IMMERSION OF COMPLETE DIGRAPHS IN EULERIAN DIGRAPHS

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ABSTRACT. A digraph G *immerses* a digraph H if there is an injection $f : V(H) \to V(G)$ and a collection of pairwise edge-disjoint directed paths P_{uv}, for $uv \in E(H)$, such that P_{uv} starts at u and ends at v. We prove that every Eulerian digraph with minimum out-degree t immerses a complete digraph on $\Omega(t)$ vertices, thus answering a question of DeVos, Mcdonald, Mohar, and Scheide.

1. INTRODUCTION

The study of the relation between the average degree of a graph and the existence of certain substructures, like minors or topological minors, has a long history. For example, in 1996, Bollobás and Thomason [1] and, independently, Komlós and Szemerédi [8] proved that any graph with average degree at least ct^2 (for a suitable constant c) must contain a subdivision of a clique on t vertices. This is tight up to a constant factor; see Kühn and Osthus [9] for a sharper bound on the required average degree (the best known lower bound is due to an observation of Łuczak).

The analogous statement for digraphs is false. Indeed, there are digraphs with arbitrarily large minimum in- and out-degree which do not contain a subdivision of a complete directed graph on three vertices (see discussion below). Here, a *complete digraph* on k vertices, denoted $\overrightarrow{K}_k$, is a digraph on k vertices where between every two vertices there is an edge in both directions. Mader [12] asked whether large minimum out-degree guarantees the existence of a subdivision of a transitive tournament of given size, but it is still not known if this is true.

In this note, we consider a weakening of the concept of subdivisions, namely that of an *immersion*. An *immersion* of a (di)graph H into a (di)graph G is an injective mapping $f : V(H) \to V(G)$ and a collection of pairwise edge-disjoint (directed) paths P_e, one for each edge e of H, such that the path corresponding to an edge $e = uv$ starts at $f(u)$ and ends at $f(v)$. For undirected graphs, DeVos, Dvořák, Fox, McDonald, Mohar, and Scheide [2] proved that average degree $\Omega(t)$ guarantee an immersion of a clique on t vertices. Recently, Lochet [10] proved that a digraph with high enough minimum out-degree contains an immersion of a transitive tournament. Nevertheless, there are digraphs with arbitrarily large minimum in- and out-degree which do not contain an immersion of $\overrightarrow{K}_3$ (see Mader [11], who used a construction of Thomassen [13] of a family of digraphs with arbitrarily large minimum out-degree with no even directed cycle; see also [3] for a different construction).

An *Eulerian* digraph is a a digraph where the in-degree of each vertex u equals the out-degree of u. In [3, 4], DeVos, McDonald, Mohar, and Scheide showed that every Eulerian digraph with minimum out-degree at least t^2 contains an immersion of a $\overrightarrow{K}_t$, and asked whether a linear lower bound on the minimum out-degree would suffice. Our main theorem confirms their belief.

Theorem 1.1. *There is a constant $\alpha > 0$ such that for every integer $t \geq 1$, every Eulerian digraph with minimum in-degree at least αt contains an immersion of $\overrightarrow{K}_t$.*

1.1. **Overview of the proof.** Our proof consists of three key steps. First, we use a notion of expansion introduced by Komlós and Szemerédi [7, 8]. We adapt the notion to our setting and prove that under appropriate assumptions, we can find an immersion of an Eulerian multi-digraph which is an expander with suitable properties; see Section 3. Next, we show that every such expander, with minimum in-degree t, immerses a simple digraph on $O(t)$ vertices with $\Omega(t^2)$ edges. Our proof of this is split into two lemmas, depending on the number of vertices in the expander; see Section 4. Putting these two steps together, along with an additional observation, implies that every Eulerian digraph with minimum in-degree t immerses an Eulerian multi-digraph on $O(t)$ vertices which has $\Omega(t^2)$ edges, ignoring multiplicities. The third and final step shows that such a digraph immerses a complete digraph on $\Omega(t)$ vertices. For this, we use the aforementioned result from [2], which shows that every graph with average degree t immerses a complete graph on $\Omega(t)$ vertices; see Section 5. We leave the proof of Theorem 1.1 to Section 6, and mention a few open problems in Section 7.

2. Preliminary lemmas

Recall that $\overrightarrow{K}_k$ is the complete digraph on k vertices. We define $\overrightarrow{K}_{k,k}$ to be the digraph on $2k$ vertices that consists of two disjoint independent sets A and B of size k and all edges from A to B. We denote the in-degree of a vertex u by $d^-(u)$ and its out-degree by $d^+(u)$. We will often consider multi-digraphs, in which case $d^-(u)$ counts the number of out-degrees of u *with multiplicities*. We denote the in-neighbourhood of u by $N^+(u)$ and the out-neighbourhood of u by $N^-(u)$. Note that $N^+(u)$ and $N^-(u)$ are sets, not multi-sets, so $|N^-(u)|$ counts the number of in-neighbours of u after *ignoring multiplicities*.

Given (multi-)(di)graphs G and H, we say that G *immerses* H if there is an injective mapping $f : V(H) \rightarrow V(G)$ and a collection of pairwise disjoint edge-disjoint paths P_e, for $e \in E(H)$, such that for an edge $e = uv$, the path P_e starts at u and ends at v. Equivalently, G immerses H if H can be obtained from G by performing a sequence of operations which take a (directed) path xyz and replace its edges by the edge xz (this operation is referred to as a *split* and it is said that y is *split off*).

We emphasise that when talking about a simple digraph, we mean a digraph in which there is at most one copy of xy for every two vertices x and y; in particular, a simple digraph may contain edges in both directions between a given pair of vertices.

Logarithms are always taken modulo 2. We drop rounding signs whenever they are not crucial.

We recall the following result, due to DeVos, Dvořák, Fox, McDonald, Mohar, and Scheide [2], about immersions of complete graphs in graphs with large minimum degree.

Theorem 2.1 ([2]). *Every simple graph with minimum degree at least* $200t$ *contains an immersion of* K_t.

The following is a simple lemma that allows us to restrict our attention to Eulerian multi-digraphs, even after taking immersions.

Lemma 2.2. *Let D be an Eulerian digraph that immerses a digraph D'. Then, D immerses an Eulerian multi-digraph D'' on the same vertex set as D' that contains D' as a subdigraph.*

Proof. For each edge $e = xy$ in D' let $P(e)$ be a directed path from x to y in D such that the paths $P(e)$ with $e \in E(D')$ are pairwise edge-disjoint; such paths exist by definition of immersion. Let D_0 be the multi-digraph obtained from D by replacing $P(e)$ by e for each edge e in D'; then D_0 is Eulerian. Write $D_0' = D'$.

We define multi-digraphs D_i and D_i', for $i \geq 1$, such that D_i is Eulerian and $D_{i-1}' \subseteq D_i' \subseteq D_i$, as follows. Suppose that $D_1, \ldots, D_i$ have been defined. If D_i' is Eulerian, stop. Otherwise, let x be a vertex in D_i' whose out-degree is larger than its in-degree. Because D_i is Eulerian and $D_i' \subseteq D_i$, there is a path P in $D_i \setminus D_i'$ that ends at x and starts at a vertex of D_i' whose in-degree in D_i' is larger than its out-degree. Let P_i be a minimal subpath of P that starts at a vertex with out-degree large than in-degree, and ends at a vertex with out-degree larger than in-degree in D_i'; denote its start and end vertices by x_i and y_i. Form D_{i+1} by replacing P_i by the edge $x_i y_i$ and form D_{i+1}' by adding $x_i y_i$ to D_i'. Then $D_i' \subseteq D_{i+1}' \subseteq D_{i+1}$ and D_{i+1} is Eulerian.

