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CONFORMAL DIMENSION AND CANONICAL SPLITTINGS OF HYPERBOLIC GROUPS

MATIAS CARRASCO PIAGGIO

ABSTRACT. We prove a general criterion for a metric space to have conformal dimension one. The conditions are stated in terms of the existence of enough local cut points in the space. We then apply this criterion to the boundaries of hyperbolic groups and show an interesting relationship between conformal dimension and some canonical splittings of the group.

KEYWORDS: conformal dimension, local cut points, Gromov-hyperbolic groups, canonical splittings.

2010 SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION: 30L10, 51F99, 20F67, 28A78.

1. INTRODUCTION

In this article we give sufficient conditions for a compact metric space (X, d) to have conformal dimension one. The conformal dimension is a fundamental quasisymmetry invariant, introduced by Pansu in [Pan89]. Its original motivation is in the study of the quasiconformal structure of the boundary at infinity of a negatively curved space. For instance, any quasisymmetry invariant of the boundary of a hyperbolic group is a quasi-isometry invariant of the group. The understanding of conformal dimension has already given many applications in geometric group theory, in particular to the boundary characterization of Kleinian groups and to Cannon's conjecture [BonK05b]. See also [B06, Haïss08, Haïss12, Kle06, LP04, MT10] for other applications.

There are different related versions of this invariant; in this article we are concerned with the *Ahlfors regular conformal dimension*, a variant introduced by Bourdon and Pajot in [BP03]. It is defined by

$$\dim_{AR}(X, d) := \inf \{ \dim_H(X, \theta) : \theta \text{ is AR and } \theta \sim_{qs} d \},$$

where AR means Ahlfors regular, \dim_H denotes Hausdorff dimension, and $\theta \sim_{qs} d$ means that θ is a distance on X quasisymmetrically equivalent to d . That is, there exists an increasing homeomorphism $\eta : \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ such that

$$\frac{\theta(x, a)}{\theta(y, a)} \leq \eta \left(\frac{d(x, a)}{d(y, a)} \right),$$

for all distinct points $x, y, a \in X$. The conformal gauge of the metric d is the quasisymmetric equivalence class of d . We recall that a distance θ on X is Ahlfors regular of dimension $\alpha > 0$ if there exists a Radon measure μ on X and a constant $K \geq 1$ such that:

$$r^\alpha K^{-1} \leq \mu(B_r) \leq K r^\alpha,$$

for any ball B_r of radius $0 \leq r \leq \text{diam}_\theta X$. In that case, μ is comparable to the α -dimensional Hausdorff measure and $\alpha = \dim_H(X, \theta)$ is the Hausdorff dimension of (X, θ) . We write $\dim_{AR} X$ when there is no ambiguity on the base metric d .

This kind of deformations can distort the Hausdorff dimension, and one can always quasisymmetrically deform the distance d to obtain arbitrarily large Hausdorff dimension.

The conformal dimension measures the best shape of X , and it is in general very difficult to compute. It is always bounded from below by the topological dimension $\dim_T X$. In particular, when the space is connected, $\dim_{AR} X \geq 1$ holds.

This article deals with the problem of under which conditions we can quasimetrically deform the distance d to obtain AR distances with Hausdorff dimension arbitrarily close to the topological dimension of the space. This question is of particular interest for the boundaries of hyperbolic groups. For instance, the AR conformal dimension of ∂G is equal to the topological dimension $\dim_T \partial G = n \geq 1$ and is attained by a distance in the gauge if, and only if, ∂G is quasimetrically equivalent to the Euclidean sphere \mathbb{S}^n [BonK02b]. For $n = 1$, the same is true under the weaker hypothesis of ∂G being homeomorphic to \mathbb{S}^1 [CJ94, Gab92, Tu88]. But the problem is far from being understood in the general case, even for low topological dimension. In this paper we address the case when $\dim_T X = 1$.

Previously known non-trivial examples of spaces of conformal dimension one were very few, due to Bishop and Tyson [BT01], Pansu (see [BonK05b, Bu05, CMT99] for comments and generalizations), and Laakso (see [TW06] for generalizations). Although the techniques of proof are specific to each particular example, they are all related to the existence of local cut points. A point $x \in X$ is a *local cut point* if there is a connected open set $x \in U \subset X$ such that $U \setminus \{x\}$ is not connected. The following condition gives a scale invariant bound on the amount of local cut points needed to disconnect the space into small pieces.

Definition 1.1 (The UWS condition). *We say that a connected and compact metric space X has uniformly well spread local cut points —UWS for short— if there exists a constant $C \geq 1$ such that for any point $x \in X$ and $r > 0$, there is a finite set $P \subset B(x, r)$ verifying:*

- (1) $\#P \leq C$, and
- (2) no connected component of $X \setminus P$ can intersect both $B(x, \frac{r}{2})$ and $X \setminus \overline{B}(x, r)$.

We remark that one can always assume that the points of the subset P are local cut points of X ; this justifies the terminology. Recall that X is a *doubling space* if there exists a constant N such that every ball can be covered using N balls of half its radius; and, that X is *linearly connected* if there exists a constant C such that for all $x, y \in X$, there exists a continuum J containing x and y of diameter less than or equal to $Cd(x, y)$. This is also known as the *bounded turning* condition. We obtain the following general criterion for conformal dimension one.

Theorem 1.2 (General criterion for conformal dimension one). *Let X be a doubling and compact metric space. If X is linearly connected and satisfies the UWS condition, then the (AR) conformal dimension of X is equal to one.*

The main ingredient of the proof is an unpublished result of S. Keith and B. Kleiner stating an equality between the conformal dimension and the critical exponent associated to the combinatorial modulus (a proof of this result is given in [Ca13a]). A similar unpublished result to Theorem 1.2 was known by S. Keith and B. Kleiner; one of the motivations of the present article is to provide an accessible proof of this criterion and some of its consequences in the context of hyperbolic groups.

Note that Theorem 1.2 provides a large class of examples, including the examples mentioned before. A result of J. Mackay ensures that when the space X verifies a quantitative analogue of the topological conditions of being locally connected and without local cut points, then the conformal dimension is greater than one [Mac10]. Both criteria provide a clear conceptual picture of the relationship between conformal dimension and local cut points.

The rest of the paper is devoted to the boundaries of hyperbolic groups. They are part of a larger class consisting of *quasiselfsimilar* spaces (see Section 3). For this class, the hypotheses of Theorem 1.2 are equivalent to the following topological conditions: the space X is compact, connected, and verifies the *well spread* local cut points condition —WS for short: there exists a sequence of finite sets $P_n \subset X$ such that

$$\delta_n = \sup \{ \text{diam} A : A \in \mathcal{C}_n \} \rightarrow 0, \text{ when } n \rightarrow +\infty, \quad (\text{WS})$$

where \mathcal{C}_n denotes the set of connected components of $X \setminus P_n$.

It is a remarkable fact that the topology of the boundary is reflected in the splittings of the group [Bow98a]. For example, if G is a one-ended hyperbolic group which is not virtually Fuchsian, then ∂G has a local cut point if and only if G splits over a virtually cyclic subgroup [Bow98a]. This motivates the problem of characterizing the hyperbolic groups whose boundaries at infinity have conformal dimension one in terms of the properties of their canonical splittings. Recall that a splitting of G is given by an action of G on a simplicial tree T , without edge inversions and with finite quotient [DD89].

The candidate groups for $\dim_{AR} \partial G = \dim_T \partial G = 1$ are essentially obtained as repetitive amalgamated products or HNN-extensions of virtually Fuchsian and finite groups over elementary subgroups. To see this, note that if G is a hyperbolic group, we can decompose G repeatedly over finite and virtually cyclic subgroups, until—at least if there is no 2-torsion—all subgroups are finite, virtually Fuchsian, or one-ended without local cut points on the boundary [DP01, Va08]. If ∂G has no local cut points, then $\dim_{AR} \partial G > 1$ [Mac10].¹ Therefore, the question can be formulated as follows: is it true that if ∂H has a local cut point for every one-ended quasiconvex subgroup H of G , then $\dim_{AR} \partial G = 1$? The answer to this question seems to highly depend on how are embedded (in G) the one-ended quasiconvex subgroups of G .

We apply Bowditch's work [Bow98a] on the structure of local cut points of the boundaries of one-ended hyperbolic groups, by relating the JSJ splitting of G with the WS property, to deduce a partial answer. The following is our main result for hyperbolic groups:

Theorem 1.3 (Characterization of the WS property for hyperbolic groups). *Let G be a one-ended hyperbolic group. Then ∂G satisfies the WS property if and only if either*

- (i) ∂G is homeomorphic to the circle \mathbb{S}^1 , or
- (ii) all the rigid type vertices in the JSJ splitting of G are virtually free.

