states that every K_t -minor-free graph is $(t - 1)$ -colourable [116]. This is widely considered one of the most important open problems in graph theory; see [203] for a survey. Defective and clustered colourings of K_t -minor-free graphs provide an avenue for attacking Hadwiger's Conjecture.

8.1 Excluding a Minor and Bounded Degree

All the known examples of planar graphs that are not 3-colourable with bounded clustering have unbounded maximum degree. This observation motivated several authors [11, 151, 159] to ask whether planar graphs with bounded maximum degree are 3-colourable with bounded clustering. Esperet and Joret [97] solved this question in the affirmative and extended the result to graphs of bounded Euler genus.

Theorem 53 ([97]). *Every graph with maximum degree Δ and Euler genus g is 3-colourable with clustering $f(\Delta, g)$, for some function f .*

Esperet and Joret [97] posed the following open problem

Open Problem 54 ([97]). *Are triangle-free planar graphs with bounded maximum degree 2-colourable with bounded clustering?*

Graphs with treewidth k are properly $(k+1)$ -colourable, which is best possible for K_{k+1} . Moreover, since the standard example $S(k, d)$ has treewidth k , the defective chromatic number of graphs with treewidth k equals $k+1$. On the other hand, Alon et al. [11] proved that every graph with maximum degree Δ and treewidth k is 2-colourable with clustering $24k\Delta$. The proof was based on a result about tree-partitions by Ding and Oporowski [75], which was improved by Wood [220]. It follows that:

Theorem 55. *Every graph with maximum degree Δ and treewidth k is 2-colourable with clustering $\frac{5}{2}(k+1)(\frac{7}{2}\Delta - 1)$.*

Liu [162] proved a list colouring analogue of Theorem 55: every graph with maximum degree Δ and treewidth k is 2-choosable with clustering $f(k, \Delta)$, for some function f .

DeVos et al. [72] proved the conjecture of Robin Thomas that graphs excluding a fixed minor can be 2-coloured so that each monochromatic subgraph has bounded treewidth. Alon et al. [11] observed that this result and Theorem 55 together imply that graphs excluding a fixed minor and with bounded maximum degree are 4-colourable with bounded clustering. Answering a question of Esperet and Joret [97], this result was improved by Liu and Oum [163] (using the graph minor structure theorem):

Theorem 56 ([163]). *Every graph containing no H -minor and with maximum degree Δ is 3-colourable with clustering $f(\Delta, H)$, for some function f .*

This theorem generalises Theorem 53 above. It is open whether graphs with bounded maximum degree and excluding a fixed minor are 3-choosable with bounded clustering (Open Problem 18 is a special case).

The above results lead to the following connection between clustered and defective colourings, which was implicitly observed by Edwards et al. [87]. The second observation was made by Norin et al. [183].

Lemma 57 ([87, 183]). *For every minor-closed class \mathcal{G} ,*

$$\chi_*(\mathcal{G}) \leq 3\chi_\Delta(\mathcal{G}).$$

Moreover, if some planar graph is not in \mathcal{G} then

$$\chi_*(\mathcal{G}) \leq 2\chi_\Delta(\mathcal{G}).$$

Proof. As mentioned above, Liu and Oum [163] proved that for every integer d there is an integer $c = c(\mathcal{G}, d)$ such that every graph in \mathcal{G} with maximum degree d has a 3-colouring with clustering c . Let $k := \chi_\Delta(\mathcal{G})$. That is, for some integer d , every graph G in \mathcal{G} is k -colourable with defect d . Apply the result of Liu and Oum [163] to each monochromatic component of G , which has maximum degree at most d . Then G is $3k$ -colourable with clustering c , and $\chi_*(\mathcal{G}) \leq 3k$. For the second claim, Robertson and Seymour [197] proved that a minor-closed class not containing all planar graphs has bounded treewidth. The result follows from the method used above, with Theorem 55 in place of the result of Liu and Oum [163]. \square

8.2 K_t -Minor-Free Graphs

First consider defective colourings of K_t -minor-free graphs. Edwards et al. [87] proved that every K_t -minor-free graph is $(t-1)$ -colourable with defect $O(t^2 \log t)$. Their proof gives the same result for $(t-1)$ -choosability. This result is implied by Theorem 33 since $K_{t-1,1}^*$ contains a K_t minor. Indeed, the proof of Theorem 33 in this case is identical to the proof of Edwards et al. [87] (which predated [185]). Van den Heuvel and Wood [124] improved the upper bound on the defect in the result of Edwards et al. [87] to $t-2$; see Theorem 61 below. Edwards et al. [87] also showed that the standard example $S(t-2, d)$ is K_t -minor-free. Thus, Lemma 1 implies the following defective version of Hadwiger's Conjecture:

$$\chi_\Delta(\mathcal{M}_{K_t}) = \chi_\Delta^\ell(\mathcal{M}_{K_t}) = t-1. \quad (5)$$

Now consider clustered colourings of K_t -minor-free graphs. Note that (5) implies

$$\chi_*(\mathcal{M}_{K_t}) \geq t-1.$$

We now show that the island-based method of Dvořák and Norin [84] determines $\chi_*(\mathcal{M}_{K_t})$ for $t \leq 9$.

Theorem 58 ([84]). *For $t \leq 9$,*

$$\chi_*(\mathcal{M}_{K_t}) = t - 1.$$

In particular, every K_t -minor-free graph G is $(t - 1)$ -choosable with clustering

$$c_t := \left\lceil 2 \left(\frac{5t^{3/2}}{\sqrt{2} - 1} \right)^2 \right\rceil.$$

Proof. For $t \leq 9$, the exact extremal function for K_t -minor-free graphs is known [77, 139, 167, 168, 169, 207]. In particular, every K_t -minor-free graph on n vertices has less than $(t - 2)n$ edges for $t \leq 9$. For all t , every such graph has a balanced separator of size $t^{3/2}n^{1/2}$ [12]. By Lemma 13 with $k = t - 2$ and $\alpha = 1$ and $\beta = \frac{1}{2}$ and $c = t^{3/2}$, G has a $(t - 2)$ -island of size at most c_t . By Lemma 6, G is $(t - 1)$ -choosable with clustering c_t . Since the standard example $S(t - 2, d)$ is K_t -minor-free, the clustered chromatic number of K_t -minor-free graphs is at least $t - 1$. Thus for $t \leq 9$, the clustered chromatic number of K_t -minor-free graphs equals $t - 1$. \square

The only obstacle for extending Theorem 58 for larger values of t is that the exact extremal function is not precisely known. Moreover, for large t , the maximum average degree of K_t -minor-free graphs tends to $\Theta(t\sqrt{\log t})$; see [153, 154, 209, 210]. Thus Lemma 13 alone cannot determine the clustered chromatic number of K_t -minor-free graphs for large t .