Note that the sum $\sum_{u \in V(D_i)} |d^+(u) - d^-(u)|$ decreases as i increases. Thus for some i this sum will be 0 and the process will stop. Then D_i' is an Eulerian multi-digraph that contains D' as a subdigraph and is contained in D as an immersion. $\square$

The next lemma will allow us to focus on *regular* Eulerian digraphs.

Lemma 2.3. *Let D be a simple Eulerian digraph with minimum in-degree at least $2d$. Then either D immerses a simple $2d$-regular Eulerian digraph, or it immerses $\overrightarrow{K}_{d,d}$.*

Proof. Let D' be a minimal (in terms of the number of edges) simple Eulerian digraph with minimum in-degree at least $2d$ which is immersed by D. If D' is $2d$-regular, we are done, so suppose there is a vertex u with in- and out-degree at least $2d + 1$. Let $N^+ \subseteq N^+(u)$ and $N^- \subseteq N^-(u)$ be disjoint sets of size d. Suppose that there exist $x \in N^+$ and $y \in N^-$ such that xy is not an edge in D'. Form D'' by removing the edges xu and uy from D' and adding xy. Then D'' is Eulerian, it has minimum in-degree at least $2d$, and it is immersed by D', implying that it is immersed by D. Since D'' has fewer edges than D', this is a contradiction to the minimality of D'. It follows that $xy \in E(D')$ for every $x \in N^+$ and $y \in N^-$. Hence, D' contains a copy of $\overrightarrow{K}_{d,d}$, implying that D immerses $\overrightarrow{K}_{d,d}$, as required. $\square$

3. Expanders

In this section we introduce several notions of expanders. These are variants of the notions of 'sparse expanders' introduced by Komlós and Szemerédi [7, 8] and 'robust expanders' introduced by Haslegrave, Kim and Liu [5].

3.1. **Expanders in undirected graphs.** For $t > 0$ let ρ_t be the function defined as follows (when t is clear from the context, we often omit the subscript).

$$\rho_t(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x < t \\ \frac{1}{256(\log(4x/t))^2} & \text{if } x \geq t. \end{cases}$$

Denote the average degree of a graph G by $d(G)$. A graph G is called a *t-edge-expander* if every subset $X \subseteq V(G)$ with $|X| \leq |G|/2$ satisfies $e_G(X, X^c) \geq 32d(G) \cdot \rho_t(|X|)|X|$. Similarly, G is called a *robust t-vertex-expander* if every subset $X \subseteq V(G)$ with $|X| \leq |G|/2$ and subgraph $F \subseteq G$ with $e(F) \leq d(G)\rho_t(|X|)|X|$ satisfy $|N_{G \setminus F}(X)| \geq 2\rho_t(|X|)|X|$. Haslegrave, Kim, and Liu [5] use a similar notion to the latter one (up to a different choice of constants); the former notion is more convenient for our application.

The following proof is similar to the proof of Lemma 3.2 in [5] and the proof of Lemma 2.7 in [6]. We note that we do not require the third property, namely that H is a robust t-vertex-expander, but we keep it for future reference.

Lemma 3.1. *Let $t > 0$ and let G be a graph. Then there is a subgraph $H \subseteq G$ such that*

- *H has average degree at least $d(G)/2$ and minimum degree at least $d(G)/4$,*
- *H is a t-edge-expander,*
- *H is a robust t-vertex-expander.*

Proof. Define $\gamma(x) = \min\{1, \frac{1}{\log(2x/t)}\}$ and $\rho(x) := \rho_t(x)$ for $x > 0$. For a graph H define $\phi(H) := d(H)(1 + \gamma(|H|))$.

Let H be a subgraph of G satisfying $\phi(H) = \max\{\phi(G') : G' \subseteq G\}$. We will show that H satisfies the requirements of the lemma.

Write $n := |H|$ and $d := d(H)$. First, by choice of H, we have $\phi(H) \geq \phi(G)$, implying that $d = d(H) \geq \frac{d(G)(1+\gamma(|G|))}{1+\gamma(|H|)} \geq \frac{d(G)}{2}$, using that $\gamma(x) \in [0, 1]$ for $x > 0$. For a subset $S \subseteq V(H)$, write $d(S) := d(H[S])$.

Claim 3.2. *Let $S \subseteq V(H)$. Then $d(S) \leq d$. Moreover, if $t \leq |S| \leq \frac{2n}{3}$ then $d(S) \leq d \cdot (1 - 64\rho(|S|))$.*

Proof. By choice of H we have $d \cdot (1 + \gamma(n)) = d(H)(1 + \gamma(|H|)) \geq d(S)(1 + \gamma(|S|)) \geq d(S)(1 + \gamma(n))$, where the second inequality follows from γ being non-increasing. It follows that $d(S) \leq d$, as claimed.

Now suppose that $t \leq |S| \leq \frac{2n}{3}$, and write $s := |S|$. Again by choice of H, we have $d(S) \leq d \cdot \frac{1+\gamma(n)}{1+\gamma(s)}$. Using that γ is non-increasing, $\gamma(x) \leq 1$ for every x, and $t \leq s \leq \frac{2n}{3}$, we obtain the following chain of inequalities.

$$\frac{1 + \gamma(n)}{1 + \gamma(s)} \leq \frac{1 + \gamma(3s/2)}{1 + \gamma(s)} = 1 - \frac{\gamma(s) - \gamma(3s/2)}{1 + \gamma(s)} \leq 1 - \frac{\gamma(s) - \gamma(3s/2)}{2} = 1 - \frac{\frac{1}{\log(2s/t)} - \frac{1}{\log(3s/t)}}{2}$$
$$= 1 - \frac{\log(3s/t) - \log(2s/t)}{2\log(2s/t)\log(3s/t)} \leq 1 - \frac{1}{4(\log(4s/t))^2} = 1 - 64\rho(s),$$

implying that $d(S) \leq d \cdot (1 - 64\rho(s))$, as claimed. $\square$

Claim 3.3. *Let $S \subset V(H)$. Then $e(S) + e(S, S^c) \geq \frac{d|S|}{2}$. In particular, $\delta(H) \geq \frac{d}{2} \geq \frac{d(G)}{4}$.*

Proof. Suppose not, then $e(S^c) > \frac{d|S^c|}{2}$, contradicting the previous claim. $\square$

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Let $S \subseteq V(H)$ satisfy $t \leq |S| \leq n/2$. The last two claims imply that

$$e(S, S^c) \geq \frac{d|S|}{2} - e(S) = \frac{(d - d(S)) \cdot |S|}{2} \geq 32d \cdot \rho(|S|)|S|,$$

so the required edge-expansion property holds (note that it holds vacuously when $|S| < t$).

To prove the vertex-expansion property, let $F \subseteq H$ satisfy $e(F) \leq d \cdot \rho(|S|)|S|$ and write $T = S \cup N_{G \setminus F}(S)$. If $|T| \geq \frac{4}{3}|S|$ then $|N_{G \setminus F}(S)| \geq \frac{1}{3}|S| \geq 2\rho(|S|)|S|$ (using $\rho(x) \leq 1/256$ for all x), as required. So we may assume $|T| \leq \frac{4}{3}|S| \leq \frac{2n}{3}$. By Claim 3.2, $d(T) \leq d \cdot (1 - 64\rho(|T|))$, implying that

$$e(T) \leq \frac{d|T|(1 - 64\rho(|T|))}{2}.$$

By Claim 3.3,

$$e(T) \geq e(S) + e(S, S^c) - e(F) \geq \frac{d|S|}{2} - e(F) \geq \frac{d|S|(1 - 2\rho(|S|))}{2}.$$

Putting the two inequalities we get $|S|(1 - 2\rho(|S|)) \leq |T|(1 - 64\rho(|T|))$, implying the following, where $s := |S|$,

$$\frac{|T|}{|S|} \geq \frac{1 - 2\rho(|S|)}{1 - 64\rho(|T|)} \geq \frac{1 - 2\rho(s)}{1 - 64\rho(2s)} = 1 + \frac{64\rho(2s) - 2\rho(s)}{1 - 64\rho(2s)} \geq 1 + \frac{14\rho(s)}{1 - 64\rho(2s)} \geq 1 + 14\rho(s),$$

where we used the inequality $4\rho(2s) \geq \rho(s)$. To see this, since $s \geq t$, it suffices to observe that $\frac{1}{2}\log(8s/t) = \frac{1}{2}(\log(4s/t) + 1) \leq \log(4s/t)$. It follows that $|N_{G \setminus F}(S)| = |T| - |S| \geq 14\rho(|S|)|S| > \rho(|S|)|S|$, as claimed. $\square$

3.2. **Expanders in Eulerian digraphs.** We now introduce analogous notions of expansion for digraphs (albeit with slightly different parameters).

