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HYPERBOLIC GROUPS WITH PLANAR BOUNDARIES

PETER HAÏSSINSKY

ABSTRACT. We prove that the class of convex-cocompact Kleinian groups is quasi-isometrically rigid. We also establish that a word hyperbolic group with a planar boundary different from the sphere is virtually a convex-cocompact Kleinian group provided that its boundary has Ahlfors regular conformal dimension strictly less than 2 or if it acts geometrically on a CAT(0) cube complex.

1. INTRODUCTION

A *Kleinian group* is a discrete subgroup of $\mathbb{P}SL_2(\mathbb{C})$ which we view as acting both on hyperbolic 3-space \mathbb{H}^3 via orientation-preserving isometries and on the Riemann sphere $\widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ via Möbius transformations. Since Poincaré introduced them for solving differential equations with algebraic coefficients at the end of the nineteenth century [Poi], Kleinian groups have continuously drawn a lot of attention, playing a prominent role in complex analysis, conformal dynamical systems, hyperbolic geometry, Teichmüller theory and low dimensional topology, see for instance [Kln, Ber, Sul3, Thu]. The subclass of *convex-cocompact Kleinian groups* is particularly relevant for the topology of 3-dimensional manifolds, cf. Corollary 1.26. These are finitely generated Kleinian groups G for which there is a convex subset $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathbb{H}^3$ invariant under G such that \mathcal{C}/G is compact. In particular, a *cocompact* Kleinian group is convex-cocompact with $\mathcal{C} = \mathbb{H}^3$.

In the light of their prominent appearance in different areas of mathematics, characterizing this class of convex-cocompact Kleinian groups becomes a natural and interesting problem. The central purpose of this paper is to offer an array of such characterizations.

1.1. Characterizations of convex-cocompact Kleinian groups. Most of the characterizations proposed below will hold up to a finite index subgroup; in other words, we will show that groups are *virtually convex-compact Kleinian groups*. The main reason for considering characterizations up to finite index comes from an example provided by Kapovich and Kleiner in [KK, §8] which shows that having to pass to a finite index subgroup cannot be generally avoided without any further assumption.

1.1.1. Characterization up to quasi-isometry. From the point of view of geometric group theory, one tries to understand the properties of a group by studying the different actions it admits on metric spaces. To start with, a finitely generated group acts by left-translation on the Cayley graph X associated to any of its finite generating sets. If such a graph is equipped with the length metric which makes each edge isometric to the segment $[0, 1]$, then the action of G becomes *geometric*: the group G acts by isometries (the action is distance-preserving),

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properly discontinuously (for any compact subsets K and L of X , at most finitely many elements g of G will satisfy $g(K) \cap L \neq \emptyset$) and cocompactly (the orbit space X/G is compact).

The classification of finitely generated groups up to *quasi-isometry* is a central issue: a quasi-isometry between metric spaces X and Y is a map $\varphi : X \rightarrow Y$ such that there are constants $\lambda > 1$ and $c > 0$ such that:

- (quasi-isometric embedding) for all $x, x' \in X$, the two inequalities

$$\frac{1}{\lambda}d_X(x, x') - c \leq d_Y(\varphi(x), \varphi(x')) \leq \lambda d_X(x, y) + c$$

hold and

- the c -neighborhood of the image $f(X)$ covers Y .

This defines in fact an equivalence relation on metric spaces. Note that any two locally finite Cayley graphs of the same group are quasi-isometric, which enables us to discuss the quasi-isometry class of a finitely generated group (through the class of its locally finite Cayley graphs). More generally, Švarc-Milnor's lemma asserts that there is only one geometric action of a group on a geodesic metric space up to quasi-isometry [GdlH, Prop. 3.19].

Our first result says that a group G is virtually a convex-cocompact Kleinian group if it looks like one:

Theorem 1.1 (quasi-isometric rigidity). *The class of convex-cocompact Kleinian groups is quasi-isometrically rigid. More precisely, a finitely generated group quasi-isometric to a convex-cocompact Kleinian group contains a finite index subgroup isomorphic to a (possibly different) convex-cocompact Kleinian group.*

When G is quasi-isometric to a cocompact Kleinian group, the theorem follows from [CanC]. Theorem 1.1 covers two trivial cases which define the class of *elementary groups*: a group is elementary if it is finite or if it contains a finite index subgroup isomorphic to \mathbb{Z} . Note that Kerékjártó proved that compact groups of homeomorphisms of the sphere are always conjugate to subgroups of $O_3(\mathbb{R})$ [dK, Kol]. General background on quasi-isometric rigidity includes [Dru, Kap3]. Actually a stronger form holds:

Theorem 1.2. *A finitely generated group admitting a quasi-isometric embedding into \mathbb{H}^3 contains a finite index subgroup isomorphic to a convex-cocompact Kleinian group.*