In particular, in this case we have $\dim_{AR} \partial G = 1$.

We refer to Section 3 for precise definitions. In the case (i) above, the WS property is trivially verified, the interesting case is (ii), but we need to split the statement in two cases because the JSJ splitting is not well defined for virtually Fuchsian groups. Note that if G satisfies the hypothesis (ii) of Theorem 1.3, then the AR conformal dimension is never attained by a distance in the gauge. In terms of quasiconvex subgroups of G , the condition (ii) above is equivalent to the following: the limit set Λ_H of every one-ended quasiconvex subgroup H of G can be separated in ∂G by removing a pair of points (see Section 3).

To clarify the meaning of condition (ii) in Theorem 1.3, we can give a local version of the WS property. Let \mathcal{E} be the union of all limit sets of the stabilizers of the edges of the JSJ splitting of G . For each $x \in \partial G$, we define the set $\mathcal{E}(x)$ to be the set of points $y \in \partial G$ such that x and y are in the same connected component of $\partial G \setminus P$, for any finite subset P of \mathcal{E} , not containing x nor y . The WS condition is equivalent to the triviality of all these

¹We remark that the boundary of a one-ended hyperbolic group is either homeomorphic to the Sierpiński carpet or the Menger sponge if it has topological dimension one and no local cut points [KK00].

sets: $\mathcal{E}(x) = \{x\}$ for all $x \in \partial G$. Moreover, the proof of Theorem 1.3 shows that this is always the case, unless x belongs to the limit set Λ_v of a rigid type vertex v , in which case $\mathcal{E}(x)$ contains the connected component of Λ_v containing x . This explains why the existence of a non-virtually free rigid type vertex in the JSJ splitting of G prevents the boundary ∂G to satisfy the WS condition: the points in a non-trivial component of the limit set of a rigid vertex cannot be separated by a finite number of points.

REMARK 1.1. In order to rigorously justify our approach to the characterization of hyperbolic groups of conformal dimension one, we need to show that conformal dimension is stable under maximal splittings over finite subgroups, i.e. an action of G on a simplicial tree \mathbb{T} such that the stabilizers of the edges are finite and the stabilizers of the vertices have at most one end [Dun85, Sta68]. We call such a splitting the DS splitting of G . The precise statement is the following: denote by $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ a set of representatives of the orbits of the vertices of \mathbb{T} , and by G_{v_i} their respective stabilizers. Then either

- (i) $\dim_{AR} \partial G = 0$ if all the G_{v_i} are finite, or
- (ii) $\dim_{AR} \partial G = \max \{\dim_{AR} \partial G_{v_i} : G_{v_i} \text{ is infinite}\}$ otherwise.

This fact is well known to specialists in the field but we were unable to find it in the literature. We mention that the techniques used here allows one to prove it and a proof can be found in [Ca11]. This allows us to consider the one-ended case.

This fact with Theorem 1.3 provide us with the following class of hyperbolic groups of conformal dimension one:

Corollary 1.4. *Let G be a non-virtually free hyperbolic group. Suppose that for any one-ended vertex stabilizer H of the DS splitting of G we have either*

- (i) ∂H is homeomorphic to \mathbb{S}^1 , or
- (ii) *all the rigid type vertices in the JSJ splitting of H are virtually free,*

then the AR conformal dimension of ∂G is equal to one.

We end this introduction by showing how Theorem 1.2 and 1.3 can be used to provide new interesting computations of the conformal dimension. Indeed, one remarkable consequence of Theorem 1.3 is the existence of convex cocompact Kleinian groups for which the conformal dimension is different from a well known geometric invariant in the context of hyperbolic 3-manifolds. More precisely, let G be a one-ended convex cocompact Kleinian group (whose limit set is not the entire sphere) and let M be the compact hyperbolizable 3-manifold with boundary defined by $(\mathbb{H}^3 \cup \Omega)/G$, where \mathbb{H}^3 denotes the real hyperbolic 3-space and Ω is the discontinuity set of the action of G on the Riemann sphere, so that $G \simeq \pi_1(M)$. Consider the collection of all complete hyperbolic 3-manifolds N which are homeomorphic to the interior of M . Each N is uniformized by a Kleinian group G_N so that N is isometric to the quotient \mathbb{H}^3/G_N . Define $d(N)$ to be the Hausdorff dimension of the limit set of G_N equipped with the Euclidean metric (note that this dimension only depends on N), and let

$$D(M) := \inf_N d(N).$$

Each N can be approximated in the strong topology by a convex cocompact one [NS12, Ohs11]. Since $d(N)$ is continuous in the strong topology (see for example [CT99]), we always have $\dim_{AR} \partial \pi_1(M) \leq D(M)$. In [CMT99] the authors completely characterize the compact hyperbolizable 3-manifolds for which $D(M) = 1$. This is the case if and only if M is a *generalized book of I-bundles*, see also [CMT99] for the definition. When M is a generalized book of I-bundles, there is no rigid vertex in the JSJ decomposition of $\pi_1(M)$. And therefore we obtain the following:

Corollary 1.5 ($\dim_{AR} \partial\pi_1(M) < D(M)$). *Let M be a compact hyperbolizable 3-manifold as above. If all the rigid vertices of the JSJ decomposition of $\pi_1(M)$ are virtually free, and there exists at least one rigid vertex, then $\dim_{AR} \partial\pi_1(M) < D(M)$.*

That is, for such a group there is a definite gap between the infimum of Hausdorff dimensions of Kleinian deformations and the conformal dimension. See Section 3.4 for a concrete example. The inequality $D(M) > 1$ is a (not direct) consequence of Thurston's relative compactness theorem. It would be interesting to know if the conformal dimension of such a group can be obtained as the infimum of Hausdorff dimensions of the limit sets of convex cocompact actions of G on $\text{CAT}(-1)$ spaces. See [Bou97, Thm 1.2] for a similar type of result for hyperbolic buildings.

REMARK 1.2. Many of the ideas of this paper can also be applied to the study of conformal dimension for the repellers of dynamical systems induced by a certain class of expanding branched coverings, i.e. the topologically cxc maps, see [HP09] for a precise definition. A dynamical sufficient condition for conformal dimension one also holds in this context. Nevertheless, the tools involved are quite different, so it will be explained elsewhere [Ca13b].

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Outline of the paper. In Section 2, we prove Theorem 1.2. The rest of the paper is devoted to hyperbolic groups. In Section 3 we recall Bowditch's work on the structure of local cut points on the boundaries of one-ended hyperbolic groups and the JSJ decomposition. Some basic estimates are given in Section 3.1.1 and 3.1.2. We then prove the key Proposition 3.4 on virtually free groups in Section 3.2. We deduce Theorem 1.3 in Section 3.3. We end by showing how to construct explicit examples of groups verifying the hypotheses of Corollary 1.5 in Section 3.4.

2. PROOF OF THEOREM 1.2

The main ingredient of the proof is the combinatorial modulus, we refer to [BouK13, Can94, Haïss09] for a general treatment. Using an appropriate sequence of finite coverings of X whose mesh tends to zero, we can define combinatorial versions of conformal moduli, from which we are able to compute the conformal dimension of the space. See Remark 2.1 at the end of this section for a heuristic idea of the proof.

We start by remarking that the UWS property is equivalent to the following: there exists a function $C : (0, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ such that for all $x \in X$ and $0 < s < r \leq \text{diam}X$, there is a finite set $P \subset B(x, r)$ of cardinality bounded from above by $C(s/r)$, and such that no connected component of $X \setminus P$ can intersect both $B(x, s)$ and $X \setminus \overline{B}(x, r)$. In fact, suppose the UWS condition is satisfied, and take $0 < s < r \leq \text{diam}X$. Let

$$n := \left\lceil \frac{2}{r-s} \right\rceil + 1, \text{ and } \epsilon = \frac{1}{4n}.$$

Consider the compact set $K = \overline{B}(x, r - n^{-1}) \setminus B(x, s + n^{-1})$. For every $y \in K$, the ball $B(y, 2\epsilon)$ is contained in $\overline{B}(x, r) \setminus B(x, s)$. By the doubling condition, we can cover K by less than M balls $B(y_i, \epsilon)$, with $y_i \in K$. Since $\text{diam}K \leq 2r$, the constant M depends only on

$$\frac{\epsilon}{r} \asymp \frac{1}{nr} \asymp \frac{1-s/r}{2}.$$

For each center $y_i \in K$, consider a set $P_i \subset B(y_i, 2\epsilon)$, with $\#P_i \leq C$, given by the UWS condition. Then it suffices to take $P = \bigcup_i P_i$, which is contained in $B(x, r)$ and of cardinal number less than or equal to $M \cdot C$.