Kawarabayashi and Mohar [147] first proved a $O(t)$ upper bound on $\chi_*(\mathcal{M}_{K_t})$. The constants in this result have been successively improved, as shown in Table 3, to

$$\chi_*(\mathcal{M}_{K_t}) \leq 2t - 2.$$

Dvořák and Norin [84] have announced a proof that $\chi_*(\mathcal{M}_{K_t}) = \chi_*^\ell(\mathcal{M}_{K_t}) = t - 1$.

Table 3: Upper bounds on the clustered chromatic number of K_t -minor-free graphs ($t \geq 3$).

	$\chi_*(\mathcal{M}_{K_t}) \leq$	clustering	choosability
Kawarabayashi and Mohar [147]	$\lceil \frac{31}{2}t \rceil$	$c(t)$	yes
Wood [221] ¹	$\lceil \frac{7t-3}{2} \rceil$	$c(t)$	yes
Edwards et al. [87]	$4t - 4$	$c(t)$	
Liu and Oum [163]	$3t - 3$	$c(t)$	
Norin [182] ²	$2t - 2$	$c(t)$	
Van den Heuvel and Wood [124]	$2t - 2$	$\lceil \frac{t-2}{2} \rceil$	
Dvořák and Norin [84]	$2t - 2$	$c(t)$	

¹This result depended on a result announced by Norine and Thomas [184, 208] which has not yet been written.

²See [203] for some of the details.

Most of the results shown in Table 3 depend on the graph minor structure theorem, so the clustering function is large and not explicit. The exception is the self-contained proof of Van den Heuvel and Wood [124], which we now present.

Lemma 59 ([124]). *For every set A of $k \geq 1$ vertices in a connected graph G , and for every minimal induced connected subgraph H of G containing A ,*

- (1) *H has maximum degree at most k , and*
- (2) *H can be 2-coloured with clustering $\lceil \frac{1}{2}k \rceil$.*

Proof. Say $v \in V(H)$. Let T be a spanning tree of H that includes each edge of H incident with v . By the minimality of H , every leaf of T is in A . Thus, the number of leaves in T is at least $\deg_H(v)$ and at most k . Hence $\deg_H(v) \leq k$, implying $\Delta(H) \leq k$.

To prove (2) by induction on $|V(H)|$. In the base case, $|V(H)| = |A| = k$ and the result is trivial. Now assume that $|V(H)| > k$. Thus $V(H - A) \neq \emptyset$, and by the minimality of H , every vertex in $H - A$ is a cut-vertex of H . Consider a leaf-block L of H . Every vertex in L , except the one cut-vertex in L , is in A . There are at least two leaf-blocks. Thus $|V(L - v)| \leq \frac{1}{2}k$ for some leaf block L , where v is the one cut-vertex of H in L . Let $H' = H - V(L - v)$ and $A' = (A \setminus V(L)) \cup \{v\}$. Then H' is a minimal induced connected subgraph of G containing A' , and $|A'| \leq k$. By induction, H' has a 2-colouring with clustering $\lceil \frac{1}{2}k \rceil$. Colour every vertex in $L \setminus \{v\}$ by the colour not assigned to v in H' . Now H is 2-coloured with clustering $\lceil \frac{1}{2}k \rceil$. \square

Disjoint subgraphs H_1 and H_2 in a graph G are *adjacent* if some edge of G has one endpoint in H_1 and one endpoint in H_2 .

Lemma 60 ([124]). *For $t \geq 4$, for every K_t -minor-free graph G , there are induced subgraphs H_1, \dots, H_n of G that partition $V(G)$, and for $i \in [n]$:*

- (1) *The subgraph H_i has maximum degree at most $t - 2$, and can be 2-coloured with clustering $\lceil \frac{1}{2}(t - 2) \rceil$;*
- (2) *For each component C of $G - (V(H_1) \cup \dots \cup V(H_i))$, at most $t - 2$ subgraphs in H_1, \dots, H_i are adjacent to C , and these subgraphs are pairwise adjacent.*

Proof. We may assume that G is connected. We construct H_1, \dots, H_n iteratively, maintaining properties (1) and (2). Let H_1 be the subgraph induced by a single vertex in G . Then (1) and (2) hold for $i = 1$.

Assume that H_1, \dots, H_i satisfy (1) and (2) for some $i \geq 1$, but $V(H_1), \dots, V(H_i)$ do not partition $V(G)$. Let C be a component of $G - (V(H_1) \cup \dots \cup V(H_i))$. Let Q_1, \dots, Q_k be the elements of $\{H_1, \dots, H_i\}$ that are adjacent to C . By (2), Q_1, \dots, Q_k are pairwise adjacent and $k \leq t - 2$. Since G is connected, $k \geq 1$.

For $j \in [k]$, let v_j be a vertex in C adjacent to Q_j . By Lemma 59 with $k \leq t - 2$, there is an induced connected subgraph H_{i+1} of C containing v_1, \dots, v_k that satisfies (1).

Consider a component C' of $G - (V(H_1) \cup \dots \cup V(H_{i+1}))$. Either C' is disjoint from C , or C' is contained in C . If C' is disjoint from C , then C' is a component of $G - (V(H_1) \cup \dots \cup V(H_i))$ and C' is not adjacent to H_{i+1} , implying (2) is maintained for C' .

Now assume C' is contained in C . The subgraphs in H_1, \dots, H_{i+1} that are adjacent to C' are a subset of Q_1, \dots, Q_k, H_{i+1} , which are pairwise adjacent. Suppose that $k = t - 2$ and C' is adjacent to all of $Q_1, \dots, Q_{t-2}, H_{i+1}$. Then C is adjacent to all of Q_1, \dots, Q_{t-2} . Contracting each of $Q_1, \dots, Q_{t-2}, H_{i+1}, C'$ into a single vertex gives K_t as a minor of G , which is a contradiction. Hence C' is adjacent to at most $t - 2$ of $Q_1, \dots, Q_{t-2}, H_{i+1}$, and property (2) is maintained for C' . \square

The following is the main result of Van den Heuvel and Wood [124].

Theorem 61 ([124]). *For $t \geq 4$, every K_t -minor-free graph G is $(t - 1)$ -colourable with defect $t - 2$ and is $(2t - 2)$ -colourable with clustering $\lceil \frac{1}{2}(t - 2) \rceil$.*

Proof. Let H_1, \dots, H_n be the subgraphs from Lemma 60. By property (2) in Lemma 60, each subgraph H_i is adjacent to at most $t - 2$ of H_1, \dots, H_{i-1} . For $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ colour H_i with one of $t - 1$ colours different from the colours assigned to the at most $t - 2$ subgraphs in H_1, \dots, H_{i-1} adjacent to H_i . Since H_i has maximum degree $t - 2$, we obtain a $(t - 1)$ -colouring of G with defect $t - 2$. Each H_i has a 2-colouring with clustering $\lceil \frac{1}{2}(t - 2) \rceil$. The product of these colourings is a $(2t - 2)$ -colouring with clustering $\lceil \frac{1}{2}(t - 2) \rceil$. \square

Note that the $O(t)$ upper bound on $\chi_*(\mathcal{M}_{K_t})$ has been extended to the setting of odd minors. In particular, Kawarabayashi [146] proved that every graph with no odd K_t -minor is $496t$ -colourable with clustering at most some function $f(t)$. The bound of $496t$ was improved to $10t - 13$ by Kang and Oum [140]. By Proposition 4, these results do not generalise to the setting of choosability (even for defective colourings), since complete bipartite graphs contain no odd K_3 minor and have unbounded maximum average degree.