Remark 1.3. *If a finitely generated group G is virtually isomorphic to a convex-cocompact Kleinian group, then it is quasi-isometric to a convex subset of \mathbb{H}^3 with geodesic boundary iff its boundary is homeomorphic to the Sierpiński carpet (see § 5.3 for a proof).*

1.1.2. *Dynamics on the boundary.* The action of a Kleinian group G on the Riemann sphere partitions $\widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ into the *domain of discontinuity* Ω_G , which is the largest set of $\widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ on which G acts properly discontinuously, and the *limit set* Λ_G , which is the minimal G -invariant compact subset of $\widehat{\mathbb{C}}$. The action of a convex-cocompact Kleinian group on its limit set is that of a *uniform convergence group action*, i.e., the diagonal action on the set of distinct triples is properly discontinuous (convergence action) and cocompact (uniform). It follows from Bowditch's topological characterization that G is word hyperbolic in the sense of Gromov and that Λ_G is a model for its boundary at infinity [Bow2]. More generally, Bowditch's work enables us to define a *word hyperbolic group* G as a group acting by homeomorphisms on a metrizable compact space Z in such a way that its diagonal action on the set of distinct triples is properly discontinuous and cocompact. In the theory, the topological space Z is a model for *the boundary at infinity* ∂G of G . This characterization shows that this notion

of hyperbolicity is purely topological i.e., it only depends on the topological dynamics of the group on its boundary. Background on hyperbolic groups include [Gro, GdlH, KB].

A general principle asserts that a word hyperbolic group is determined by its boundary. More precisely, Paulin proved that the quasi-isometry class of a word hyperbolic group is determined by its boundary equipped with its quasiconformal structure [Pau]. Let us recall some definitions. A homeomorphism $h : X \rightarrow Y$ between metric spaces is called *quasisymmetric* provided there exists a homeomorphism $\eta : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ such that $d_X(x, a) \leq td_X(x, b)$ implies $d_Y(f(x), f(a)) \leq \eta(t)d_Y(f(x), f(b))$ for all triples of points $x, a, b \in X$ and all $t \geq 0$ [TV]. The boundary ∂G of a hyperbolic group G is endowed with a *conformal gauge* $\mathcal{G}(G)$ i.e., a family of metrics which are pairwise quasisymmetrically equivalent. These metrics are exactly those metrics compatible with the topology of ∂G for which the action of G is *uniformly quasi-Möbius* [Väi]: there exists a homeomorphism $\theta : \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ such that, for any distinct points $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \in \partial G$, for any $g \in G$,

$$[g(x_1) : g(x_2) : g(x_3) : g(x_4)] \leq \theta([x_1 : x_2 : x_3 : x_4])$$

where

$$[x_1 : x_2 : x_3 : x_4] = \frac{|x_1 - x_2| \cdot |x_3 - x_4|}{|x_1 - x_3| \cdot |x_2 - x_4|}.$$

Paulin's result says that two non-elementary word hyperbolic groups are quasi-isometric if and only if there is homeomorphism between their boundaries identifying their conformal gauges.

The aforementioned quasi-isometric rigidity Theorem 1.1 is established using the boundary at infinity by means of Theorem 1.4.

Theorem 1.4. *Let G be a non-elementary hyperbolic group and let ∂G be endowed with a metric from its conformal gauge. If there exists a quasisymmetric embedding of ∂G into $\widehat{\mathbb{C}}$, then G is virtually isomorphic to a convex-cocompact Kleinian group.*

Remark 1.5. Knowing that G is hyperbolic, the assumption that G admits a quasi-isometric embedding into \mathbb{H}^3 or that its boundary embeds quasymmetrically into $\widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ are equivalent, see [BonS, Thm. 7.4, Thm. 8.2 and Prop. 10.1].

In low dimension, it is expected that topology should determine geometry. This is the case for the uniformization of compact surfaces and three-manifolds, which only depends on their fundamental groups. As was mentioned above, a convex-cocompact Kleinian group is word hyperbolic and its limit set is *planar* i.e., it embeds continuously into the two-sphere S^2 . Thus, in the present setting, this general principle that the geometry is determined by topological data has the following interpretation:

Conjecture 1.6. *A word hyperbolic group with planar boundary contains a finite index subgroup isomorphic to a convex-cocompact Kleinian group.*

This would imply that we may drop the knowledge of the conformal gauge in Paulin's characterization of a word hyperbolic group when its boundary is planar. The aim of this paper is to provide supporting evidence to this picture (Conjecture 1.6). It is known to hold when the boundary is homeomorphic to a simple closed curve by the works [CasJ, Gab], characterizing more generally Fuchsian groups as convergence groups acting on the unit circle. Besides, Theorem 1.4 provides us with a positive answer for a weaker and somewhat intermediate conjecture, and it enables us to restate Conjecture 1.6 in analytic terms:

Conjecture 1.7. *If the boundary of a word hyperbolic group is planar, then it admits a quasisymmetric embedding in the Riemann sphere $\widehat{\mathbb{C}}$, when equipped with a metric of its conformal gauge.*

The following two well-known conjectures can be derived from the above problem by specifying the boundary of the group:

Conjecture 1.8. *Let G be a word hyperbolic group.*

- **(Cannon, [Can, Conjecture 11.34])** *If ∂G is homeomorphic to S^2 , then G contains a finite index subgroup isomorphic to a cocompact Kleinian group.*
- **(Kapovich and Kleiner, [KK, Conjecture 6])** *If ∂G is homeomorphic to the Sierpiński carpet, then G contains a finite index subgroup isomorphic to the fundamental group of a compact hyperbolic 3-manifold with non-empty totally geodesic boundary.*

Recall that the Sierpiński carpet is the metric space obtained by starting with the unit square, subdividing it into nine squares, removing the middle square, repeating this procedure ad infinitum with the remaining squares, and taking the decreasing intersection. We shall define a *carpet group* to be a hyperbolic group with a boundary homeomorphic to the Sierpiński carpet. Note that Theorem 1.4 for carpet groups follows from Bonk's work [Bon2]. In that case, the conclusion can be strengthened [KK, Fri2, BKM], see §9.3 for more details.

1.1.3. *Ahlfors regular conformal dimension.* Our further evidence supporting Conjecture 1.6 is based on the so-called *Ahlfors regular conformal dimension* $\text{confdim}_{AR}G$ of G . A metric space X is *Ahlfors regular* if there is a Radon measure μ such that for any $x \in X$ and $r \in (0, \text{diam } X]$, $\mu(B(x, r)) \asymp r^Q$ holds for some given $Q > 0$ [Mat]. The measure μ is equivalent to the Hausdorff measure of X of dimension Q . Given a word hyperbolic group G , the subset of Ahlfors regular metrics $\mathcal{G}_{AR}(G)$ in $\mathcal{G}(G)$ is non-empty [Coo] and defines the Ahlfors-regular conformal gauge of the group (or of its boundary). The *Ahlfors regular conformal dimension* $\text{confdim}_{AR}G$ of G is defined as the infimum over $\mathcal{G}_{AR}(G)$ of every dimension Q [MacT, Car2, Haï1]. This is a numerical invariant of the quasi-isometry class of G by [Pau], and is also a topological invariant of the action of the group. It is a refinement due to Bourdon and Pajot [BouP] of Pansu's notion of conformal dimension [Pan].

We will prove that this numerical invariant suffices to characterize convex-cocompact Kleinian groups.

Theorem 1.9. *Let G be a non-elementary hyperbolic group with planar boundary non-homeomorphic to the sphere. Then G is virtually isomorphic to a convex-cocompact Kleinian group if and only if $\text{confdim}_{AR}(G) < 2$.*

The necessity part of Theorem 1.9 is due to Sullivan, see [Sul1]. For carpet groups, the result was previously established by Bonk and Kleiner, see Corollary 1.18 and Remark 1.19 for more details. When the boundary is the whole sphere, Bonk and Kleiner also proved that the group is Kleinian if and only if there is a distance of minimal dimension in its Ahlfors-regular conformal gauge [BonK3].

1.1.4. *Groups acting on $CAT(0)$ cube complexes.* In general, the conformal dimension is difficult to estimate, see nonetheless [Car3] for a criterion ensuring dimension one for some word hyperbolic groups. One way to overcome this difficulty is to use an induction argument for groups admitting a quasiconvex hierarchy, as for the fundamental groups of Haken manifolds, cf. §1.2.2. Recent results of Wise and Agol [Wis, Ago] enable us to express this property in terms of groups acting on $CAT(0)$ cube complexes (§8):

Theorem 1.10. *Let G be a hyperbolic group with planar boundary. Then G is virtually isomorphic to a convex-cocompact Kleinian group if and only if G acts geometrically and cellularly on a $CAT(0)$ cube complex.*

Here, we admit groups with boundary homeomorphic to the whole sphere, recovering Markovic's criterion for the Cannon conjecture:

Corollary 1.11 (Markovic). *Let G be hyperbolic group with boundary homeomorphic to the sphere and which has a faithful and orientation-preserving action on its boundary. Then G is isomorphic to a cocompact Kleinian group if and only if G acts geometrically and cellularly on a $CAT(0)$ cube complex.*

Remark 1.12. The original proof of the sufficiency of Corollary 1.11 consists in extending the action on the two-sphere to the unit ball as a free convergence action so that the quotient is a Haken manifold, concluding then with Thurston's uniformization Theorem 1.25 [Mak2]. Here, we use the action on the cube complex to split the group in order to obtain groups with one-dimensional boundary and so that our previous results can be applied.