Fix $a > 1$ a big enough constant and consider $\{X_i\}$ a sequence of maximal a^{-i} -separated sets. By maximality, the balls $B(x, a^{-i})$, where $x \in X_i$, define a covering \mathcal{S}_i of X . We write $\mathcal{S} := \bigcup_k \mathcal{S}_k$. The combinatorial modulus is defined as follows. Let $n, k \geq 1$, for every ball $B \in \mathcal{S}_k$, we consider the family of curves $\Gamma(B)$ in X that “join” the ball B with the complement of the ball $2B$, i.e. $\gamma \cap B \neq \emptyset$ and $\gamma \cap X \setminus 2B \neq \emptyset$. Here $2B$ denotes the ball with the same center as B and twice its radius. Given $p > 0$, we define the p -combinatorial modulus of the “annulus” $(B, 2B)$ at relative scale n by

$$\text{Mod}_p(\Gamma(B), \mathcal{S}_{k+n}) := \inf_{\rho} \text{Vol}_p(\rho), \text{ where } \text{Vol}_p(\rho) := \sum_{A \in \mathcal{S}_{k+n}} \rho(A)^p,$$

and where the infimum is taken over all weight functions $\rho : \mathcal{S}_{k+n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ which are $\Gamma(B)$ -admissible, i.e. for any curve $\gamma \in \Gamma(B)$, we have

$$\ell_{\rho}(\gamma) = \sum_{A \cap \gamma \neq \emptyset} \rho(A) \geq 1.$$

In the same way one defines the p -combinatorial modulus $\text{Mod}_p(\Gamma, \mathcal{S}_n)$ for any curve family Γ in X . In the sequel, we write $M_{p,n}(B)$ instead of $\text{Mod}_p(\Gamma(B), \mathcal{S}_{k+n})$. Therefore, for each $p > 0$, we obtain a sequence $\{M_{p,n}\}_n$, where $M_{p,n}$ is the p -combinatorial modulus of X at scale n :

$$M_{p,n} := \sup_{B \in \mathcal{S}} M_{p,n}(B).$$

In other words, the modulus $M_{p,n}$ takes into account all the “annuli” of X with a fixed radius ratio equal to 2. Relevant to the proof is the asymptotic behavior of the sequence $\{M_{p,n}\}_n$, and its dependence on p . For fixed p , $\{M_{p,n}\}_n$ verifies a sub-multiplicative inequality [Ca13a], and it is therefore natural to consider the *critical exponent* \mathfrak{p}_c defined by

$$\mathfrak{p}_c := \inf \left\{ p > 0 : \liminf_n M_{p,n} = 0 \right\}.$$

We derive Theorem 1.2 from the following result.

Theorem 2.1 ([Ca13a] Thm 3.12). *Let X be a doubling, linearly connected, compact metric space. Then \mathfrak{p}_c is equal to the AR conformal dimension of X .*

In the sequel we prove that $\mathfrak{p}_c = 1$. For this, we will prove that $M_{p,n} \lesssim \eta_n^{p-1}$ for all $p > 1$, where η_n is a sequence of positive real numbers that tends to zero as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

Let $x \in X_k$ and write $r = a^{-k}$. Recall that $\Gamma(B)$ is the family of curves of X joining $B(x, r)$ and $X \setminus B(x, 2r)$. We denote by $P = P(B) \subset 3/2 \cdot B$ the finite set given by the UWS property, which verifies that $\gamma \cap P \neq \emptyset$ for any $\gamma \in \Gamma(B)$, and that $\#P \leq C$, where C is a uniform constant. We have $\Gamma(B) \subset \bigcup_{z \in P} \Gamma_z$, where Γ_z is the family of curves γ in X such that $z \in \gamma$ and $\gamma \cap X \setminus B(z, s)$, where $s = r/3$. In particular, we obtain

$$M_{p,n}(B) \leq \sum_{z \in P} \text{Mod}_p(\Gamma_z, \mathcal{S}_{k+n}) \leq C \max_{z \in P} \{\text{Mod}_p(\Gamma_z, \mathcal{S}_{k+n})\}.$$

We must bound from above the combinatorial modulus of Γ_z . We take $m \geq 1$, and for $i = 0, \dots, m-1$, we set

$$A_i = \overline{B(z, 2^{-i}s)} \setminus B(z, 2^{-(i+1)}s).$$

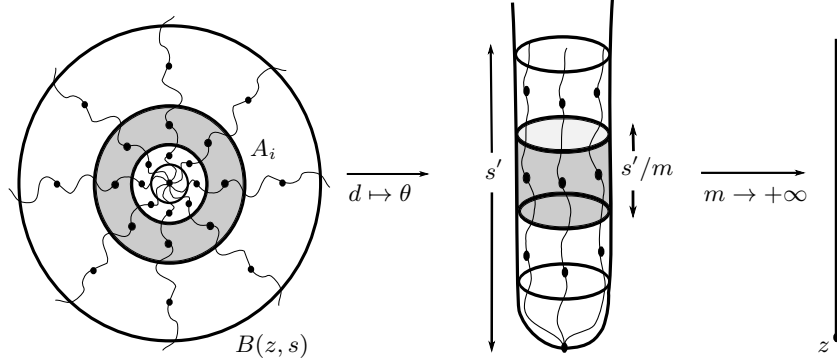


FIGURE 2.1. Idea of the proof of Theorem 1.2. The points represent the set R given by the UWS condition applied to each annulus A_i . Some curves passing through the annuli are drawn.

By the UWS property, for each $z \in P$ and each $i = 0, \dots, m-1$, there exists a finite set $R_{z,i} \subset A_i$, with cardinal number bounded from above by a universal constant K , such that any curve γ of X verifying $\gamma \cap B(z, 2^{-(i+1)}s) \neq \emptyset$ and $\gamma \cap B(z, 2^{-i}s) \neq \emptyset$, must pass by $R_{z,i}$. For $n \geq 1$ such that $a^{-(k+n)} \leq 2^{-m}s$, consider the set

$$U = \{A \in \mathcal{S}_{k+n} : A \cap R \neq \emptyset\},$$

where

$$R := \bigcup_{i=0}^{m-1} R_{z,i}.$$

We define $\rho : \mathcal{S}_{k+n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ by

$$\rho(A) := \begin{cases} \frac{1}{m} & \text{if } A \in U \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (2.1)$$

On the one hand, since any curve $\gamma \in \Gamma_z$ must cross each A_i for $i = 0, \dots, m-1$, we have that ρ is Γ_z -admissible. On the other hand, there exists a constant M , which depends only on the doubling constant of X and a , such that

$$\#U \leq M \cdot \# \left\{ \bigcup_{i=0}^{m-1} R_{z,i} \right\} \leq (MK) \cdot m := K'm.$$

Therefore,

$$\text{Vol}_p(\rho) = \frac{\#U}{m^p} \leq \frac{K'}{m^{p-1}}.$$

This shows that $\text{Mod}_p(\Gamma_z, \mathcal{S}_{k+n}) \leq K'm^{1-p}$. Thus, it suffices to take

$$\eta_m := \left[\frac{n \log a - \log 3}{\log 2} \right]^{-1}.$$

This ends the proof of Theorem 1.2.

REMARK 2.1. We give an heuristic idea of what is the shape of the quasisymmetric deformations of the original distance d on X induced by the combinatorial modulus. Intuitively, the dimension of a distance θ on X is $\leq p$ if the cardinal of a maximal ϵr -separated set in a ball of radius r is bounded from above by $C\epsilon^{-p}$. Using the same notations as in the proof, the weights defined by (2.1) produce a distance θ for which the balls of the covering \mathcal{S}_{k+n}

which do not intersect R have a very small diameter, and the balls in U have diameter almost equal to $1/m$ times the diameter s' of $B(z, s)$. This implies that the set of centers of the balls in U (i.e. intersecting the the set R) becomes an almost s'/m -separated set in $B(z, s)$ for the distance θ . Its cardinal number is bounded from above by $K'm$. This shows why the dimension of θ is close to one, and tends to one when $m \rightarrow +\infty$. See Figure 2.1.

REMARK 2.2 The UWS condition fails when there is an infinite number of definite diameter pairwise disjoint curves in the space. Therefore, it is not difficult to find examples of spaces of conformal dimension equal to 1, but not verifying the UWS property. However, the LC and UWS assumptions are in some sense optimal. One can construct an example of a compact connected space which verifies WS and LC, but not UWS, and has AR conformal dimension strictly bigger than 1; and, also a space which verifies UWS, but not LC, and of AR conformal dimension strictly bigger than 1. See [Ca11, Chapter 5].