8.3 H -Minor-Free Graphs

Hadwiger's Conjecture implies that for every graph H with t vertices, the maximum chromatic number of H -minor-free graphs equals $t - 1$ (since K_{t-1} is H -minor-free). However, for clustered and defective colourings, fewer colours often suffice. For example, as discussed in Section 3.4, Archdeacon [21] proved that graphs embeddable on a fixed surface are defectively 3-colourable, whereas the maximum chromatic number for graphs of Euler genus g is $\Theta(\sqrt{g})$. The natural question arises: what is the defective or clustered chromatic number of the class of H -minor-free graphs, for an arbitrary graph H ? We will see that the answer depends on the structure of H , unlike the chromatic number which only depends on $|V(H)|$.

Ossona de Mendez et al. [185] observed that the following definition is a key to answering this question. Let T be a rooted tree. The *depth* of T is the maximum number of vertices on a root-to-leaf path in T . The *closure* of T is obtained from T by adding an edge between every ancestor and descendent in T , as illustrated in Figure 9. The *connected tree-depth*² of a graph H , denoted by $\overline{\text{td}}(H)$, is the minimum depth of a rooted

²This definition is a variant of the more commonly studied notion of the *tree-depth* of H , denoted by $\text{td}(H)$, which equals the maximum connected tree-depth of the connected components of H . See [180] for background on tree-depth. If H is connected, then $\text{td}(H) = \overline{\text{td}}(H)$. In fact, $\text{td}(H) = \overline{\text{td}}(H)$ unless H has

tree T such that H is a subgraph of the closure of T . Note that the connected tree-depth is closed under taking minors.

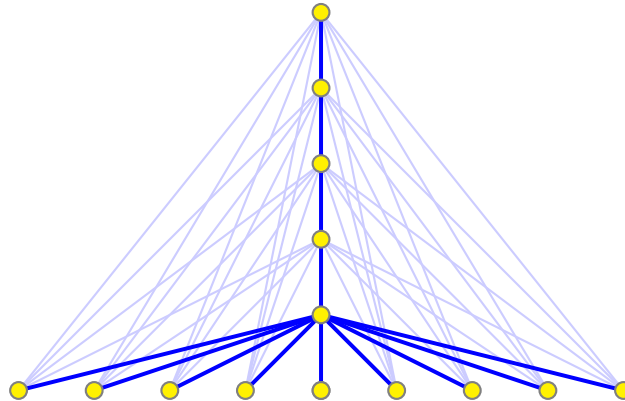


Figure 9: The closure of a tree of depth 6 contains $K_{5,9}$.

Note that the standard example, $S(h, d)$, is the closure of the complete $(d + 1)$ -ary tree of depth $h + 1$. By Lemma 1, for every graph H , the defective chromatic number of H -minor-free graphs satisfies

$$\chi_{\Delta}(\mathcal{M}_H) \geq \overline{\text{td}}(H) - 1, \quad (6)$$

as observed by Ossona de Mendez et al. [185], who conjectured that equality holds.

Conjecture 62 ([185]). *For every graph H ,*

$$\chi_{\Delta}(\mathcal{M}_H) = \overline{\text{td}}(H) - 1.$$

Since $K_{s,t}$ has connected tree-depth $\min\{s, t\} + 1$, by Theorem 33, Conjecture 62 is true if $H = K_{s,t}$, as proved by Ossona de Mendez et al. [185], who also proved Conjecture 62 if $\overline{\text{td}}(H) = 3$. Norin et al. [183] provided further evidence for the conjecture by showing that $\chi_{\star}(\mathcal{M}_H)$ is bounded from above by some function of $\overline{\text{td}}(H)$. This implies that both $\chi_{\Delta}(\mathcal{M}_H)$ and $\chi_{\star}(\mathcal{M}_H)$ are tied to $\overline{\text{td}}(H)$.

Theorem 63 ([183]). *For every graph H ,*

$$\chi_{\star}(\mathcal{M}_H) \leq 2^{\overline{\text{td}}(H)+1} - 4.$$

While Ossona de Mendez et al. [185] conjectured that $\chi_{\Delta}(\mathcal{M}_H) = \overline{\text{td}}(H) - 1$, the following lower bound by Norin et al. [183] shows that $\chi_{\star}(\mathcal{M}_H)$ might be larger, thus providing some distinction between defective and clustered colourings.

two connected components H_1 and H_2 with $\text{td}(H_1) = \text{td}(H_2) = \text{td}(H)$, in which case $\overline{\text{td}}(H) = \text{td}(H) + 1$. Norin et al. [183] introduced connected tree-depth to avoid this distinction.

Theorem 64 ([183]). *For each $k \geq 2$, if H_k is the standard example $S(k-1, 2)$ then H_k has connected tree-depth k and*

$$\chi_*(\mathcal{M}_{H_k}) \geq 2k - 2.$$

Proof. Fix an integer c . We now recursively define graphs G_k (depending on c), and show by induction on k that G_k has no $(2k-3)$ -colouring with clustering c , and H_k is not a minor of G_k .

For the base case $k = 2$, let G_2 be the path on $c+1$ vertices. Then G_2 has no $H_2 = S(1, 2) = K_{1,3}$ minor, and G_2 has no 1-colouring with clustering c .

Assume G_{k-1} is defined for some $k \geq 3$, that G_{k-1} has no $(2k-5)$ -colouring with clustering c , and H_{k-1} is not a minor of G_{k-1} . As illustrated in Figure 10, let G_k be obtained from a path (v_1, \dots, v_{c+1}) as follows: for $i \in \{1, \dots, c\}$ add $2c-1$ pairwise disjoint copies of G_{k-1} complete to $\{v_i, v_{i+1}\}$.

Suppose that G_k has a $(2k-3)$ -colouring with clustering c . Then v_i and v_{i+1} receive distinct colours for some $i \in \{1, \dots, c\}$. Consider the $2c-1$ copies of G_{k-1} complete to $\{v_i, v_{i+1}\}$. At most $c-1$ such copies contain a vertex assigned the same colour as v_i , and at most $c-1$ such copies contain a vertex assigned the same colour as v_{i+1} . Thus some copy avoids both colours. Hence G_{k-1} is $(2k-5)$ -coloured with clustering c , which is a contradiction. Therefore G_k has no $(2k-3)$ -colouring with clustering c .