For a (multi-)digraph D, denote by $d(D)$ the average degree of D, counting multiplicities and ignoring directions. In other words, $d(D) = e(D)/|D|$. Say that a multi-digraph D is a *directed t-edge-expander* if every subset $X \subseteq V(D)$ with $|X| \leq |D|/2$ satisfies $e(X^c, X), e(X, X^c) \geq 4d(D)\rho_t(|X|)|X|$. Similarly, D is a *robust directed t-vertex-expander* if every subset $X \subseteq V(D)$ and subgraph F with $e(F) \leq d(D)\rho_t(|X|)|X|$ satisfy $|N^-_{D \setminus F}(X)|, |N^+_{D \setminus F}(X)| \geq \rho_t(|X|)|X|$.

The following lemma is an analogue of Lemma 3.1 for simple directed Eulerian graphs.

Lemma 3.4. *Let $t > 0$ and let D be a simple d-regular Eulerian oriented graph (so every vertex has in-degree d). Then D immerses an Eulerian multi-digraph D' with the following properties.*

- *The simple undirected graph obtained from D' by ignoring directions and multiplicities has average degree at least $d/2$,*
- *D' has minimum in- and out-degree at least $d/8$ (taking into account multiplicities),*
- *D' is a directed t-edge-expander,*
- *D' is a robust directed t-vertex-expander.*

Proof. Let G be the undirected graph obtained from D by ignoring directions; so $d(G) \geq d$ (if xy and yx are both in D, then we count xy only once in G). By Lemma 3.1, there is a subgraph $G' \subseteq G$ with average degree at least $d(G)/2$ and minimum degree at least $d(G)/4$, which is a t-edge-expander. Let D' be a subgraph of D which is an orientation of G'. Apply Lemma 2.2 to find an Eulerian multi-digraph D'' which contains D' as a subgraph and is contained in D as an immersion. Observe that D'' has maximum in- and out-degree at most d, implying $d(D'') \leq 2d \leq 2d(G)$. We show that D'' satisfies the required conditions.

The first item follows from G' having average degree at least $d(G)/2 \geq d/2$.

Note that every vertex has either in- or out-degree at least $d(G)/8 \geq d/8$ in D'. Since D'' is an Eulerian digraph containing D', the second item holds.

Let $X \subseteq V(D'')$. Then $e_{G'}(X, X^c) \geq 32d(G')\rho(|X|)|X|$, so one of $e_{D'}(X, X^c)$ and $e_{D'}(X^c, X)$ is at least $16d(G')\rho(|X|)|X|$. Since D'' is an Eulerian digraph that contains D', we have $e_{D''}(X, X^c) = e_{D''}(X^c, X) \geq 16d(G')\rho(|X|)|X| \geq 8d(G)\rho(|X|)|X| \geq 4d(D'')\rho(|X|)|X|$. This shows that D'' is a t-edge-directed expander, as required for the third item.

Let F be a subgraph of D'' with $e(F) \leq d(D'')\rho(|X|)|X|$ (F can be a multi-digraph). Let $N = N^+_{D''\setminus F}(X)$. Then $e_{D''}(X, N) \geq e_{D''}(X, X^c) - e(F) \geq 3d(D'')\rho(|X|)|X| > d \cdot \rho(|X|)|X|$, using $d(D'') \geq d(G') \geq d(G)/2 \geq d/2$. Since D'' has maximum in-degree at most d, it follows that

$$|N^+_{D''\setminus F}(X)| = |N| \geq \frac{e_{D''}(X, N)}{d} \geq \rho(|X|)|X|.$$

A symmetric argument shows $|N^-_{D''\setminus F}(X)| \geq \rho(|X|)|X|$. This establishes vertex-expansion, as required for the fourth item. $\qquad\square$

3.3. **Connecting sets in directed expanders.** The following lemma proves that robust directed vertex-expanders possess the following property, similarly to their undirected versions: for every two relatively large sets, there is a short directed path joining the two sets and avoiding a small set of 'forbidden' edges. The proof is simple and similar to its undirected analogue (see, e.g. [8]). We include the proof for completeness.

Lemma 3.5. *Let D be a multi-digraph which is a robust directed t-vertex-expander on n vertices, where $n \geq 2^8 t$. Let X and Y be two sets of size at least x, where $x \geq t$, and let F be a subgraph of D with at most $d(D)\rho(x)x$ edges. Then there is a directed path from X to Y avoiding F of length at most $1600(\log(n/t))^3$.*

Proof. Write $D' = D \setminus F$. Let X_i be the set of vertices x for which there is a directed path (in D') of length at most i that starts at X and ends in x, and let Y_i be the set of vertices y for which there is a directed path of length at most i that starts at y and ends in Y.

By expansion, if $|X_i| \leq n/2$ then

$$|X_{i+1}| \geq (1 + \rho(|X_i|))|X_i| = \left(1 + \frac{1}{256(\log(4|X_i|/t))^2}\right)|X_i|$$
$$\geq \left(1 + \frac{1}{256(\log(4n/t))^2}\right)|X_i| \geq \left(1 + \frac{1}{400(\log(n/t))^2}\right)|X_i|,$$

using that $\log(4n/t) = 2 + \log(n/t) \leq \frac{5}{4}\log(n/t)$ (where the inequality follows as $n/t \geq 2^8$). Hence, if i satisfies $|X_{i-1}| \leq n/2$, then

$$|X_i| \geq \left(1 + \frac{1}{400(\log(n/t))^2}\right)^i |X| \geq \exp\left(\frac{i}{800(\log(n/t))^2}\right)|X|.$$

Write $\ell = 800(\log(n/t))^3$. We claim that $|X_\ell| > n/2$. Indeed, otherwise $|X_\ell| \geq \exp(\log(n/t))|X| > n$, a contradiction. An analogous argument shows that $|Y_\ell| > n/2$. It follows that there is a directed path of length at most $2\ell = 1600(\log(n/t))^3$ from X to Y. $\qquad\square$

Our aim in this section is to prove Theorem 4.5, which states that simple Eulerian digraphs with minimum degree at least ck, for a large constant k, immerse a dense simple digraph on at least k vertices. The main works goes into showing that directed expanders with suitable properties immerse a dense subgraph of $\overrightarrow{K}_{k,k}$. This is achieved in Lemma 4.1, which will be applied to relatively large expanders, and Lemma 4.3, which will be applied to smaller expanders.

4.1. **Immersions in large directed expanders.**

Lemma 4.1. *Let $k \geq 1$ be a sufficiently large integer and let $n > 4k(100k)^{(\log \log n)^6}$. Let D be a multi-digraph with the following properties: it is a robust directed k-vertex-expander on n vertices; it has maximum in- and out-degree at most $100k$; and the graph obtained from D by ignoring directions and multiplicities has at least $100kn$ edges. Then D immerses $\overrightarrow{K}_{k,k}$.*

Proof. Let G be the simple graph obtained from D by ignoring directions and multiplicities, and let D' be a subgraph of D which is an orientation of G; then $e(D') = e(G) \geq 100kn$. We claim that D' has at least $n/2$ vertices with out-degree at least $3k$. Indeed, otherwise $e(D') \leq 3k \cdot \frac{n}{2} + 100k \cdot \frac{n}{2} < 100kn$, a contradiction. Similarly, D' has at least $n/2$ vertices with in-degree at least $n/2$. Let V^+ be the set of vertices with out-degree at least $3k$ in D' and let V^- be the set of vertices in D' with in-degree at least $3k$.