3. THE WS PROPERTY FOR HYPERBOLIC GROUPS

In this section we give the proof of Theorem 1.3. Let G be a Gromov-hyperbolic group and fix \mathbb{C} a Cayley graph of G with respect to some finite generating set S . Equip \mathbb{C} with the length distance which makes each edge of \mathbb{C} isometric to the unit interval. We can identify the boundary of G with $\partial\mathbb{C}$. In the sequel, we fix a visual distance θ on $\partial\mathbb{C}$ (of visual parameter $\epsilon > 0$ and base point at the identity). This metric is Ahlfors regular of dimension h/ϵ whenever G is non-elementary; here h is the volume entropy of the action of G on \mathbb{C} [Coo93]. In particular, $(\partial\mathbb{C}, \theta)$ is a doubling uniformly perfect compact metric space. Moreover, $\partial\mathbb{C}$ is a quasiselfsimilar space [Haiss08, Prop. 4.6], this is also known as the Sullivan *conformal elevator principle* [Sul82]. If G is one-ended, then $\partial\mathbb{C}$ is automatically locally connected, and by self-similarity it verifies LC [BonK05a]. Therefore, for the boundary of a one-ended hyperbolic group, the hypotheses of Theorem 1.2 are equivalent to the WS property.

Let G be a one-ended hyperbolic group which is not a cocompact virtually Fuchsian group, and denote by \mathbb{T} the Bass-Serre tree associated to the JSJ splitting of G (see Section 3.1 for the precise definition). In the sequel, we denote by \mathbb{T}_0 and by \mathbb{T}_1 the vertices and the edges of \mathbb{T} . We equip \mathbb{T} with the length distance that makes each edge isometric to the unit interval. Given $v \in \mathbb{T}_0$ and $e \in \mathbb{T}_1$, we denote by G_v and by G_e the stabilizers of v and e respectively. We also let Λ_v and Λ_e be the limit set of G_v and G_e respectively. Thus, if $e \in \mathbb{T}_1$ and $v, w \in \mathbb{T}_0$ are the endpoints of e , then $G_e = G_v \cap G_w$.

The main result of Section 3.2 is Proposition 3.4. This is the key step in the proof of Theorem 1.3. We prove that if v is a virtually free vertex of the JSJ splitting of G , then for a given scale $\delta > 0$, we can find a finite set F_v of edges of \mathbb{T} incident to v , such that:

- removing their limit sets Λ_e from Λ_v produces a partition of Λ_v into small pieces (diam $\leq \delta$), and
- with the property that if e is an edge incident to v not in F_v , then Λ_e is contained in exactly one piece of this partition; i.e. Λ_e does not “connect” different pieces.

This consist in an inductive step of the proof. Section 3.3 contains the proof of the theorem, which is summarized in Proposition 3.7. The idea is to construct a big enough finite subtree \mathbb{T}_δ of \mathbb{T} , such that removing the limit sets of the vertices of \mathbb{T}_δ leaves only pieces of diameter less than δ . Then we can apply the previous lemma to decompose each one of the vertices of \mathbb{T}_δ in a coherent fashion, producing the desired partition of the boundary of G . We invite the reader to look at the example in Section 3.4, and also Example 3.1, before going into the details of the proof.

3.1. The JSJ splitting and local cut points. The aim of this section is to recall the basic properties of Bowditch's JSJ splitting for hyperbolic groups. By a *virtually Fuchsian* group we mean a non-elementary hyperbolic group that acts properly discontinuously and by isometries on the real hyperbolic plane \mathbb{H}^2 . We say that the group is *cocompact* virtually Fuchsian if the action is. The action is not necessarily faithful, but its kernel is finite. If H is a virtually Fuchsian group, we say that H is *convex cocompact* if the action is cocompact on its convex core. Recall that its convex core is the minimal H -invariant closed convex subset of \mathbb{H}^2 . In this case, the *peripheral* subgroups of H are the stabilizers of the boundary connected components of its convex core.

Bowditch's JSJ decomposition theorem [Bow98a, Thm 0.1 and Thm 5.28] asserts that there exists a minimal simplicial action of G on a simplicial tree T , without edge inversions and with finite quotient T/G , whose edge stabilizers are virtually cyclic, and the vertices of T are of three types:

- (T_C) *Virtually cyclic*: the stabilizer is a maximal virtually cyclic subgroup of G . Its valence in T is finite and at least two. The limit set Λ_v corresponds to a pair of local cut points of ∂C .
- (T_S) *Surface or MHF*: the stabilizer is a quasiconvex, non-elementary virtually free convex cocompact Fuchsian subgroup of G . Its peripheral groups are precisely the stabilizers of its incident edges. They are maximal in the following sense: if H occurs as the vertex group of a finite splitting of G over virtually cyclic subgroups, in such a way that H admits a convex cocompact Fuchsian action on \mathbb{H}^2 whose peripheral groups are the stabilizers of its incident edges, then H is contained in a subgroup of surface type.
- (T_R) *Rigid*: the stabilizer is quasiconvex, non-elementary and not of Surface type, and admits no decomposition over virtually cyclic subgroups relative to the stabilizers of its incident edges. The limit set of a rigid type vertex is characterized by the following property: Λ_v is a maximal closed subset of ∂C with the property that it cannot be separated by two points of ∂C .

We refer to [Sho90, BH99] for the definition and basic properties of quasiconvex subgroups. Partition the vertices of the JSJ tree T as $T_C \cup T_S \cup T_R$, which are respectively the vertices of virtually cyclic, surface and rigid type. These types are mutually exclusive, are preserved by the action of G , and two adjacent vertices are never of the same type. The splitting is quasi-isometry invariant and the maximality of the splitting can be formulated as follows: any local cut point of ∂C is contained in the limit set of the stabilizer of a vertex in $T_C \cup T_S$.

To construct the simplicial tree T , Bowditch uses the structure of local cut points of ∂C . The limit set Λ_e of $e \in T_1$ consists of exactly two points which are fixed points of any element of infinite order in G_e . The limit set Λ_e separates the boundary of C , and the two points of Λ_e are local cut points. There are only a finite number of connected components of $\partial C \setminus \Lambda_e$, and every component has Λ_e as frontier.

The vertices of surface type T_S are virtually free (with a peripheral structure) and the limit set Λ_v is a Cantor set of local cut points. The stabilizer of Λ_v , for the action of G on ∂C , is the same as the stabilizer of v for the action of G on T , i.e. G_v . Let us explain in more detail the natural bijection between the edges of T incident to v , and the peripheral subgroups of G_v . The limit set of the peripheral subgroups are the ‘‘jumps’’ of the Cantor set Λ_v , which can be defined using the embedding of Λ_v into \mathbb{S}^1 given by the action of G_v on \mathbb{H}^2 . Denote by J_v the set of jumps. For $\tau = \{x, y\} \in J_v$, denote by C_τ the set of

connected components of $\partial\mathcal{C} \setminus \tau$. Then the set of connected components \mathcal{C}_v of $\partial\mathcal{C} \setminus \Lambda_v$ is given by

$$\mathcal{C}_v = \bigcup_{\tau \in J_v} \mathcal{C}_\tau. \quad (3.1)$$

This means that two points are separated by Λ_v if and only if they are separated by a jump. Therefore, in order to study the WS property it is enough to consider the local cut points which are in the limit sets of the edges of \mathbb{T} :

$$\mathcal{E} := \bigcup_{e \in \mathbb{T}_1} \Lambda_e.$$

EXAMPLE 3.1 Let us finish our discussion of the JSJ splitting by giving a simple example of a rigid type vertex. Consider two isometric copies of a closed hyperbolic surface S and S' . Let γ be a closed geodesic in S , and suppose that γ is filling; i.e. the connected components of $S \setminus \gamma$ are simply connected. Denote by γ' the copy of γ in S' . Consider the complex

$$X = S \sqcup S' / \gamma \sim \gamma',$$

and let $G = \pi_1(X)$. Then the quotient graph \mathbb{T}/G of the JSJ splitting of G has three vertices: $\langle \gamma \rangle \in \mathbb{T}_C$, $\pi_1(S) \in \mathbb{T}_R$ and $\pi_1(S') \in \mathbb{T}_R$. To see this, note that since γ is a filling geodesic, given any two points $x, y \in \Lambda_{\pi_1(S)}$, there exists a conjugate of $\langle \gamma \rangle$ whose fixed points $\{u, v\}$ separate $\{x, y\}$ in $\Lambda_{\pi_1(S)}$. Since $\partial\mathcal{C}$ contains a copy of $\Lambda_{\pi_1(S')}$ passing through $\{u, v\}$, we see that $\Lambda_{\pi_1(S)}$ cannot be separated in $\partial\mathcal{C}$ by a pair of points. Note that $\partial\mathcal{C}$ does not satisfy the WS property.