It remains to show that H_k is not a minor of G_k . Suppose that G_k contains a model $\{J_x : x \in V(H_k)\}$ of H_k . Let r be the root vertex in H_k . Choose the H_k -model to minimise $\sum_{x \in V(H)} |V(J_x)|$. Thus J_r is a connected subgraph of (v_1, \dots, v_{c+1}) . Say $J_r = (v_i, \dots, v_j)$. Note that $H_k - r$ consists of three pairwise disjoint copies of H_{k-1} . The model X of one such copy avoids v_{i-1} and v_{j+1} (if these vertices are defined). Since H_{k-1} is connected, X is contained in a component of $G_k - \{v_{i-1}, \dots, v_{j+1}\}$ and is adjacent to (v_i, \dots, v_j) . Each such component is a copy of G_{k-1} . Thus H_{k-1} is a minor of G_{k-1} , which is a contradiction. Thus H_{k-1} is not a minor of G_k . \square

Norin et al. [183] conjectured an analogous upper bound:

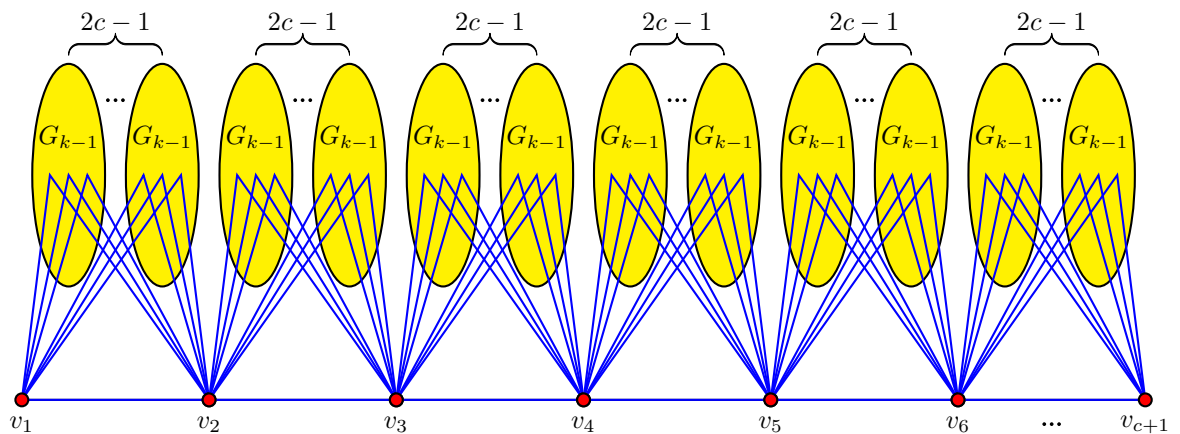


Figure 10: Construction of G_k in Theorem 64.

Conjecture 65 ([183]). *For every graph H ,*

$$\chi_*(\mathcal{M}_H) \leq 2\overline{\text{td}}(H) - 2.$$

Norin et al. [183] observed that Conjecture 65 holds for every graph H with $\overline{\text{td}}(H) = 3$. In this case, as mentioned above, Ossona de Mendez et al. [185] proved that $\chi_\Delta(\mathcal{M}_H) = 2$. Since H is planar, by Lemma 57, $\chi_*(\mathcal{M}_H) \leq 2\chi_\Delta(\mathcal{M}_H) = 4 = 2\overline{\text{td}}(H) - 2$, as claimed.

In the remainder of this section we prove Theorem 63. The proof depends on the following Erdős-Pósa Theorem by Robertson and Seymour [197]. For a graph H and integer $p \geq 1$, let pH be the disjoint union of p copies of H .

Theorem 66 ([197]; see [192, Lemma 3.10]). *For every graph H with c connected components and for all integers $p, w \geq 1$, for every graph G with treewidth at most w and with no pH minor, there is a set $X \subseteq V(G)$ of size at most $(p-1)(wc-1)$ such that $G-X$ has no H minor.*

The next lemma is the heart of the proof of Theorem 63.

Lemma 67 ([183]). *For all integers $h, k, w \geq 1$, every $S(h-1, k-1)$ -minor-free graph G of treewidth at most w is $(2^h - 2)$ -colourable with clustering $(k-1)(w-1)$.*

Proof. We proceed by induction on $h \geq 1$, with w and k fixed. The case $h = 1$ is trivial since $S(0, k-1)$ is the 1-vertex graph. Now assume that $h \geq 2$, the claim holds for $h-1$, and G is a $S(h-1, k-1)$ -minor-free graph with treewidth at most w . Let V_0, V_1, \dots be the BFS layering of G starting at some vertex x .

Fix $i \geq 1$. Then $G[V_i]$ contains no $kS(h-2, k-1)$ as a minor, as otherwise contracting $V_0 \cup \dots \cup V_{i-1}$ to a single vertex gives a $S(h-1, k-1)$ minor (since every vertex in V_i has a neighbour in V_{i-1}). Since G has treewidth at most w , so does $G[V_i]$. By Theorem 66 with $H = S(h-2, k-1)$ and $c = 1$, there is a set $X_i \subseteq V_i$ of size at most $(k-1)(w-1)$ such that $G[V_i \setminus X_i]$ has no $S(h-2, k-1)$ minor. By induction, $G[V_i \setminus X_i]$ is $(2^{h-1} - 2)$ -colourable with clustering $(k-1)(w-1)$. Use one new colour for X_i . Thus $G[V_i]$ is $(2^{h-1} - 1)$ -colourable with clustering $(k-1)(w-1)$. Use disjoint sets of colours for even and odd i , and colour r by one of the colours used for even i . No edge joins V_i with V_j for $j \geq i+2$. Now G is $(2^h - 2)$ -coloured with clustering $(k-1)(w-1)$. \square

To drop the assumption of bounded treewidth, we use the following result of DeVos, Ding, Oporowski, Sanders, Reed, Seymour, and Vertigan [72].

Theorem 68 ([72]). *For every graph H there is an integer w such that for every graph G with no H -minor, there is a partition V_1, V_2 of $V(G)$ such that $G[V_i]$ has treewidth at most w , for $i \in \{1, 2\}$.*

Proof of Theorem 63. Let $k := |V(H)|$ and $h := \overline{\text{td}}(H)$. By definition, H is a subgraph of $S(h-1, k-1)$. Thus every H -minor-free graph G contains no $C(h, k)$ -minor. Lemma 67 and Theorem 68 implies that G is $(2^{h+1} - 4)$ -colourable with clustering at most some function $g(h, k)$. The claim follows. \square

Note that Norin et al. [183] proved a weaker bound, roughly $\chi_*(\mathcal{M}_H) \leq 4\overline{\text{td}}(H)$, with a self-contained proof avoiding Theorem 68 and thus avoiding the graph minor structure theorem. See [223, 227] for more about defective choosability in minor-closed classes.