Set $r = (\log \log n)^6$. We claim that there are disjoint sets of vertices $X \subseteq V^+$ and $Y \subseteq V^-$ of size k each such that any two distinct vertices in $X \cup Y$ are at distance at least $2r + 1$ from each other in G. To see this we define vertices $x_1, \ldots, x_k \in V^+$ and $y_1, \ldots, y_k \in V^-$, as follows. Let x_1 be any vertex in V^+. Having defined $x_1, \ldots, x_{i-1}$, set $V_i^+ = V^+ \setminus (B_G(x_1, 2r) \cup \ldots \cup B_G(x_{i-1}, 2r))$. Since $|B_G(x_j, 2r)| \leq (100k)^{2r}$ for $j \in [i-1]$, we have $|V_i^+| > n - k(100k)^{2r} > \frac{n}{2}$. Let x_i be any vertex in $V(G_i) \cap V^+$. Define $y_1, \ldots, y_k$ similarly (we will need the inequality $n - 2k(100k)^{2r} > \frac{n}{2}$).

Take $X = \{x_1, \ldots, x_k\}$ and $Y = \{y_1, \ldots, y_r\}$; then X and Y have the required property. For $x \in X \cup Y$, denote $B(x) = B_G(x, r)$; so the sets $B(x)$ with $x \in X \cup Y$ are pairwise disjoint.

Claim 4.2. *Let $x \in X$ and let F be a subgraph of D with maximum in- and out-degree at most $\frac{k}{(\log \log n)^3}$. Let F' be another subgraph of D, with the following property: write $D' := D \setminus F$ and let X_i be the set of vertices u for which there is a directed path in D' of length at most i from x to u; then F' contains at most ki edges with both ends in X_i. Then $|X_r| \geq k(\log n)^6$.*

Proof. First note that $|X_1| \geq 3k - \frac{k}{(\log \log n)^3} - k \geq k$ (using $x \in V^+$).

We will prove the following.

$$\text{If } i \in [2, r] \text{ and } |X_i| \leq k(\log n)^6, \text{ then } |X_{i+1}| \geq |X_i|(1 + \rho(|X_i|)). \tag{1}$$

Assuming (1) and $|X_r| \leq k(\log n)^6$, then $|X_{i+1}| \geq |X_i|(1 + \rho(|X_i|))$ for $i \in [r]$. Using that $|X_1| \geq k$ and $\rho(|X_i|) \geq \rho(|X_r|) \geq \frac{1}{256(\log(4(\log n)^6))^2} \geq \frac{1}{(\log \log n)^3}$, we find that

$$|X_r| \geq k\left(1 + \frac{1}{(\log \log n)^3}\right)^r \geq k \cdot \exp\left(\frac{r}{2(\log \log n)^3}\right) > k \cdot \exp\left((\log \log n)^2\right) > k(\log n)^6,$$

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(recall that $r = (\log \log n)^6$) a contradiction.

We now turn to the proof of (1), which we prove by induction. Suppose that $i \in [2, r]$ and that $|X_{j+1}| \geq |X_j|(1 + \rho(|X_j|))$ for $j \in [2, i-1]$.

Let F_i be the subgraph of F consisting of edges that are incident with X_i; similarly, let F_i' be the subgraph of F' consisting of edges incident with X_i. Note that

$$e(F_i) \leq \frac{k}{(\log \log n)^3} \cdot |X_i| \leq \frac{k \cdot \rho(k(\log n)^6)}{2} \cdot |X_i| \leq \frac{k \cdot \rho(|X_i|)|X_i|}{2}.$$

We now prove that $e(F_i') \leq \frac{1}{2} k \rho(|X_i|)|X_i|$. By choice of F_i', we have $e(F_i') \leq k(i+1) \leq 2ki$. It thus suffices to show $4i \leq \rho(|X_i|)|X_i|$. Write $s = |X_i|/k$. Then, using that $|X_1| \geq k$ and that $|X_{j+1}| \geq (1 + \rho(|X_j|))$ for $j \in [2, i-1]$,

$$s = \frac{|X_i|}{k} \geq \frac{|X_i|}{|X_1|} \geq (1 + \rho(|X_i|))^{i-1} \geq \left(1 + \frac{1}{256(\log(4s))^2}\right)^{i/2} \geq \exp\left(\frac{i}{1024(\log(4s))^2}\right)$$

It follows that $4i \leq 4096(\log(4s))^3$, implying that

$$\rho(|X_i|)|X_i| = \frac{sk}{256(\log(4s))^2} \geq 4096(\log(4s))^3 \geq 4i,$$

using that k is large. Hence, indeed, $4i \leq \rho(|X_i|)|X_i|$, as claimed. We thus have $e(F_i \cup F_i') \leq k \cdot \rho(|X_i|)|X_i|$, so, by expansion, $|X_{i+1}| \geq |X_i|(1 + \rho(|X_i|))$, proving (1). $\qquad \square$

Write $a = k^2$ and let $(x_1, y_1), \ldots, (x_a, y_a)$ be an ordering of the ordered pairs (x, y) with $x \in X$ and $y \in Y$. We pick paths $P_1, \ldots, P_a$ as follows.

Suppose that $P_1, \ldots, P_{i-1}$ are defined. We define subgraphs $F_{i, x_i}, F_{i, y_i}, F_{i, 0}, F_{i, 1}, F_i \subseteq D$ as follows. The edges of F_{i, x_i} are those that appeared in a path P_j with $j < i$ that starts at x_i. Similarly, the edges of F_{i, y_i} are those that appeared in a path P_j with $j < i$ that ends at y_i. The edges of $F_{i, 0}$ are those appearing in a path P_j with $j < i$. Form $F_{i, 1}$ by including all edges in D that are incident to a vertex $u \notin B(x_i) \cup B(y_i)$ which has in- or out-degree at least $\frac{k}{(\log \log n)^3}$ in $F_{i, 0}$. Finally, set $F_i = F_{i, x_i} \cup F_{i, y_i} \cup F_{i, 0} \cup F_{i, 1}$. We take P_i to be a shortest directed path from x_i to y_i in $D \setminus F_i$; we will show that such a path exists and has length at most $(\log n)^4$.

Suppose that $P_1, \ldots, P_{i-1}$ were chosen according the above procedure, and have length at most $(\log n)^4$. Write $x = x_i$, $y = y_i$, $F' = F_{i, x_i}$ and $F = F_i \setminus F'$. For $s \in [r]$ let X_s be the set of vertices u for which there is a path of length at most s from x to u in $D \setminus F_i$. We claim that

- the number of edges in $F'[X_s]$ is at most ks, for $s \in [r]$,
- the maximum degree of $F[X_r]$ is at most $\frac{k}{(\log \log n)^3}$.

To prove the first item, fix $s \in [r]$ and consider a pair (x_j, y_j), with $j < i$, such that $x_j = x$. Note that $F_j[X_s] \subseteq F_i[X_s]$. Indeed, since $X_s \subseteq B(x)$ we have $F_j[X_s] = (F_{j, x} \cup F_{j, 0})[X_s] \subseteq (F_{i, x} \cup F_{i, 0})[X_s] = F_i[X_s]$. Let u be the last vertex of P_j in X_s and let P' be the subpath of P_j that starts at x and ends at u. Then P' is a shortest path in $(D \setminus F_j)[X_s]$ from x to u (otherwise P_j could be replaced by a shorter path, contrary to its choice). As $F_j[X_s] \subseteq F_i[X_s]$ and thus $(D \setminus F_i)[X_s] \subseteq (D \setminus F_j)[X_s]$, it follows that P' is a shortest path

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in $((D \setminus F_i) \cup P')[X_s]$, implying that P_j contains at most s edges with both ends in X_s. Since there are at most k values of j with $j < i$ and $x_j = x$, the first item above holds.