3.1.1. Some useful definitions. The following definition will be important in relating the action of G on \mathbb{T} and the boundary of \mathcal{C} . Fix an arbitrary vertex $v_0 \in \mathbb{T}_0$. We define an equivariant Lipschitz continuous function $\phi : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{T}$ by setting $\phi(1) = v_0$ and $\phi(g) = g \cdot v_0$ for all $g \in G$. This determines ϕ on G , the vertices of \mathcal{C} . If $l = (g, h)$ is an edge of \mathcal{C} , we extend ϕ so that it sends l linearly to the unique arc of \mathbb{T} that joins $\phi(g)$ and $\phi(h)$. The image of an edge of \mathcal{C} is either a vertex or an arc of \mathbb{T} . Thus, by minimality ϕ is surjective. Let us introduce some notation:

- If A is a closed subset of \mathcal{C} , we denote by Λ_A the set $\overline{A} \setminus A$, where the closure is taken in the space $\mathcal{C} \cup \partial\mathcal{C}$.
- Let $e \in \mathbb{T}_1$, we denote by m_e its mid-point and $M_e := \phi^{-1}(m_e)$.
- For $v \in \mathbb{T}_0$, let \mathbb{T}_e^v be the closure of the connected component of $\mathbb{T} \setminus \{m_e\}$ which does not contain v , and let $\mathcal{C}_e^v = \phi^{-1}(\mathbb{T}_e^v)$. For $v = v_0$, we simply write \mathbb{T}_e and \mathcal{C}_e ; we also denote by \mathbb{T}_e^- the other component of $\mathbb{T} \setminus \{m_e\}$ and $\mathcal{C}_e^- = \phi^{-1}(\mathbb{T}_e^-)$.
- We denote by E_v the set of edges of \mathbb{T} which are incident to v .
- For a vertex $v \in \mathbb{T}_0$, let S_v be the star-shaped connected subset of \mathbb{T} formed by v and all the segments joining v to m_e with $e \in E_v$. Let $M_v := \phi^{-1}(S_v)$. Note that M_e and M_v are respectively G_e and G_v invariant, and for every edge $e \in E_v$, we have $M_e \subset M_v$.
- For every vertex $v \neq v_0$ of \mathbb{T} , there exists exactly one edge $e^* \in E_v$ such that $\mathcal{C}_{e^*}^v = \mathcal{C}_{e^*}^-$, i.e. such that $\mathcal{C}_{e^*}^v$ contains v_0 . Let $E_v^* = E_v \setminus \{e^*\}$.

Finally, we say that a function $f : A \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ defined on a set A , tends to infinity, $f(a) \rightarrow \infty$ for $a \in A$, if for all $N > 0$, the set $\{a \in A : f(a) \leq N\}$ is finite.

3.1.2. *A general estimate for the diameter of Λ_{C_e} .* The estimates that follow are essentially proved in [Bow98a, Bow98b]. Our aim is to deduce some topological properties of ∂C from the action of G on T . These estimates are true in general for any quasiconvex splitting of G . We will also use them in the next section for splittings over finite subgroups.

Note that up to conjugacy there is only a finite number of groups G_e , but that the entire family of edge stabilizers $\{G_e : e \in T_1\}$ is not uniformly quasiconvex. Nevertheless, for each edge $e \in T_1$, the set M_e is at finite Hausdorff distance from G_e . Moreover, the sets $\{M_e : e \in T_1\}$ are uniformly quasiconvex (say of constant K_{qc}) and therefore

$$\text{diam } \Lambda_e = \text{diam } \Lambda_{M_e} \lesssim \exp(-\epsilon \text{dist}(1, M_e)). \quad (3.2)$$

This allows to prove the following [Bow98a, Section 1].

Lemma 3.1. *The sets $\{C_e : e \in T_1\}$ are uniformly quasiconvex of constant K_{qc} . In particular,*

$$\text{diam } \Lambda_{C_e} \lesssim \exp(-\epsilon \text{dist}(1, C_e)). \quad (3.3)$$

Moreover,

$$\text{dist}(1, C_e) = \text{dist}(1, M_e) \rightarrow \infty \text{ for } e \in T_1. \quad (3.4)$$

REMARK 3.1 It also holds that M_v is at finite Hausdorff distance from G_v . Moreover, the set $\{M_v : v \in T_0\}$ is a locally finite cover of C by K_{qc} -quasiconvex sets, and $\Lambda_{M_v} = \Lambda_v$.

3.2. **The key step of the proof.** The purpose of this section is to prove a key fact on virtually free groups, Proposition 3.4, for the proof of Theorem 1.3. We suppose in this section that G is a virtually free group. By [Dun85, Sta68] the group G acts on a simplicial tree Z , so that the edge and vertex stabilizers are all finite subgroups of G . We use the same notation as in the previous section, in particular, we consider the equivariant map $\phi : C \rightarrow Z$ as before. In this case, there is a bijection between ∂C and ∂Z ; i.e. for every geodesic ray γ in C , the image $\phi(\gamma)$ is unbounded in Z . Let ∂Z_e^\pm be the set of rays of Z which are eventually contained in Z_e^\pm . Note that in this case $\Lambda_e = \emptyset$ for any edge $e \in Z_1$, so the sets Λ_{C_e} are open and closed in ∂C .

We need one more estimate in this particular case. For any element $g \in G$ we set $|g| = d(1, g)$. Let $E_0 = \{e_1, \dots, e_r\}$ be a set of representatives of edge orbits. For each edge $e \in Z_1$ we choose, and fix in the sequel, $g_e \in G$ such that $e = g_e \cdot e_i$. The number $|g_e|$ does not depend, up to an additive constant, on the choice of g_e , and in fact

$$\text{dist}(1, M_e) = |g_e| + O(1), \quad \forall e \in Z_1. \quad (3.5)$$

It is not difficult to see that any geodesic asymptotic Λ_{C_e} and to $\Lambda_{C_e^-}$ must pass uniformly close from M_e . This fact together with the uniform perfectness of ∂C implies

$$\text{dist}(\Lambda_{C_e}, \Lambda_{C_e^-}) \asymp \exp(-\epsilon |g_e|) \quad \forall e \in Z_1. \quad (3.6)$$

Lemma 3.2. *Let v be a vertex of Z_0 . Then for every pair of edges $e, e' \in E_v^*$, we have*

$$\text{dist}(\Lambda_{C_e^v}, \Lambda_{C_{e'}^v}) \asymp \exp(-\epsilon |g_e|). \quad (3.7)$$

Proof. We know from (3.5), that $|g_e| = |g_{e'}| + O(1)$. Moreover, since $\Lambda_{C_{e'}^v}$ is contained in the complement of $\Lambda_{C_e^v}$, by (3.6) we have

$$\text{dist}(\Lambda_{C_e^v}, \Lambda_{C_{e'}^v}) \gtrsim \exp(-\epsilon |g_e|).$$

The upper bound follows from the hyperbolicity of C , the fact that $M_e \cup M_{e'} \subset M_v$ (which is contained in a ball of uniform radius), and the fact that any ray from 1 asymptotic $\Lambda_{C_e^v}$, and any ray from 1 asymptotic $\Lambda_{C_{e'}^v}$, must pass through M_e and $M_{e'}$ respectively. \square

The following two claims will be important for the proof of Proposition 3.4:

Claim 1: Let x and y be two different points on $\partial\mathcal{C}$, and suppose that the stabilizer $\text{Stab}(\{x, y\})$ is infinite. Then for any fixed $\delta > 0$, there exists a finite set $\{g_1, \dots, g_N\} \subset G$ such that if $g \in G$ verifies $\theta(g \cdot x, g \cdot y) \geq \delta$, then it can be written as

$$g = g_i h, \text{ for some } i \in \{1, \dots, N\} \text{ and } h \in \text{Stab}(\{x, y\}).$$

For the second claim, we need more preparation. Let $\mathcal{H} := \{H_1, \dots, H_k\}$ be a finite collection of two-ended subgroups of G . For each $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ the limit set Λ_i of H_i consists of exactly two points of $\partial\mathcal{C}$, which we denote by h_i^+ and h_i^- . Define the decomposition space associated to \mathcal{H} by $D := \partial\mathcal{C} / \sim$, where two points x and y of $\partial\mathcal{C}$ are identified if, either $x = y$, or there exists $g \in G$ such that $\{x, y\} = g \cdot \Lambda_i$. We denote by $p : \partial\mathcal{C} \rightarrow D$ the projection defined by \sim and we equip D with the quotient topology. Note that any point of D has at most two pre-images under p . By *Claim 1*, D is a compact Hausdorff topological space. In the sequel, we will always suppose that D is connected. This implies

Claim 2: For any edge $e \in Z_1$, there exists $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ and $g \in G$ such that $g \cdot h_i^\pm \in \Lambda_{C_e}$ and $g \cdot h_i^\mp \in \Lambda_{C_e^-}$.