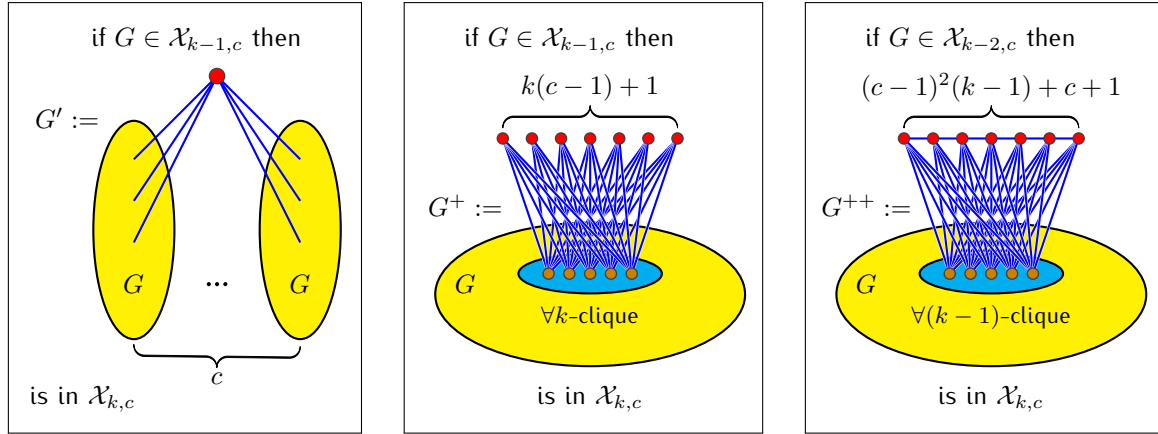


Figure 11: Construction of $\mathcal{X}_{k,c}$.

8.4 Conjectures

We now present a conjecture of Norin et al. [183] about the clustered chromatic number of an arbitrary minor-closed class of graphs. Consider the following recursively defined class of graphs, illustrated in Figure 11. Let $\mathcal{X}_{1,c} := \{P_{c+1}, K_{1,c}\}$. For $k \geq 2$, let $\mathcal{X}_{k,c}$ be the set of graphs obtained by the following three operations. For the first two operations, consider an arbitrary graph $G \in \mathcal{X}_{k-1,c}$.

- Let G' be the graph obtained from c disjoint copies of G by adding one dominant vertex. Then G' is in $\mathcal{X}_{k,c}$.
- Let G^+ be the graph obtained from G as follows: for each k -clique D in G , add a stable set of $k(c-1)+1$ vertices complete to D . Then G^+ is in $\mathcal{X}_{k,c}$.
- If $k \geq 3$ and $G \in \mathcal{X}_{k-2,c}$, then let G^{++} be the graph obtained from G as follows: for each $(k-1)$ -clique D in G , add a path of $(c^2-1)(k-1)+(c+1)$ vertices complete to D . Then G^{++} is in $\mathcal{X}_{k,c}$.

A vertex-coloured graph is *rainbow* if every vertex receives a distinct colour.

Lemma 69 ([183]). *For every $c \geq 1$ and $k \geq 2$, for every graph $G \in \mathcal{X}_{k,c}$, every colouring of G with clustering c contains a rainbow K_{k+1} . In particular, no graph in $\mathcal{X}_{k,c}$ is k -colourable with clustering c .*

Proof. We proceed by induction on $k \geq 1$. In the case $k = 1$, every colouring of P_{c+1} or $K_{1,c}$ with clustering c contains a bichromatic edge, and we are done. Now assume the claim for $k-1$ and for $k-2$ (if $k \geq 3$).

Let $G \in \mathcal{X}_{k-1,c}$. Consider a colouring of G' with clustering c . Say the dominant vertex v is blue. At most $c-1$ copies of G contain a blue vertex. Thus, some copy of G has no blue vertex. By induction, this copy of G contains a rainbow K_k . With v we obtain a rainbow K_{k+1} .

Now consider a colouring of G^+ with clustering c . By induction, the copy of G in G^+ contains a clique $\{w_1, \dots, w_k\}$ receiving distinct colours. Let S be the set of $k(c-1)+1$ vertices adjacent to w_1, \dots, w_k in G^+ . At most $c-1$ vertices in S receive the same colour

as w_i . Thus some vertex in S receives a colour distinct from the colours assigned to w_1, \dots, w_k . Hence G^+ contains a rainbow K_{k+1} .

Now suppose $k \geq 3$ and $G \in \mathcal{X}_{k-2,c}$. Consider a colouring of G^{++} with clustering c . By induction, the copy of G in G^{++} contains a clique $\{w_1, \dots, w_{k-1}\}$ receiving distinct colours. Let P be the path of $(c^2 - 1)(k - 1) + (c + 1)$ vertices in G^{++} complete to $\{w_1, \dots, w_{k-1}\}$. Let X_i be the set of vertices in P assigned the same colour as w_i , and let $X := \bigcup_i X_i$. Thus $|X_i| \leq c - 1$ and $|X| \leq (c - 1)(k - 1)$. Hence $P - X$ has at most $(c - 1)(k - 1) + 1$ components, and $|V(P - X)| \geq (c^2 - 1)(k - 1) + (c + 1) - (c - 1)(k - 1) = c((c - 1)(k - 1) + 1) + 1$. Some component of $P - X$ has at least $c + 1$ vertices, and therefore contains a bichromatic edge xy . Then $\{w_1, \dots, w_{k-1}\} \cup \{x, y\}$ induces a rainbow K_{k+1} in G^{++} . \square

Norin et al. [183] conjectured that every minor-closed class that excludes every graph in $\mathcal{X}_{k,c}$ for some c is k -colourable with bounded clustering. More precisely:

Conjecture 70 ([183]). *For every minor-closed class \mathcal{M} of graphs, $\chi_*(\mathcal{M})$ equals the minimum integer k such that $\mathcal{M} \cap \mathcal{X}_{k,c} = \emptyset$ for some integer c .*

Note that the lower bound in Conjecture 70 follows from Lemma 69. Conjecture 70 is trivial when $k = 1$, and Norin et al. [183] proved it when $k = 2$. It is easily seen that Conjecture 70 implies Conjecture 65; see [183].

Now consider the class of graphs excluding the complete bipartite graph $K_{s,t}$ as a minor, where $s \leq t$. Theorem 33 and (6) imply that

$$\chi_\Delta(\mathcal{M}_{K_{s,t}}) = \chi_\Delta^\ell(\mathcal{M}_{K_{s,t}}) = s.$$

For clustered colouring, Lemma 57 implies $\chi_*(\mathcal{M}_{K_{s,t}}) \leq 3s$. This bound was improved by Dvořák and Norin [84] who proved that $\chi_*(\mathcal{M}_{K_{s,t}}) \leq 2s + 2$, which is the best known upper bound. Van den Heuvel and Wood [124] proved the lower bound, $\chi_*(\mathcal{M}_{K_{s,t}}) \geq s + 1$ for $t \geq \max\{s, 3\}$. Their construction is a special case of the construction shown in Figure 11. Conjecture 70 says that $\chi_*(\mathcal{M}_{K_{s,t}}) = s + 1$.