We now prove the second item. Fix $u \in X_r$. Consider the largest j, with $j < i$, such that u is in P_j and $x_j \neq x$. By definition of P_j and $F_{j,1}$ and the fact that $u \notin B(x_j) \cup B(y_j)$ this means that the in- and out-degrees of u in $F_{j,0}$ are smaller than $\frac{k}{(\log \log n)^3}$. It follows that u has in- and out-degree at most $\frac{k}{(\log \log n)^3}$ in $F[X_r]$, as required.

Having proved the two items above, Claim 4.2 implies that $|X_r| \geq k(\log n)^6$. A symmetric argument implies that the set Y_r, of vertices u for which there is a directed path in $D \setminus F_i$ from u to y of length at most r, has size at least $k(\log n)^6$.

To complete the proof we need an upper bound on $e(F_i)$. Recall that the paths $P_1, \ldots, P_{i-1}$ have length at most $(\log n)^4$ each. Thus $e(F_{i,0}) \leq k^2(\log n)^4$. By choice of $F_{i,1}$ and the assumption that maximum in- and out-degree of D is at most $100k$, it follows that

$$e(F_i) \leq \frac{e(F_{i,0}) \cdot 200k}{k/(\log \log n)^3} \leq k^2(\log n)^4 \cdot 200(\log \log n)^3 \leq k^2(\log n)^5,$$

using that n is large. Let X_r' and Y_r' be subsets of X_r and Y_r, respectively, of size exactly $k(\log n)^6$. Then

$$d(D) \cdot \rho(|X_r'|)|X_r'| \geq k \cdot \frac{1}{256(\log(4(\log n)^6))^2} \cdot k(\log n)^6 \geq k^2(\log n)^5 \geq e(F_i).$$

By Lemma 3.5, there is a path in $D \setminus F_i$ from X_r' to Y_r' of length at most $1600(\log n)^3$. It follows that there is a path from x to y in $D \setminus F_i$ whose length is at most $1600(\log n)^3 + 2r \leq (\log n)^4$. This means that P_i can be chosen appropriately and has length at most $(\log n)^4$, as claimed, for $i \in [a]$.

The paths $P_1, \ldots, P_a$ are pairwise edge-disjoint and the join each of the pairs (x, y) with $x \in X$ and $y \in Y$. In particular, the union $P_1 \cup \ldots \cup P_a$ is an immersion of $\overrightarrow{K}_{k,k}$. $\square$

4.2. Immersions in small expanders.

Lemma 4.3. *Let $n, k \geq 1$ be integers such that k and n/k are sufficiently large and $k \geq (\log(n/k))^7$. Let D be a multi-digraph with the following properties: it is a robust directed k-vertex-expander on n vertices; it has maximum in- and out-degree at most $100k$; and the graph obtained from D by ignoring directions and multiplicities has at least $100kn$ edges. Then D immerses a subgraph of $\overrightarrow{K}_{2k,2k}$ with at least $k^2/2$ edges.*

Proof. Write $\ell = n/k$; so ℓ is large and $k \geq (\log \ell)^7$. Write $a = \min\{k, \frac{\ell}{(\log \ell)^8}\}$ and $b = \lceil k/a \rceil$; so $k \leq ab \leq 2k$.

Claim 4.4. *There are sets of vertices $U_1^+, \ldots, U_b^+, U_1^-, \ldots, U_b^-$, and $W(u)$ for $u \in \bigcup_i(U_i^+ \cup U_i^-)$, with the following properties.*

- *The sets $U_1^+, \ldots, U_b^+, U_1^-, \ldots, U_b^-$ are pairwise disjoint sets of size a each. Set $U^\sigma := U_1^\sigma \cup \ldots \cup U_b^\sigma$ for $\sigma \in \{+, -\}$ and $U := U^+ \cup U^-$.*
- *The sets $W(u)$, with $u \in U_i^\sigma$, are pairwise disjoint, for $i \in [b]$ and $\sigma \in \{+, -\}$.*
- *$W(u)$ is a subset of $N^\sigma(u)$ of size $20k$, for $u \in U^\sigma$.*

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Proof. For some $i \in [b]$, suppose that $U_1^+, \ldots, U_{i-1}^+, U_1^-, \ldots, U_{i-1}^-$ and $W(u)$, for $u \in U_{<i}$, satisfy the above properties, where $U_{<i} = \bigcup_{j<i}(U_i^+ \cup U_i^-)$. We will show how to obtain sets U_i^+, U_i^- and $W(u)$ for $u \in U_i^+ \cup U_i^-$, that together with the previously defined sets satisfy the above properties.

Let $D' = D \setminus U_{<i}$. We will pick distinct vertices $u_1, \ldots, u_a$ in D' and sets of vertices $W_1, \ldots, W_a$ that are pairwise disjoint sets of size $20k$, such that W_j is a set of out-neighbours of u_j in D', for $j \in [a]$. Suppose that $u_1, \ldots, u_{j-1}$ and $W_1, \ldots, W_{j-1}$ are defined and satisfy the requirements, for some $j \in [a]$. We will show that a vertex u_j and set W_j with the required properties can be found. To see this, set $W_{<j} = \bigcup_{s<j} W_s$ and $D'' = D' \setminus (\{u_1, \ldots, u_{j-1}\} \cup W_{<j})$. Note that $|U_{<i} \cup \{u_1, \ldots, u_{j-1}\}| \leq 2ab \leq 4k \leq n/8$ and $|W_{<j}| \leq a \cdot 20k \leq \frac{20n}{(\log \ell)^8} \leq n/8$. It follows that D'' is obtained from D by the removal of at most $n/4$ vertices.

Denote by G the simple graph obtained from D by ignoring directions and multiplicities, and let G'' be obtained similarly from D''. By assumption, G has at least $100kn$ edges and maximum degree at most $200k$. It follows that $e(G'') \geq e(G) - \frac{n}{4} \cdot 200k \geq 50kn$. Let H'' be an orientation of G'' which is a subdigraph of D''. Then H'' has average out-degree at least $50k$, implying that there is a vertex u_j in D'' whose out-degree in H'' is at least $50k$. Let W_j be a subset of the out-neighbourhood of u_j in H'' of size $20k$. This shows that vertices $u_1, \ldots, u_a$ and sets $W_1, \ldots, W_a$ as above exist. A similar argument shows that there exist vertices $u_1', \ldots, u_a'$ and sets $W_1', \ldots, W_a'$, all in $D' \setminus (\{u_1, \ldots, u_a\} \cup W_{\leq a})$, such that the sets $W_1, \ldots, W_a, W_1', \ldots, W_a'$ are pairwise disjoint sets of size $20k$ and W_j is a set of in-neighbours of u_j. Take $U_i^+ = \{u_1, \ldots, u_a\}$, $U_i^- = \{u_1', \ldots, u_a'\}$, $W(u_i) = W_i$ and $W(u_i') = W_i'$. $\qquad\square$

Let $U_1^+, \ldots, U_b^+, U_1^-, \ldots, U_b^-$ and $W(u)$, for $u \in U$, where $U = \bigcup_{i \in [b]}(U_i^+ \cup U_i^-)$, be as in the claim above. Note that $|U| = 2ab \leq 4k$. For $u \in U$, let $W'(u)$ be a subset of $W(u) \setminus U$ of size $10k$.

For $u \in U^+$, let $F(u)$ be the set of edges in D that touch u but are not of the form uv with $v \in W(u)$, and for $u \in U^-$, let $F(u)$ be the set of edges in D that touch u but are not of the form vu with $v \in W(u)$. Let F_0 be the union of the sets $F(u)$ with $u \in U$. Then $|F_0| \leq 200k \cdot 2ab \leq 800k^2$.