This allows to consider, for any edge e of Z the nonempty set

$$\mathcal{P}_e := \left\{ g \in G : \exists i \in \{1, \dots, k\} \text{ s.t. } g \cdot h_i^\pm \in \Lambda_{C_e}, g \cdot h_i^\mp \in \Lambda_{C_e^-} \right\}.$$

Let

$$P_e := \bigcup_{g \in \mathcal{P}_e} g \cdot \Lambda_i,$$

and let $D_e = p(P_e)$ be its projection onto D .

Lemma 3.3. *For any edge e of Z , the set P_e is finite and $D \setminus D_e$ is disconnected.*

Proof. Fix e an edge of Z , we first prove that P_e is finite. Indeed, if $g \in \mathcal{P}_e$, then by (3.6)

$$\theta(g \cdot h_i^\pm, g \cdot h_i^\mp) \geq \text{dist}(\Lambda_{C_e}, \Lambda_{C_e^-}) := c_e > 0,$$

where c_e only depends on e . By *Claim 1*, there exists a finite subset F_e of G such that $g = g'h$, with $g' \in F_e$ and $h \in \text{Stab}(\Lambda_i)$. Therefore, $g \cdot \Lambda_i = g' \cdot \Lambda_i$, and P_e is finite.

Let us show that D_e is a cut-set in D . Since P_e is finite, it is closed in $\partial\mathcal{C}$. Since $p(\Lambda_{C_e}) \cap p(\Lambda_{C_e^-}) = D_e$, we see that $\Lambda_{C_e} \setminus P_e$ and $\Lambda_{C_e^-} \setminus P_e$ are open and closed saturated sets in $\partial\mathcal{C}$. Taking the projection of these sets by p gives a non-trivial partition of $D \setminus D_e$. \square

REMARK 3.2 It is important to note that P_e is finite because $\Lambda_e = \emptyset$. The finiteness conclusion of Lemma 3.3 does not hold in general if the edge stabilizers are not finite. This is a key point for the proof of Theorem 1.3.

We prove now the main result of this section.

Proposition 3.4. *Let $\delta > 0$. There exists a finite set E_δ of edges of Z such that if we denote by $D_\delta := \bigcup_{e \in E_\delta} D_e$ and by $P_\delta := p^{-1}(D_\delta)$, then $\partial\mathcal{C} \setminus P_\delta$ can be partitioned into a finite union of open and closed saturated sets A with $\text{diam} A \leq \delta$. In particular, if U is a connected component of $D \setminus D_\delta$, then*

$$\text{diam } p^{-1}(U) \leq \delta.$$

Moreover, this implies that if for some $g \in G$ and $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ we have $g \cdot \Lambda_i \subset \partial\mathcal{C} \setminus P_\delta$, then $g \cdot \Lambda_i \subset A$ for some subset A of the partition.

Proof. Let $\eta > 0$ and let $E_{\eta,0}$ be the finite subset of edges of Z such that $\text{diam} \Lambda_{C_e} \geq \eta$, and let Z_η be its convex hull in Z , so that Z_η is a finite subtree of Z . Let E_η be the set of edges of Z_η . For each vertex $v \in Z_\eta$ we denote by $E_v^*(\eta) := E_v \setminus E_\eta$. We can assume without loss of generality that $v_0 \in Z_\eta$, so that for each vertex v of Z_η , and each edge $e \in E_v^*(\eta)$, we have $\Lambda_{C_e^v} = \Lambda_{C_e}$, and in particular, that $\text{diam} \Lambda_{C_e^v} \leq \eta$. We set

$$D_\eta := \bigcup_{e \in E_\eta} D_e.$$

If v_1 and v_2 are two different vertices of Z_η , and if $e_j \in E_{v_j}^*(\eta)$, $j = 1, 2$, then

$$p(\Lambda_{C_{e_1}^{v_1}}) \cap p(\Lambda_{C_{e_2}^{v_2}}) \subset D_\eta. \quad (3.8)$$

Let $P_\eta := p^{-1}(D_\eta)$. For each vertex v of Z_η , let A_v be the union of the sets $\Lambda_{C_e^v} \setminus P_\eta$ with $e \in E_v^*(\eta)$. Then A_v is open and closed in $\partial C \setminus P_\eta$, and is a saturated set. This provides a partition of $\partial C \setminus P_\eta$ by open and closed saturated sets. Therefore, if U is a connected component of $D \setminus D_\eta$, there exists a vertex v of Z_η such that $U \subset p(A_v)$. Since A_v is saturated, this implies that $p^{-1}(U) \subset A_v$.

We end by estimating the diameter of the sets A_v . Indeed, by the definition of Z_η and by Lemma 3.2, we have

$$\text{diam} A_v \leq 2 \max_{e \in E_v^*(\eta)} \{\text{diam} \Lambda_{C_e^v}\} + \max_{e, e' \in E_v^*(\eta)} \text{dist}(\Lambda_{C_e^v}, \Lambda_{C_{e'}^v}) \leq K\eta,$$

where K is a uniform constant. So it is enough to take η small enough so that $K\eta \leq \delta$. \square

REMARK 3.3 We use the fact that G is virtually free in the following key point of the proof of Proposition 3.4. The sets A_v introduced in the proof do not contain the limit sets Λ_v for a vertex $v \in Z_\eta$. When G is virtually free this is not a problem since $\Lambda_v = \emptyset$. Thus, the sets A_v form a covering of $\partial C \setminus P_\eta$ (note also that ∂C can be identified with ∂T when G is virtually free). Equation (3.8) is always true by construction, so in general one needs to add $\Lambda_v \setminus P_\eta$ to A_v in order to obtain a partition of $\partial C \setminus P_\eta$. This prevents the diameter of A_v to be small. Nevertheless, since the diameter of $p^{-1}(x)$ tends to zero for $x \in D$, there is only a finite number of classes “connecting” two given limit sets Λ_v and Λ_w . Therefore, adding a finite number of points to P_η if necessary, one can separate $p(\Lambda_v)$ and $p(\Lambda_w)$ by removing a finite number of points of D .

REMARK 3.4 We will use in the next section the fact that the set P_δ in the statement of Proposition 3.4 can be assumed to contain any given finite set of equivalence classes.

3.3. Proof of Theorem 1.3.

3.3.1. All rigid type vertices are virtually free implies WS. Assume now that in the JSJ splitting of G all rigid type vertices are virtually free. In this case, all the vertices of T are either non-elementary virtually free or virtually cyclic.

Let v be a vertex in $T_S \cup T_R$, so G_v is non-elementary virtually free. Recall that E_v is the set of edges of T which are incident to v . Since the action of G on T preserves the type of a vertex and two adjacent vertices are of different type, the stabilizer of E_v is also G_v . This implies that the number of G -orbits of edges incident to v is the same as the number of G_v -orbits, and therefore E_v/G_v is finite. Let $\{f_1, \dots, f_{k_v}\}$ be a finite set of representatives of E_v/G_v , and write $H_j(v)$ the two-ended subgroup $G(f_j)$ of G_v . We consider the decomposition space D_v associated to v and we denote by $p_v : \Lambda_v \rightarrow D_v$ the quotient map like in Section 3.2. Another equivalent way to construct D_v is by identifying the points of ∂C which are in the same $\Lambda_{C_e^v}$ for $e \in E_v$. Since ∂C is connected, the same

is true for D_v . Moreover, the space D_v is either homeomorphic to the circle if $v \in T_S$, or it is locally connected without cut-points and cut-pairs if $v \in T_R$ [CaMa11, Haïss12]. Therefore, we can apply the results of Section 3.2.