8.5 Circumference

The *circumference* of a graph G is the length of the longest cycle if G contains a cycle, and is 2 if G is a forest. This section studies clustered colourings of graphs of given circumference. Let \mathcal{C}_k be the class of graphs with circumference at most k . A graph has circumference at most k if and only if it contains no C_{k+1} minor, where C_{k+1} is the cycle on $k + 1$ vertices. Thus \mathcal{C}_k is a minor-closed class.

Lemma 71. *For all $k, d \geq 1$, the standard example $S(k, d)$ contains no path on 2^{k+1} vertices and no cycle of length at least $2^k + 1$.*

Proof. We proceed by induction on $k \geq 1$ with d fixed. In the base case, $S(1, d) = K_{1,d+1}$, which contains no 4-vertex path and no cycle. Now assume the result for $S(k - 1, d)$. Let v be the root vertex of $S(k, d)$.

First suppose that $k = 2$. Then G is a forest, which is properly 2-colourable. If $|C| \leq 1$ or $|C| = 2$ and two colours are used on C , we obtain the desired colouring (with $2 < \lfloor 3 \log_2 k \rfloor$ colours). Otherwise, $|C| = 2$ with the same colour on the vertices in C . Contract the edge C and 2-colour the resulting forest by induction, to obtain the desired colouring of G . Now assume that $k \geq 3$.

Suppose that G is not 3-connected. Then G has a minimal separation (G_1, G_2) with $S := V(G_1 \cap G_2)$ of size at most 2. If $|S| = 2$, then add the edge on S if the edge is not already present. Consider both G_1 and G_2 to contain this edge. Observe that since the separation is minimal, there is a path in each G_j ($j = 1, 2$) between the two vertices of S . Therefore, adding the edge does not increase the circumference of G . Also note that any valid colouring of the augmented graph will be valid for the original graph. Since C is a clique, we may assume that $C \subseteq V(G_1)$. By induction, there is a $\lfloor 3 \log_2 k \rfloor$ -colouring of G_1 , with C precoloured, such that every monochromatic component of G_1 has order at most k and every monochromatic component of G_1 that intersects C is contained in C . This colours S . By induction, there is a $\lfloor 3 \log_2 k \rfloor$ -colouring of G_2 , with S precoloured, such that every monochromatic component of G_2 has order at most k and every monochromatic component of G_2 that intersects S is contained in S . By combining the two colourings, every monochromatic component of G has order at most k and every monochromatic component of G that intersects C is contained in C , as required. Now assume that G is 3-connected.

Every 3-connected graph contains a cycle of length at least 4. Thus $k \geq 4$.

If G contains no cycle of length k , then apply the induction hypothesis for $k - 1$; thus we may assume that G contains a cycle Q of length k . Let \mathcal{A} be the set of cycles in G of length at least $\lceil \frac{1}{2}(k - 5) \rceil$. Suppose that a cycle $A \in \mathcal{A}$ is disjoint from Q . Since G is 3-connected, there are three disjoint paths between A and Q . It follows that G contains three cycles with total length at least $2(|A| + |Q| + 3) > 3k$. Thus G contains a cycle of length greater than k , which is a contradiction. Hence, every cycle in \mathcal{A} intersects Q .

Let $S := V(Q) \cup C$. As shown above, $G' := G - S$ contains no cycle of length at least $\lceil \frac{1}{2}(k - 5) \rceil$. Then G' has circumference at most $\lceil \frac{1}{2}(k - 7) \rceil$, which is at most $\lfloor \frac{1}{2}k \rfloor$, which is at least 2. By induction (with no precoloured vertices), there is a $\lfloor 3 \log_2 \lfloor \frac{1}{2}k \rfloor \rfloor$ -colouring of G' such that every monochromatic component of G' has order at most $\lfloor \frac{1}{2}k \rfloor$. Use a set of colours for G' disjoint from the (at most two) preassigned colours for C . Use one new colour for $S \setminus C$, which has size at most k . In total, there are at most $\lfloor 3 \log_2 \lfloor \frac{1}{2}k \rfloor \rfloor + 3 \leq \lfloor 3 \log_2 k \rfloor$ colours. Every monochromatic component of G has order at most k , and every monochromatic component of G that intersects C is contained in C . \square

Similar results are obtained for graph classes excluding a fixed path. Let P_k be the path on k vertices. It follows from Lemma 71 that

$$\overline{\text{td}}(P_k) = \text{td}(P_k) = \lceil \log_2(k + 1) \rceil.$$

Let \mathcal{H}_k be the class of graphs containing no path of order $k + 1$ (or equivalently, with no P_{k+1} minor). Thus Conjecture 62, in the case of excluded paths, asserts that

$$\chi_\Delta(\mathcal{H}_k) = \text{td}(P_{k+1}) - 1 = \lceil \log_2(k + 2) \rceil - 1.$$

Every graph with no P_{k+1} -minor has circumference at most k . Thus Theorem 72 implies the following upper bound that is which is within a factor of 3 of Conjecture 62 for excluded paths.

Theorem 74 ([176]). *For every integer $k \geq 2$, every graph G with no path of order $k + 1$ is $(3 \log_2 k)$ -colourable with clustering k . Thus*

$$\chi_{\Delta}(\mathcal{H}_k) \leq \chi_{\star}(\mathcal{H}_k) \leq \lfloor 3 \log_2 k \rfloor,$$

To conclude this section, we show that Theorem 34 determines the defective choosability of \mathcal{C}_k and \mathcal{P}_k .

First consider \mathcal{C}_k . Say $s \leq t$. Then the circumference of $K_{s,t}$ equals $2s$. If $s \geq \lceil \frac{k+1}{2} \rceil$ then $K_{s,t}$ contains a $(k+1)$ -cycle and is not in \mathcal{C}_k . On the other hand, if $s \leq \lceil \frac{k+1}{2} \rceil - 1$ then $2s \leq k$ and $K_{s,t} \in \mathcal{C}_k$. Thus $\chi_{\Delta}^{\ell}(\mathcal{C}_k) = \lceil \frac{k+1}{2} \rceil$.

Now consider \mathcal{P}_k . Say $t > s$. Then $K_{s,t}$ contains a path order $2s + 1$, and contains no path of order $2s + 2$. Thus $K_{s,t} \in \mathcal{H}_k$ if and only if $2s + 1 \leq k$. That is, $K_{s,t} \notin \mathcal{H}_k$ if and only if $s > \frac{k-1}{2}$. By Theorem 34, $\chi_{\Delta}^{\ell}(\mathcal{H}_k) = \lfloor \frac{k+1}{2} \rfloor$.

9 Thickness

The *thickness* of a graph G is the minimum integer k such that G is the union of k planar subgraphs; see [179] for a survey. Let \mathcal{T}_k be the class of graphs with thickness k . Graphs with thickness k have maximum average degree less than $6k$. Thus $\chi(\mathcal{T}_k) \leq 6k$. For $k = 2$, which corresponds to the so-called earth-moon problem, it is known that $\chi(\mathcal{T}_2) \in \{9, 10, 11, 12\}$. For $k \geq 3$, complete graphs provide a lower bound of $6k - 2$, implying $\chi(\mathcal{T}_k) \in \{6k - 2, 6k - 1, 6k\}$. It is an open problem to improve these bounds; see [129].