Let $M_1, \ldots, M_{ab}$ be a collection of perfect matchings in $U^+ \times U^-$ that partition $U^+ \times U^-$ and such that $M_i[U_j^+, U_{j'}^-]$ is either empty or a perfect matching for every $j, j' \in [b]$. We will find collections of paths $\mathcal{P}_1, \ldots, \mathcal{P}_{ab}$ as follows. Let F_i be the union of F_0 with the edges that appear in one of the paths in $\mathcal{P}_j$ with $j < i$. Take $\mathcal{P}_i$ to be a maximal collection of pairwise edge-disjoint paths of length at most $(\log \ell)^5$ joining pairs of vertices in M_i, each joining a different pair. We claim that $|\mathcal{P}_i| \geq k/2$ for $i \in [ab]$. Observe that, if true, this would complete the proof of the lemma.

To see that $|\mathcal{P}_i| \geq k/2$, fix $i \in [a]$ and suppose that $|\mathcal{P}_i| \leq k/2$. Let M_i' be the submatching of M_i consisting of pairs that are not joined by a path in $\mathcal{P}_i$. Then $|M_i'| \geq k/2$, hence there exist $j, j' \in [b]$ such that $M_i[U_j^+, U_{j'}^-]$ is a perfect matching and $|M_i'[U_j^+, U_{j'}^-]| \geq a/2$. Denote $M' = M_i'[U_j^+, U_{j'}^-]$, let $X = V(M') \cap U_j^+$ and $Y = V(M') \cap U_{j'}^-$, and set $D' = D \setminus F_{i+1}$. For a vertex u in D' and integer i, let $B_i^+(u)$ be the set of vertices v for which there is a directed path of length at most i from u to v in D', and let $B_i^-(u)$ be the set of vertices v for which there is a directed path of length at most i from v to u in D'.

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Set $r = (\log \ell)^4$. We <u>observe</u> that for every $(x, y) \in M'$ either $|B_r^+(x)| \leq k(\log \ell)^7$ or $|B_r^-(y)| \leq k(\log \ell)^7$.
Indeed, suppose that $|B_r^+(x)|, |B_r^-(y)| \geq k(\log \ell)^7$ and let X and Y be subsets of $B_r^+(x)$ and $B_r^+(y)$, respectively, of size $k(\log \ell)^7$. Observe that $|F_{i+1}| \leq d(D)\rho(|X|)|X|$. Indeed, this follows from the next two inequalities (using the~~the~~ *that* the paths in $\mathcal{P}_j$ have length at most $(\log n)^5$).

$$|F_{i+1}| \leq |F_0| + (ab)^2 \cdot (\log \ell)^5 \leq 800k^2 + 4k^2(\log \ell)^5 \leq k^2(\log \ell)^6,$$

$$d(D)\rho(|X|)|X| \geq k \cdot \frac{1}{256(\log(4(\log \ell)^7))^2} \cdot k(\log \ell)^7 \geq k^2(\log \ell)^6. \tag{2}$$

So, by Lemma 3.5, there is a directed path of length at most $1600(\log \ell)^3$ from X to Y in D', showing that there is a path from x to y in D' whose length is at most $1600(\log \ell)^3 + 2r \leq (\log \ell)^5$, a contradiction to the maximality of $\mathcal{P}_i$.

Hence, either $|B_r^+(x)| \leq k(\log \ell)^7$ for at least $a/4$ values of x in X or $|B_r^-(y)| \leq k(\log \ell)^7$ for at least $a/4$ values of y in Y. Without loss of generality, we assume the former. Let X_0 be the set of vertices x in X for which $|B_r^+(x)| \leq k(\log \ell)^7$; so $|X_0| \geq a/4$. Define $X_i = \bigcup_{x \in X_0} B_i^+(x)$. Since each $x \in X_0$ has no in-neighbours in $D \setminus F_0$, at most ab of the paths in $\mathcal{P}_1 \cup \ldots \cup \mathcal{P}_i$ contain an edge touching x, implying that all but at most $ab \leq 2k$ vertices of $W(x)$ are in X_1, for $x \in X_0$. Since the sets $W(x)$ are pairwise disjoint, we have $|X_1| \geq (a/4) \cdot (|W(x)| - 2k) \geq 2ak \geq \min\{k^2, \frac{2n}{(\log \ell)^8}\} \geq k(\log \ell)^7$ (using that $k \geq (\log \ell)^7$ and that ℓ is large). As in (2), we have $|F_{i+1}| \leq d(D)\rho(|X_1|)|X_1| \leq d(D)\rho(|X_j|)|X_j|$ for $j \geq 1$. Thus, by expansion, if $|X_j| \leq n/2$ then $|X_{j+1}| \geq (1 + \rho(|X_j|))|X_j| \geq (1 + \rho(n))|X_j|$. Suppose that $|X_r| \leq n/2$. Then

$$|X_{r+1}| \geq (1 + \rho(n))^r |X_1| = \left(1 + \frac{1}{256(\log(4n/k))^2}\right)^r \cdot |X_1|$$
$$\geq \left(1 + \frac{2}{(\log \ell)^3}\right)^r \cdot |X_1| \geq \exp\left(\frac{r}{(\log \ell)^3}\right) k > k\ell = n,$$

(recalling that $r = (\log \ell)^4$), a contradiction. Hence $|X_r| \geq n/2 \geq a \cdot k(\log \ell)^7$ (using $ak \leq \frac{n}{(\log \ell)^8}$ and that ℓ is large). By definition of X_r, it follows that $|B_r^+(x)| \geq k(\log \ell)^7$ for some $x \in X_0$, a contradiction. $\qquad\square$

4.3. **Immersions in Eulerian digraphs with high degree.**

Theorem 4.5. *There exists a constant $\beta > 0$ such that for every large enough integer k the following holds: every (simple) Eulerian digraph with minimum in- (and out-) degree at least $100k$ immerses a simple digraph with at most βk vertices and at least $k^2/2$ edges.*

Proof. Let $\beta \geq 100$ be a sufficiently large constant so that Lemma 4.3 holds when $n/k \geq \beta$ (and k is large and $k \geq (\log(n/k))^7$). Let k be a large enough integer, and let D be an Eulerian digraph with minimum in-degree at least $100k$. By Lemma 2.3, D immerses either $\overrightarrow{K}_{50k,50k}$ or a simple $100k$-regular Eulerian digraph (meaning that all in- and out-degrees are $100k$). If the former holds, we are done, so suppose that the latter holds, and let D' be a simple Eulerian $100k$-regular digraph immersed by D. Now apply Lemma 3.4 to find a multi-digraph D'' immersed by D' with the following properties: D'' is a robust k-vertex-expander; and the simple graph obtained from D'' by ignoring directions and multiplicities has at least $100kn$ edges. Observe that by virtue of being an immersion of a $100k$-regular digraph, D'' has maximum in- and out-degree at most $100k$. We consider three cases: $n \leq \beta k$; $n \geq \beta k$ and $k \geq (\log(n/k))^7$; and $n \geq 4k(100k)^{(\log \log n)^6}$. It is

not hard to see that at least one of these three cases holds. Indeed, it suffices to show that if $k \leq (\log(n/k))^7$ then $n \geq 4k(100k)^{(\log \log n)^6}$. The condition on k implies $k \leq (\log n)^7$, showing

$$\log\left(4k(100k)^{(\log \log n)^6}\right) \leq 2 + \log k + (\log \log n)^6 \cdot \log(100k) \leq (\log \log n)^8 \leq \log n,$$

(using that n is large, which follows from k being large), as required.