The subsets used in Section 3.2 to separate the decomposition space D_v were constructed by projecting a finite union of sets of the form $g \cdot \Lambda_{f_j}$ with $g \in G_v$ and $j \in \{1, \dots, k_v\}$. Then, in this case, they are the projection of a finite union of Λ_e with $e \in E_v$. We can state Proposition 3.4 in the following way: for all $\delta > 0$, there exists a finite set of edges $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$, where n depends on v and δ , of E_v such that if we set $P_v := \bigcup_{i=1}^n \Lambda_{e_i}$, then

$$\Lambda_v \setminus P_v = \bigcup_{i=1}^m A_i,$$

where the sets A_i are disjoint, open and closed in $\Lambda_v \setminus P_v$, and saturated sets. Here m also depends on v and δ . Moreover, for any other edge $e \in E_v$, there exists $i \in \{1, \dots, m\}$ such that $\Lambda_e \subset A_i$. Given such a partition, we denote by $E_v(i)$, for $i = 1, \dots, m$, the edges e incident to v such that $\Lambda_e \subset A_i$. Naturally,

$$E_v = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\} \cup \bigcup_{i=1}^m E_v(i),$$

is a partition of all edges incident to v . Let

$$K_i(v) = A_i \cup \bigcup_{e \in E_v(i)} \Lambda_{C_e^v} \text{ for } i = 1, \dots, m.$$

Lemma 3.5. *The sets $\{K_i(v)\}_{i=1}^m$ are pairwise disjoint and closed in $\partial C \setminus P_v$.*

The proof is similar to that of Lemma 4.6 in [Bow98b]. We can partition the boundary of C as

$$\partial C = \bigcup_{i=1}^n \left(\Lambda_{C_{e_i}^v} \setminus P_v \right) \cup \bigcup_{i=1}^m K_i(v) \cup P_v, \quad (3.9)$$

and the sets of the first and second union are closed in $\partial C \setminus P_v$. Furthermore, we have

$$\text{diam } K_i(v) \leq \text{diam } A_i + 2 \cdot \max_{e \in E_v(i)} \{ \text{diam } \Lambda_{C_e^v} \}, \quad (3.10)$$

Summarizing, we obtain the following.

Lemma 3.6. *Let $v \in T_S \cup T_R$ be a vertex of T . Then for any $\delta > 0$, there exists a finite set of edges $e_1, \dots, e_n \in E_v$ such that $\text{diam } K_i(v) \leq \delta$ for all $i = 1, \dots, m$.*

Proof. Let $\delta > 0$. There is a finite subset $E_1 \subset E_v$, such that if $e \in E_v \setminus E_1$, the diameter of $\Lambda_{C_e^v}$ is bounded from above by $\delta/4$. Also by the previous paragraph, there exists a finite subset $E_2 = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\} \subset E_v$, which we can assume containing E_1 , such that $\text{diam } A_i \leq \delta/2$. Therefore, from (3.10), we have $\text{diam } K_i(v) \leq \delta$. \square

We now finish the proof of the WS property.

Proposition 3.7. *Let G be a one-ended hyperbolic group which is not a cocompact virtually Fuchsian group. Suppose that in the JSJ splitting of G all rigid type vertices are virtually free. Then for any $\delta > 0$, there exists a finite set $\{e_1, \dots, e_N\}$ of edges of T , such that*

$$\max \{ \text{diam } U : U \in \mathcal{U} \} \leq \delta,$$

where \mathcal{U} is the set of connected components of $\partial C \setminus P$, and $P = \bigcup_{i=1}^N \Lambda_{e_i}$. In particular, ∂C satisfies the WS property.

Proof. We chose v_0 in the definition ϕ to be any vertex in $\mathbb{T}_S \cup \mathbb{T}_R$. Let $\delta > 0$, and consider the set E_δ of edges $e \in \mathbb{T}_1$ such that $\text{diam } \Lambda_{C_e} \geq \delta$. By Lemma 3.1, E_δ is a finite set. Let V_δ be the union of $\{v_0\}$ and the vertices of the edges in E_δ . Let \mathbb{T}_δ be the convex hull of V_δ . Then \mathbb{T}_δ is a finite subtree of \mathbb{T} . We can suppose that for every vertex $w \in \mathbb{T}_C \cap \mathbb{T}_\delta$, all the edges incident to w are in \mathbb{T}_δ , because the valence of w in \mathbb{T} is finite. In this way, all the terminal vertices of \mathbb{T}_δ are in $\mathbb{T}_S \cup \mathbb{T}_R$. We will prove that it is enough to take P to be the union of the limit sets of a finite collection of edges belonging to a slightly bigger set than \mathbb{T}_δ . Let v be a vertex in \mathbb{T}_δ . We need to consider four cases:

- *Case 1:* Suppose $v = v_0$. By Lemma 3.6, there is

$$F_{v_0} := \{e_1(v_0), \dots, e_{n_{v_0}}(v_0)\} \subset E_{v_0},$$

such that

$$\text{diam } K_i(v_0) \leq \delta, \text{ for all } i = 1, \dots, m_{v_0}. \quad (3.11)$$

We can assume that the edges of \mathbb{T}_δ incident to v_0 belong to F_{v_0} . Denote by P_{v_0} the union of $\Lambda_{e_i(v_0)}$ for $i = 1, \dots, n_{v_0}$. Therefore, $\partial\mathcal{C}$ can be partitioned as in (3.9).

- *Case 2:* Suppose $v \neq v_0$ is any non-terminal vertex in $(\mathbb{T}_S \cup \mathbb{T}_R) \cap \mathbb{T}_\delta$. There is exactly one edge e^* in E_v such that $\mathbb{T}_{e^*}^v = \mathbb{T}_{e^*}^-$. It necessarily belongs to \mathbb{T}_δ because $v_0 \in \mathbb{T}_\delta$. For the others, we have $\mathbb{T}_e^v = \mathbb{T}_e$. By Lemma 3.6, there are edges

$$F_v := \{e_1(v), \dots, e_{n_v}(v)\} \subset E_v,$$

such that

$$\text{diam } K_i(v) \leq \delta, \text{ for all } i = 1, \dots, m_v. \quad (3.12)$$

We can assume that the edges of \mathbb{T}_δ incident to v belong to F_v . Denote by P_v the union of $\Lambda_{e_i(v)}$ for $i = 1, \dots, n_v$. Therefore, $\Lambda_{C_{e^*}}$ is partitioned as

$$\Lambda_{C_{e^*}} = \bigcup_{F_v \setminus \{e^*\}} \left(\Lambda_{C_{e_j(v)}} \setminus P_v \right) \cup \bigcup_{i=1}^{m_v} K_i(v) \cup P_v. \quad (3.13)$$

- *Case 3:* Suppose that $v \in \mathbb{T}_C \cap \mathbb{T}_\delta$. Then all the edges incident to v are in \mathbb{T}_δ . Let e^* be the edge incident to v such that $\mathbb{T}_{e^*}^v = \mathbb{T}_{e^*}^-$. If we write the other edges incident to v as $E_v^* = \{e_i = (v, v_i) : i = 1, \dots, n_v\}$, then

$$\Lambda_{C_{e^*}} = \bigcup_{i=1}^{n_v} \Lambda_{C_{e_i}} = \bigcup_{i=1}^{n_v} \Lambda_{C_{e_i}^v}. \quad (3.14)$$

The intersection of two sets of this decomposition is equal to $\Lambda_v = \Lambda_{e^*} = \Lambda_{e_i}$, for $i = 1, \dots, n_v$. This allows us to replace $\Lambda_{C_{e^*}}$ by the union of $\Lambda_{C_{e_i}}$, where the v_i all belong to $(\mathbb{T}_S \cup \mathbb{T}_R) \cap \mathbb{T}_\delta$.

- *Case 4:* Suppose that v is a terminal vertex of \mathbb{T}_δ . Let as before e^* be the edge incident to v such that $\mathbb{T}_{e^*}^v = \mathbb{T}_{e^*}^-$, which in this case is the unique edge of \mathbb{T}_δ incident to v . Then $E_v^* \subset \mathbb{T}_1 \setminus \mathbb{T}_\delta$, and by construction for any $e \in E_v^*$, we have $\text{diam } \Lambda_{C_e} = \text{diam } \Lambda_{C_e^v} \leq \delta$. Then the set $\Lambda_{C_{e^*}}$ can be decomposed as in (3.13), and all the sets in the first and second union are of diameter less than or equal to δ .