9.1 Defective Colouring

This section studies defective colourings of graphs with given thickness. Yancey [231] first proposed studying this topic. The results in this section are due to Ossona de Mendez et al. [185]. Since the maximum average degree is less than $6k$, Theorem 28 implies that such graphs are $(3k + 1)$ -choosable with defect $O(k^2)$, but gives no result with at most $3k$ colours.

Lemma 75 ([185]). *The standard example $S(2k, d)$ has thickness at most k .*

Proof. We proceed by induction on $k \geq 1$. In the base case, $S(2, d)$ is planar, and thus has thickness 1. Let $G := S(2k, d)$ for some $k \geq 2$. Let r be the vertex of G such that $G - r$ is the disjoint union of $d + 1$ copies of $S(2k - 1, d)$. For $i \in [d + 1]$, let v_i be the vertex of the i -th component C_i of $G - r$ such that $C_i - v_i$ is the disjoint union of $d + 1$ copies of $S(2k - 2, d)$. Let $H := G - \{r, v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{d+1}\}$. Observe that each component of H is isomorphic to $S(2k - 2, d)$ and by induction, H has thickness at most $k - 1$. Since $G - E(H)$ consists of $d + 1$ copies of $K_{2,d'}$ pasted on r for some d' , $G - E(H)$ is planar and thus has thickness 1. Hence G has thickness at most k . \square

Lemmas 1 and 75 imply that $\chi_\Delta(\mathcal{T}_k) \geq 2k + 1$. Ossona de Mendez et al. [185] proved that equality holds. In fact, the proof works in the following more general setting, implicitly introduced by Jackson and Ringel [131]. For an integer $g \geq 0$, the g -thickness of a graph G is the minimum integer k such that G is the union of k subgraphs each with Euler genus at most g . Let \mathcal{T}_k^g be the class of graphs with g -thickness k . As an aside, note that the g -thickness of complete graphs is closely related to bi-embeddings of graphs [13, 14, 15, 54].

Theorem 76 ([185]). *For integers $g \geq 0$ and $k \geq 1$,*

$$\chi_\Delta(\mathcal{T}_k^g) = \chi_\Delta^\ell(\mathcal{T}_k^g) = 2k + 1.$$

In particular, every graph with g -thickness at most k is $(2k + 1)$ -choosable with defect $2kg + 8k^2 + 2k$.

The lower bound in Theorem 76 follows from Lemma 75. The upper bound follows from Lemma 5 and the next lemma.

Lemma 77 ([185]). *For integers $g \geq 0$ and $k \geq 1$, every graph with minimum degree at least $2k + 1$ and g -thickness at most k has an $(\ell - 1)$ -light edge, where $\ell := 2kg + 8k^2 + 2k + 1$.*

Proof. We claim that Lemma 78 below with $\delta = 2k + 1$ implies the result. Equations (7) and (8) are immediately satisfied. Let $\beta := ((4k - 1)(2k + 1) + 2k(g - 1))$ and $\gamma := 4k(2k + 1)(g - 1)$. (9) requires that $\ell^2 - \beta\ell - \gamma > 0$. The larger root of $\ell^2 - \beta\ell - \gamma$ is $\frac{1}{2}(\beta + \sqrt{\beta^2 + 4\gamma})$, which is at most $\beta + \frac{\gamma}{\beta}$ since $\beta + \frac{2\alpha}{\beta} > 0$. Elementary manipulations show that $\ell > \beta + \frac{\gamma}{\beta}$. Thus (9) is satisfied. \square

Lemma 78. *Let G be a graph with n vertices, g -thickness at most k , and minimum degree at least δ , where*

$$6k \geq \delta \geq 2k + 1, \tag{7}$$

$$(\delta - 2k)\ell > 4k\delta, \text{ and} \tag{8}$$

$$(\delta - 2k)\ell^2 - ((4k - 1)\delta + 2k(g - 1))\ell - 4k(g - 1)\delta > 0. \tag{9}$$

Then G has an $(\ell - 1)$ -light edge.

Proof. By Euler's Formula, G has at most $3k(n + g - 2)$ edges, and every spanning bipartite subgraph has at most $2k(n + g - 2)$ edges. Let X be the set of vertices with degree at most $\ell - 1$. Since vertices in X have degree at least δ and vertices not in X have degree at least ℓ ,

$$\delta|X| + (n - |X|)\ell \leq \sum_{v \in V(G)} \deg(v) = 2|E(G)| \leq 6k(n + g - 2).$$

Thus

$$(\ell - 6k)n - 6k(g - 2) \leq (\ell - \delta)|X|.$$

Suppose on the contrary that X is a stable set in G . Let G' be the spanning bipartite subgraph of G consisting of all edges between X and $V(G) \setminus X$. Since each of the at least δ edges incident with each vertex in X are in G' ,

$$\delta|X| \leq |E(G')| \leq 2k(n + g - 2).$$

Since $\ell > \frac{4k}{\delta-2k}\delta > \delta$ (hence $\ell - \delta > 0$) and $\delta \geq 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \delta(\ell - 6k)n - 6k(g - 2)\delta \leq \delta(\ell - \delta)|X| \leq (\ell - \delta)(2k)(n + g - 2) \\ \implies & (\delta(\ell - 6k) - 2k(\ell - \delta))n \leq (\ell - \delta)2k(g - 2) + 6k(g - 2)\delta \\ \implies & ((\delta - 2k)\ell - 4k\delta)n \leq 2k(g - 2)\ell + 4k(g - 2)\delta. \end{aligned}$$

If $n \leq \ell$ then every edge is $(\ell - 1)$ -light. Now assume that $n \geq \ell + 1$. Since $(\delta - 2k)\ell - 4k\delta > 0$,

$$((\delta - 2k)\ell - 4k\delta)(\ell + 1) \leq 2k(g - 2)\ell + 4k(g - 2)\delta.$$

Thus

$$(\delta - 2k)\ell^2 - ((4k - 1)\delta + 2k(g - 1))\ell - 4k(g - 1)\delta \leq 0,$$

which is a contradiction. Thus X is not a stable set. Hence G contains an $(\ell - 1)$ -light edge. \square

Lemma 78 with $k = 1$ and $\ell = 2g + 13$ implies that every graph G with minimum degree at least 3 and Euler genus g has a $(2g + 12)$ -light edge. Note that this bound is within +10 of being tight since $K_{3,2g+2}$ has minimum degree 3, embeds in a surface of Euler genus g , and every edge has an endpoint of degree $2g + 2$. More precise results, which are typically proved by discharging with respect to an embedding, are known [35, 130, 134]. Theorem 76 then implies that every graph with Euler genus g is 3-choosable with defect $2g + 10$. As mentioned in Section 3.4, this result with a better degree bound was proved by Woodall [228]; also see [59]. The utility of Lemma 78 is that it applies for $k > 1$.