If $n \leq \beta k$, then D'' is a graph on at most βk vertices with at least $100kn \geq 5000k^2$ edges, ignoring directions and multiplicities (using that $n \geq 50k$, which follows as the simple graph obtained by removing directions and multiplicities has average degree at least $50k$). If $n \geq \beta k$ and $k \geq (\log(n/k))^7$, by Lemma 4.3, D'' immerses a subgraph of $\overrightarrow{K}_{2k,2k}$ with at least $k^2/2$ edges. Finally, if $n \geq 4k(100k)^{(\log \log n)^6}$, then by Lemma 4.1, D'' immerses $\overrightarrow{K}_{k,k}$. Either way, D'' immerses a simple digraph on at most βk vertices and with at least $k^2/2$ edges. $\qquad \square$

5. Immersing a large complete digraph

Our aim in this section is to prove the following theorem, which shows that a dense Eulerian multi-digraph immerses a large complete digraph.

Theorem 5.1. *Let D be an Eulerian multi-digraph on n vertices whose underlying simple graph, obtained from D by ignoring directions and multiplicities, has minimum degree at least αn. Then D immerses $\overrightarrow{K}_s$, where $s = 10^{-9}\alpha^4 n$.*

An important step in the proof of Theorem 5.1 is to find short directed cycles in a graph with large minimum out-degree. To realise this step, we use the next lemma which finds short directed cycles in simple weighted digraphs with large minimum degree.

A *weighted digraph* is a digraph D equipped with a weight function $\omega : V(D) \to \mathbb{R}^{\geq 0}$. Given a weighted digraph D with weight function ω and a subset $U \subseteq V(D)$, denote $\omega(U) := \sum_{u \in U} \omega(u)$.

Lemma 5.2. *Let D be a weighted simple digraph (bi-directed edges are allowed) with weight function ω, satisfying $\omega(N^+(u)) \geq \alpha \cdot \omega(V(D))$ for every vertex u. Then, there is a directed cycle of length at most $4\alpha^{-1}$.*

Proof. Let $U \subseteq V(D)$ be a minimal set satisfying that $\omega(N^+(u) \cap U) \geq \alpha \cdot \omega(U)$ for every $u \in U$. By possibly re-scaling ω, we may assume that $\omega(U) = 1$. Write $D' = D[U]$. For a vertex $u \in U$ denote by $N_i^+(u)$ the set of vertices reachable from u by a directed path of length at most i in D'; define $N_i^-(u)$ similarly.

Write $\ell = 2\alpha^{-1}$. We claim that $\omega(N_\ell^+(u)) \geq 2/3$ for every $u \in U$. Indeed, suppose that $\omega(N_\ell^+(u)) < 2/3$. Then some $i \in [\ell - 1]$ satisfies $\omega(N_{i+1}^+(u) \setminus N_i^+(u)) \leq \frac{2}{3\ell} \leq \frac{\alpha}{3}$. This implies that for every vertex v in $N_i^+(u)$ the following holds: $\omega(N^+(v) \cap N_i^+(u)) \geq \frac{2\alpha}{3} \geq \alpha \cdot \omega(N_i^+(u))$, contradicting the minimality of U.

Next, we claim that there is a vertex u for which $\omega(N_\ell^-(u)) \geq 2/3$. Indeed, let H be the weighted digraph on U with weight function ω, where xy is an edge whenever there is a directed path of length at most ℓ in D' from x to y. Then $\omega(N_H^+(u)) \geq 2/3$ for every $u \in H$. We do a double counting as follows.

$$\sum_{x \in U} \omega(x)\omega(N_H^-(x)) = \sum_{yx \in E(H)} \omega(x)\omega(y) = \sum_{y \in U} \omega(y)\omega(N_H^+(y)) \geq \frac{2}{3} \cdot \sum_{y \in U} \omega(y) = 2/3.$$

It follows that there is a vertex u with $\omega(N_H^-(u)) \geq 2/3$; equivalently, $\omega(N_\ell^-(u)) \geq 2/3$, as claimed.

Let u satisfy $\omega(N_\ell^-(u)) \geq 2/3$. Since $\omega(N_\ell^+(u)) \geq 2/3$, there is a vertex v such that $v \in N_\ell^+(u) \cap N_\ell^-(u)$. Hence, there is a closed directed walk of length at most 2ℓ, implying that existence of a directed cycle of length at most $2\ell = 4\alpha^{-1}$. $\qquad\square$

Next, we leverage Lemma 5.2 to find directed cycles with few simple edges in digraphs with large minimum out-degree.

Lemma 5.3. *Let $\alpha \in (0,1)$ and let D be a multi-digraph (with no loops) on n vertices with minimum out-degree at least αn. Then there is a directed cycle with at most $4\alpha^{-1}$ simple edges.*

Proof. Let D' be a simple digraph on $V(D)$ where xy is an edge whenever there are at least two directed edges in D from x to y. Let X be the set of vertices with out-degree 0 in D'.

Claim 5.4. *Either D' contains a cycle or there is a partition $\{U(x) : x \in X\}$ of $V(D)$ such that $x \in U(x)$ and x can be reached from each vertex in $U(x)$ in D', for every $x \in X$.*

Proof. If D' contains a directed cycle, we are done. We may therefore assume that this is not the case. Write $X = \{x_1, \ldots, x_m\}$. Define subsets $U_1, \ldots, U_m \subseteq V(D')$ as follows. Suppose that $U_1, \ldots, U_{i-1}$ are defined. Let $D_i' = D' \setminus (U_1 \cup \ldots \cup U_{i-1})$ and let U_i be the set of vertices u for which there is a directed path from u to x_i in D_i'. Set $U(x_i) = U_i$. We claim that the collection $\{U(x) : x \in X\}$ satisfies the requirements of the claim.

First note that $x_i \in U_i$ for $i \in [m]$ (because there is no directed path in D' between two distinct vertices in X, by choice of X). Next, we show that $\{U_1, \ldots, U_m\}$ is a partition of $V(D')$. Indeed, clearly the sets $U_1, \ldots, U_m$ are pairwise disjoint. Now consider $u \in V(D')$. It is easy to see that there is a directed path from u to X (consider a maximal path from u in D', it must end in a vertex of out-degree 0 since there are no directed cycles). Let i be minimal such that there is a path P from u to x_i. Then none of the vertices in P are in $U_1 \cup \ldots \cup U_{i-1}$ (by minimality of i). It follows that x_i can be reached from u in D_i, implying that $u \in U_i$. So $V(D) = U_1 \cup \ldots \cup U_m$. $\qquad\square$

We assume that D' is acyclic (otherwise D has a cycle with no simple edges, as required). Note that X is non-empty, as otherwise D' contains a cycle. Let $\{U(x) : x \in X\}$ be a partition of $V(D)$ as in the above claim. If there is an edge in D from x to $U(x)$ for some $x \in X$ then there is a directed cycle in D with exactly one simple edge, as required. So suppose that there are no edges from x to $U(x)$ for $x \in X$.

Let H be an auxiliary weighted simple digraph on X, with weight function ω defined by $\omega(x) = |U(x)|$, and where xy is an edge in H whenever there is an edge in D from x to $U(y)$. By choice of X, every edge from x to $U(y)$ in D is a simple edge. By choice of X and minimum out-degree assumption on D, we have $|N^+(x)| \geq \alpha n$ for $x \in X$. Thus

$$\omega(N^+(x)) = \sum_{y \in X : \, U(y) \cap N^+(x) \neq \varnothing} |U(y)| \geq |N^+(x)| \geq \alpha n.$$

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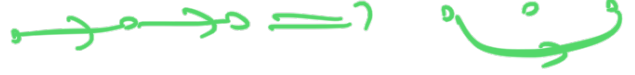
Since $\omega(X) = n$, it follows from Lemma 5.2 that there is a cycle C in H of length at most $4\alpha^{-1}$. Write $C = (x_1 \ldots x_\ell)$. For $i \in [\ell]$ let $y_i \in U(x_i)$ be such that $x_i y_{i+1}$ is an edge in D (addition of indices is taken modulo ℓ; such y_i exists by definition of H). Let P_i be a directed path in D' from y_i to x_i. Then $C' = (x_1 y_2 P_2 \ldots x_\ell y_1 P_1)$ is a closed walk in D with ℓ simple edges. Since $\ell \le 4\alpha^{-1}$, this completes the proof. □

Finally, we prove Theorem 5.1.