Starting from v_0 , a repetitive combination of the partitions obtained in Cases 1 to 4 give us the set P . Indeed, we obtain a partition $\partial\mathcal{C} = A \cup B \cup P$, where

$$A := \bigcup_{v \in (\mathbb{T}_S \cup \mathbb{T}_R) \cap \mathbb{T}_\delta} \bigcup_{i=1}^{m_v} K_i(v), \quad B := \bigcup_{v \in \text{ter}(\mathbb{T}_\delta)} \bigcup_{e \in E_v^*} (\Lambda_{C_e} \setminus P_v), \quad (3.15)$$

where $\text{ter}(\mathbb{T}_\delta)$ denote the set of terminal vertices of \mathbb{T}_δ , and

$$P := \bigcup_{v \in (\mathbb{T}_S \cup \mathbb{T}_R) \cap T_\delta} P_v \quad (3.16)$$

The sets in the decomposition (3.15) defining A and B are pairwise disjoint and closed in $\partial\mathbb{C} \setminus P$, and of diameter less than or equal to δ . This implies that any connected component of $\partial\mathbb{C} \setminus P$ is contained in one of these sets. This ends the proof. \square

3.3.2. *WS is not satisfied when a non-virtually free rigid type vertex exists.* Suppose there exists $v \in \mathbb{T}_R$ such that G_v is not virtually free. First, decompose G_v over finite groups, i.e. the DS splitting of G_v . Note that points in different connected components of Λ_v can be separated by removing a finite number of local cut points of $\partial\mathbb{C}$, see Remark 3.3. Consider a vertex w of the DS splitting of G_v whose stabilizer G_w is one-ended. We will show that Λ_w cannot be separated by a finite set of local cut points of $\partial\mathbb{C}$.

Suppose that g is a loxodromic element of G_w , and denote by $\Lambda_g = \{g^+, g^-\}$ its fixed points. The limit set Λ_w is locally connected and without *global* cut points, so $\Lambda_w \setminus \Lambda_g$ has a finite number of connected components; which we denote by Ω_i , $i = 1, \dots, n$, $n \geq 1$. Note that since the infinite cyclic group $\langle g \rangle$ permutes the components $\{\Omega_i\}$, up to taking a big enough power of g , we can suppose that each Ω_i is fixed by g . The set $\Lambda_w \setminus \Lambda_g$ is contained in a connected component Ω of $\partial\mathbb{C} \setminus \Lambda_g$, because v is a rigid vertex of G . We suppose that $n \geq 2$. For $i \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$, let $\alpha_i : [0, 1] \rightarrow \Omega$ be a curve with $\alpha_i(0) \in \Omega_i$ and $\alpha_i(1) \in \Omega_{i+1}$. For each i , we connect $\alpha_i(1)$ with $\alpha_{i+1}(0)$ by a curve in Ω_{i+1} , in order to obtain a curve $\alpha : [0, 1] \rightarrow \Omega$ which intersects each Ω_i . Moreover, given any $\delta > 0$, there exists $k \geq 0$ such that the curves $\alpha_g^+ := g^k \cdot \alpha$ and $\alpha_g^- := g^{-k} \cdot \alpha$ are respectively contained in the balls $B(g^+, \delta) \setminus \{g^+\}$ and $B(g^-, \delta) \setminus \{g^-\}$. In summary, this shows that all the components $\{\Omega_i\}_{i=1}^n$ of $\Lambda_w \setminus \Lambda_g$ can be connected by two curves of $\partial\mathbb{C}$, which are contained in arbitrarily small punctured balls centered at the fixed points of g . We need to consider two cases:

- *Case 1:* Suppose first that Λ_w is not homeomorphic to the circle. Consider the JSJ decomposition of G_w with associated tree \mathbb{T}_w . If it is trivial, we are done because there are no local cut points in Λ_w . If not, it is enough to consider the local cut points of Λ_w which are in the limit set of an edge e of \mathbb{T}_w , see (3.1). Note that $\Lambda_e = \{g^+, g^-\}$ is the set of fixed points of a loxodromic g .

Let $\{e_1, \dots, e_m\}$ be any finite subset of edges of \mathbb{T}_w . Consider $\delta > 0$ small enough so that the balls centered at $P := \bigcup_{k=1}^m \Lambda_{e_k}$ and of radius δ are disjoint. Write $\Lambda_{e_k} := \{g_k^+, g_k^-\}$ and for each k consider the curves α_k^\pm contained in $B(g_k^\pm, \delta) \setminus \{g_k^\pm\}$ as before. Since the balls are disjoint, all the curves $\{\alpha_k^\pm\}_{k=1}^m$ avoid the set P . Then the set

$$(\Lambda_w \setminus P) \cup \bigcup_{k=1}^m (\alpha_k^+ \cup \alpha_k^-)$$

is a connected subset of $\partial\mathbb{C} \setminus P$ containing $\Lambda_w \setminus P$. Since $\text{diam}(\Lambda_w \setminus P) = \text{diam}\Lambda_w$, $\partial\mathbb{C}$ does not satisfies the WS condition.

- *Case 2:* Suppose now that Λ_w is homeomorphic to the circle. Then any pair of distinct points $\{x, y\}$ of Λ_w is a cut-pair, and $\Lambda_w \setminus \{x, y\} = \Omega_1 \cup \Omega_2$. Take a curve α connecting Ω_1 and Ω_2 as before. Given $\delta > 0$, there exists a loxodromic element of G_w such that $g^+ \in B(x, \delta)$ and $g^- \in B(y, \delta)$. Therefore, applying exactly the same argument as in Case 1 we show that $\Lambda_w \setminus P$ is contained in a connected component of $\partial\mathbb{C} \setminus P$ for any finite subset P of Λ_w .

3.4. A simple example with $\dim_{AR} \partial\pi_1(M) < D(M)$. In this section we give a simple example of a one-ended convex cocompact Kleinian group $G = \pi_1(M)$ for which the conclusion of Corollary 1.5 holds; namely, that $\dim_{AR} \partial\pi_1(M) < D(M)$, where M is the hyperbolizable 3-manifold with boundary whose interior is isometric to \mathbb{H}^3/G .

Recall that M is called a generalized book of I -bundles if one may find a disjoint collection A of essential annuli in M such that each component R of the manifold obtained by cutting M along A is either a solid torus or homeomorphic to an I -bundle such that $\partial R \cap \partial M$ is the associated ∂I -bundle (they correspond to the surface type vertices in the JSJ decomposition of G). In particular, there is no rigid type vertex in the JSJ decomposition of G .

Let H be a handlebody with boundary S a closed surface of genus $g \geq 2$, and let $\Gamma = \{\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n\}$ be a multicurve on S ; i.e. the elements of Γ are disjoint simple closed curves on S . Consider a small smooth neighborhood A of Γ in S so that $A = \{A_1, \dots, A_n\}$ is a collection of disjoint annuli in S .

Let T_i for $i = 1, \dots, n$ be n copies of the solid torus $D^2 \times S^1$. On the boundary S_i of T_i let $A_{T,i}$ be a smooth annulus whose core curve generates the $\pi_1(T_i)$. We glue together each solid torus T_i to H identifying A_i with $A_{T,i}$. Denote by R the 3-manifold obtained.

For each i , let B_i be a collection of $m_i \geq 1$ disjoint smooth annuli in S_i for which each core curve generates $\pi_1(T_i)$. Suppose that B_i is also disjoint from $A_{T,i}$. Denote by $m = m_1 + \dots + m_n$. Let F be an I -bundle (over a surface which is not necessarily connected) with vertical boundary consisting of exactly m smooth annuli. Glue F to R along the annuli B_i , $i = 1, \dots, n$, and call M the 3-manifold with boundary obtained. Let $G = \pi_1(M)$.

Suppose now that Γ is chosen so that the boundary of any properly embedded disk or annulus in H intersects at least one of the curves in Γ . Then G is one-ended, and $\pi_1(H)$ does not split over a cyclic subgroup relative to the subgroups $\{\langle \gamma_i \rangle\}_{i=1}^n$, i.e. $\pi_1(H)$ is a rigid type vertex in the JSJ decomposition of G . Indeed, the vertices of the JSJ decomposition of G are given by $\{\langle \gamma_i \rangle\}_{i=1}^n \in \mathbb{T}_C$, $\{\pi_1(F_k) : F_k \text{ connected component of } F\} \in \mathbb{T}_S$, and $\pi_1(H) \in \mathbb{T}_R$. Since $\pi_1(H)$ is a free group, we are in the hypotheses of Theorem 1.3 and $\dim_{AR} \partial G = 1$.

By Thurston's hyperbolization theorem, G is isomorphic to a discrete, convex cocompact subgroup of $\text{Iso}(\mathbb{H}^3)$. See [KK00] for a similar construction and for more details. On the other hand, since the JSJ splitting of G has a rigid type vertex, M is not a generalized book of I -bundles, and therefore, by [CMT99, Thm 2.9], we have $D(M) > 1$.

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