The case $g = 0$ and $k = 2$ relates to the famous earth-moon problem [8, 108, 129, 131, 195], which asks for the maximum chromatic number of graphs with thickness 2. The answer is known to be in $\{9, 10, 11, 12\}$. Since the maximum average degree of every graph G with thickness 2 is less than 12, the result of Havet and Sereni [119] mentioned in Section 5 implies that G is k -choosable with defect d , for $(k, d) \in \{(7, 18), (8, 9), (9, 5), (10, 3), (11, 2)\}$. This result gives no bound with at most 6 colours. On the other hand, Theorem 76 says that the class of graphs with thickness 2 has defective chromatic number and defective choice number equal to 5. In particular, the method shows that every graph G with thickness 2 is k -choosable with defect d , for $(k, d) \in \{(5, 36), (6, 19), (7, 12), (8, 9), (9, 6), (10, 4), (11, 2)\}$. This 11-colouring result, which is also implied by the result of Havet and Sereni [119], is close to the conjecture that graphs with thickness 2 are 11-colourable. Improving these degree bounds provides an approach for attacking the earth-moon problem.

9.2 Clustered Colouring

Consider the clustered chromatic number of \mathcal{T}_k^g . We have the following upper bound.

Proposition 79. *For all integers $g \geq 0$ and $k \geq 1$, every graph G with g -thickness at most k is $(6k + 1)$ -choosable with clustering $\max\{g, 1\}$.*

Proof. We proceed by induction on $|V(G)|$. Let L be a $(6k + 1)$ -list assignment for G . In the base case, the claim is trivial if $|V(G)| = 0$. Now assume that $|V(G)| \geq 1$.

First suppose that $|V(G)| \leq 6kg$. Thus $g \geq 1$. Let v be any vertex of G . By induction, $G - v$ is L -colourable with clustering g . Since $|L(v)| \geq 6g$ and $|V(G - v)| < 6kg$, some colour $c \in L(v)$ is assigned to at most $g - 1$ vertices in $G - v$. Colour v by c . Thus G is L -coloured with clustering g .

Now assume that $|V(G)| > 6kg$. Every graph with g -thickness at most k and more than $6kg$ vertices has a vertex v of degree at most $6k$, since $|E(G)| < 3k(|V(G)| + g) \leq (3k + \frac{1}{2})|V(G)|$, implying G has average degree less than $6k + 1$. By induction, $G - v$ is $(6k + 1)$ -choosable with clustering $\max\{g, 1\}$. Since $|L(v)| \geq 6k + 1$ and $\deg(v) \leq 6k$, some colour $c \in L(v)$ is not assigned to any neighbour of v . Colour v by c . Thus v is in a singleton monochromatic component, and G is L -coloured with clustering $\max\{g, 1\}$. \square

Since $\overline{S}(3, c)$ is planar, an analogous proof to that of Lemma 75 shows that $\overline{S}(2k + 1, c)$ has thickness at most k . By Lemma 2 and Proposition 79,

$$2k + 2 \leq \chi_*(\mathcal{T}_k^g) \leq 6k + 1.$$

Closing this gap is an interesting problem because the existing methods say nothing for graphs with given thickness. For example, as illustrated in Figure 13, the 1-subdivision of K_n has thickness 2. Thus thickness 2 graphs have unbounded ∇ . Similarly, Lemma 13 is not applicable since graphs with thickness 2 do not have sublinear balanced separators. Indeed, Dujmović et al. [82] constructed ‘expander’ graphs with thickness 2, bounded degree, and with no $o(n)$ balanced separators. Returning to the earth-moon problem, it is open whether thickness 2 graphs are 11-colourable with bounded clustering.

10 General Setting

Consider a graph parameter f . Several authors have studied colourings of graphs such that f is bounded for each monochromatic subgraph, or equivalently each monochromatic subgraph satisfies a particular property; see [51, 53, 71, 103, 138, 217] for example. For a graph class \mathcal{G} , define $\chi_f(\mathcal{G})$ to be the minimum integer k such that for some c , every graph $G \in \mathcal{G}$ has a k -colouring such that $f(H) \leq c$ for each monochromatic subgraph H of G . This definition incorporates the clustered and defective chromatic numbers. In particular, if $f(H)$ is the maximum number of vertices in a connected component of H , then $\chi_f(\mathcal{G}) = \chi_*(\mathcal{G})$, and if $f(H) = \Delta(H)$ then $\chi_f(\mathcal{G}) = \chi_\Delta(\mathcal{G})$. There are many choices for f and \mathcal{G} .

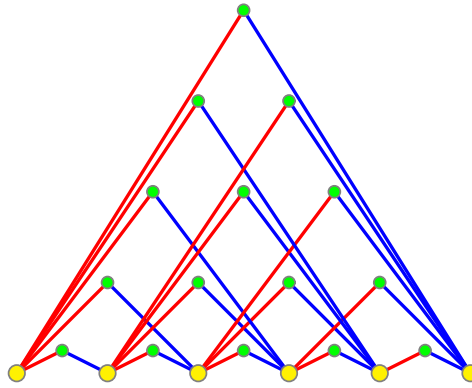


Figure 13: The 1-subdivision of K_n has thickness 2.

First consider when f is the treewidth. Recall that DeVos et al. [72] proved that $\chi_{\text{tw}}(\mathcal{G}) \leq 2$ for every minor-closed class \mathcal{G} . Bounded degree classes and $\chi_{\text{tw}}(\mathcal{D}_\Delta)$ look interesting. In particular, what is the maximum integer Δ such that every graph with maximum degree Δ is 2-colourable with bounded monochromatic treewidth? The answer is at least 5 since every graph with maximum degree 5 is 2-colourable with bounded clustering [120]. The answer is at most 25 since Berger et al. [25] proved that for every 2-colouring of the $n \times n \times n$ grid with diagonals (which has maximum degree 26), there is a monochromatic subgraph with unbounded treewidth (as $n \rightarrow \infty$). This upper bound is probably easily improved by eliminating some of the diagonals in the 3-dimensional grid. Can the lower bound be improved? In particular, does every graph with maximum degree 6 have a 2-colouring with bounded monochromatic treewidth?

Let $\eta(H)$ be the maximum integer t such that K_t is a minor of H , sometimes called the *Hadwiger number* of H . For example, $\eta(H) \leq 1$ if and only if H is edgeless, and $\eta(H) \leq 2$ if and only if H is a forest. Ding et al. [76] conjectured that for every graph G and integer $k \in [1, \eta(G)]$, G is k -colourable with $\eta(H) \leq \eta(G) - k + 1$ for each monochromatic subgraph H of G . The case $k = \eta(G)$ is Hadwiger's Conjecture. Alternately 2-colouring the layers in a BFS layering proves this conjecture for $k = 2$. Gonçalves [114] proved it for $k = 3$. $\chi_\eta(\mathcal{D}_\Delta)$ also looks interesting.

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