Proof of Theorem 5.1. We first modify D as follows. If there are three vertices x, y, z such that both xy and yz are multiple edges, then remove a copy of xy and yz and add a copy of xz. Continue doing so until it is not longer possible and denote the resulting digraph by D', and let G' be the graph obtained from D' by ignoring directions and multiplicities. Then D' is an Eulerian multi-digraph which is immersed by D, and G' has minimum degree at least αn. Moreover, no vertex in D' is incident to both multiple in-edges and multiple out-edges. Denote by V^- and V^+ the vertices in D' incident to multiple in-edges and multiple out-edges, respectively; so V^+ and V^- are disjoint.

Claim 5.5. *Let $\ell = 2^{-16}\alpha^4 n^2$. Then, there is a collection of ℓ pairwise edge-disjoint directed cycles in D'.*

Proof. We define directed cycles $C_1, \ldots, C_\ell$ as follows. Suppose that $C_1, \ldots, C_{i-1}$ are chosen. Set $D_i = D' \setminus (C_1 \cup \ldots \cup C_{i-1})$ (here we take into account multiplicities), and let C_i be a shortest directed cycle in D_i.

We claim that there is such a cycle C_i and that C_i has length at most $64\alpha^{-1}$, for $i \in [\ell]$. Suppose that this is the case for $j < i$, where $i \in [\ell]$. Let X_i be the set of vertices that appear in at least $\alpha n/4$ of the cycles $C_1, \ldots, C_{i-1}$. Then

$$|X_i| \le \frac{\ell \cdot 64\alpha^{-1}}{\alpha n/4} \le \frac{\alpha^2 n}{256}.$$

Let Y_i be the set of vertices with out-degree at least $\alpha n/16$ in X_i. Then $Y_i \subseteq V^+$, because vertices outside of V^+ send at most $|X_i|$ out-edges to X_i. Note that the maximum in-degree in D' is at most n, because D' is Eulerian and every vertex has maximum in- or out-degree at most n. It follows that

$$|Y_i| \le \frac{|X_i| n}{\alpha n/16} \le \frac{\alpha n}{16}.$$

Set $D'_i = D_i \setminus (X_i \cup Y_i)$. We claim that D'_i has minimum out-degree at least $\alpha n/8$. Indeed, let $u \in V(D'_i)$. Observe that u has out-degree at least $\alpha n/2$ in D'; this follows from G' having minimum degree at least αn. Thus, since u is not in X_i, it has out-degree at least $\alpha n/4$ in D_i. Moreover, since it is not in Y_i, it sends at most $\alpha n/16$ out-edges to X_i. Additionally, u sends at most $|Y_i|$ out-edges to Y_i, because $Y_i \subseteq V^+$. It follows that u has out-degree at least $\alpha n/8$ in D'_i, as required.

By Lemma 5.3, there is a directed cycle C in D'_i all but $32\alpha^{-1}$ of its edges are simple. By the structure of D', there cannot be two consecutive multiple edges in C. It follows that C has length at most $64\alpha^{-1}$. This implies that the cycle C_i exists and has length at most $64\alpha^{-1}$, as required. □

Let $\mathcal{C}$ be a collection of at least ℓ pairwise edge-disjoint directed cycles in D'. For each $C \in \mathcal{C}$, let $e(C)$ be an edge of C which is simple in D' (the structure of D' implies that such an edge exists). We define a graph H on $V(D')$ as follows. For each $C \in \mathcal{C}$, add the edge $e(C)$ to H, ignoring its direction. Then

$e(H) \geq \ell = 2^{-16}\alpha^4 n^2$, so H has a subgraph with minimum degree at least $2^{-16}\alpha^4 n$. By Theorem 2.1, the graph H immerses K_s, where $s = 10^{-9}\alpha^4 n$. This means that there is a set X of s vertices and a path P_{xy} from x to y for every two vertices $x, y \in X$, such that these paths are pairwise edge-disjoint. We show that D' immerses $\overrightarrow{K}_s$.

Fix two vertices $x, y \in X$. Write $P_{xy} = (x_0, \ldots, x_r)$. For each $i \in [r]$, let C_i be the cycle in $\mathcal{C}$ for which $e(C_i) = x_{i-1}x_i$, let Q_i be the subpath of C_i from x_{i-1} to x_i and let Q_i' be the subpath of C_i from x_i to x_{i-1} (one of Q_i and Q_i' is an edge). Define $D_{xy} = (Q_1 \ldots Q_r)$ and $D_{yx} = (Q_r' \ldots Q_1')$. Then D_{xy} is a directed path from x to y and D_{yx} is a directed path from y to x. It is easy to see that the paths D_{xy}, with $x, y \in X$ and $x \neq y$, are pairwise edge-disjoint. The union of these paths yields an immersion of $\overrightarrow{K}_s$ in D', as required. $\quad\square$

6. Proof of Theorem 1.1

Proof. We may assume t is large by putting α ~~taking~~ $\rightarrow$ *to be* a sufficiently large constant and using the fact that an Eulerian simple digraph with minimum out-degree t^2 contains an immersion of $\overrightarrow{K}_t$.

Let $\beta > 0$ be a constant as in Theorem 4.5, and write $k = 10^{10}\beta^8 t$. We will show that every simple Eulerian digraph with minimum in-degree at least $100k$ immerses $\overrightarrow{K}_t$, showing that the statement holds with $\alpha = \underline{10^9 \beta^8}$. $\;10^{12}\beta^8$?

Let D be a simple Eulerian digraph with minimum in-degree at least $100k$. By Theorem 4.5, D immerses a simple digraph D' on at most βk vertices and at least $k^2/2$ edges. Let G' be the graph obtained from D' by ignoring directions, let G'' be a subgraph of G' with minimum degree at least $d(G')/2$, and let D'' be an orientation of G'' which is a subgraph of D'. Write $n = |G''|$ and $\alpha = 1/2\beta^2$. Note that $d(G') = 2e(D')/|D'| \geq k/\beta$, showing $\delta(G'') \geq k/2\beta \geq n/2\beta^2 = \alpha n$. Applying Lemma 2.2, with D'' playing the role of D', we obtain an Eulerian multi-digraph D''' on the same vertex set as D'' which contains D'' as a subdigraph and is immersed by D. By Theorem 5.1, D''' immerses $\overrightarrow{K}_s$, where $s = 10^{-9}\alpha^4 n \geq \frac{k}{10^9 2^4 \beta^8} \geq t$, as claimed. $\quad\square$

7. Concluding remarks

As stated in the introduction, Lochet proved that for every positive integer k, there exists $f(k)$ such that any digraph with minimum out-degree at least $f(k)$ contains a immersion of a transitive tournament on k vertices. This is essentially best possible since, as we already pointed out, there are digraph with arbitrarily large minimum-out degree which do not contain an immersion of a $\overrightarrow{K}_3$ (see [11, 3]).

Lochet's proof allowed him to show $f(k) \leq O(k^3)$. We suspect that a linear bound would suffice.

Conjecture 7.1. *There exists an absolute constant $C > 0$ such that for any positive integer k the following holds. Let D be a digraph with $\delta^+(D) \geq Ck$. Then D immerses a transitive tournament on k vertices.*

To conclude, we reiterate Mader's question about subdivisions of transitive tournaments in digraphs with large minimum out-degree.

Question 7.2 (Mader [12]). *Is there a function f such that, for every integer $k \geq 1$, every digraph with minimum out-degree at least $f(k)$ contains a subdivision of a transitive tournament on k vertices?*

Can add Lescure-Meyniel + Subdivision in Eulerian digraphs

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