1.1.5. *Reduction to carpet groups.* In some cases, we can obtain a hierarchy based on the accessibility of word hyperbolic groups over elementary subgroups [DP, LT].

Theorem 1.13. *Let G be a non-elementary hyperbolic group with planar boundary non-homeomorphic to the sphere and with no elements of order two. The following conditions are equivalent.*

- (1) G is virtually isomorphic to a convex-cocompact Kleinian group.
- (2) $\text{confdim}_{AR}(G) < 2$.
- (3) $\text{confdim}_{AR}(H) < 2$ for all quasiconvex carpet subgroups H of G .

We refer to Section 5 for the notion of quasiconvexity. The implication (2) \Rightarrow (3) follows for instance from [MacT, Prop. 2.2.11].

The following statement is an immediate consequence of Theorem 1.13.

Corollary 1.14. *Every hyperbolic group G with a one-dimensional planar boundary and no elements of order two is virtually Kleinian if and only if every carpet group is virtually Kleinian. In particular, if G has no carpet subgroup, then G is virtually Kleinian.*

Theorem 1.13 and Corollary 1.14 reduce the dynamical characterization of (convex) cocompact Kleinian groups (Conjecture 1.6) to both Cannon and Kapovich-Kleiner conjectures. Let us recall that the Kapovich-Kleiner conjecture is implied by the Cannon conjecture [KK, Thm. 5, Cor. 13]. Thus, the dynamical characterization of convex-cocompact Kleinian groups with no 2-torsion would follow from the Cannon conjecture. On the other hand, the Cannon conjecture does not imply Theorems 1.9, 1.10 nor 1.13 since it is not known that a word hyperbolic group with a planar boundary is virtually a quasiconvex subgroup of a word hyperbolic group with the sphere as boundary.

1.1.6. *Planar actions.* All these results will rely on a particular case for which we know that the action is already planar in the following sense. We shall say that a hyperbolic group has a *planar action* if its boundary admits a topological embedding into the two-sphere in such a way that the action of every element of the group can be extended to a global homeomorphism. Recall that a word hyperbolic is one-ended if and only if its boundary is non-empty and connected.

Theorem 1.15. *Let G be a one-ended hyperbolic group with a planar action and with boundary non-homeomorphic to the sphere. Then G is virtually isomorphic to a convex-cocompact Kleinian group if and only if $\text{confdim}_{AR}G < 2$.*

Remark 1.16. *If, in the above theorem, the action is faithful and orientation-preserving on its boundary, then the proof shows that the group is isomorphic to a convex-cocompact Kleinian group; see also Corollary 1.20 for a similar statement.*

Remark 1.17. A similar statement than Theorem 1.15 holds for topologically cxc maps with planar repellers, see [HaiP] for their definition and basic properties. But the complexity of the topology of the repellers and the lack of algebraic structure of such maps require to develop other ingredients, so it will be explained elsewhere.

Corollary 1.18 (Bonk and Kleiner). *A carpet group G is virtually isomorphic to a convex-cocompact Kleinian group if and only if $\text{confdim}_{AR}G < 2$.*

PROOF. Carpets have essentially one embedding in the sphere up to homeomorphisms of the sphere. Since boundary components do not separate the carpet, the group always has a planar action. So Theorem 1.15 applies. \blacksquare

Remark 1.19. This corollary was announced by Bonk and Kleiner in 2006 [Bon1] where a sketch of the proof was given. If the first step of our proof of Theorem 1.15 —and hence of Corollary 1.18— is similar to theirs (filling-in the “holes” to reconstruct the Riemann sphere), the other steps are different. For Corollary 1.18, Bonk and Kleiner exploit the specificity of carpets to extend the action to the whole sphere [BKM], whereas here, we rely on Hinkkanen-Markovic’s characterization of Möbius groups of the circle; this has the advantage to cover the cases of other groups having a planar action. Moreover, we rely on the techniques developed in [Hai2] to prove that the carpet embeds quasisymmetrically in $\widehat{\mathbb{C}}$, see Corollary 3.5.

Working a little more, we may obtain the following corollary from Theorem 1.15:

Corollary 1.20. *Let G be a torsion-free non-elementary hyperbolic group acting by homeomorphisms on S^2 as a convergence action. Let us assume that the restriction of its action to its limit set $\Lambda_G (\neq S^2)$ is uniform. If $\text{confdim}_{AR}G < 2$, then the action of G is conjugate to that of a discrete group of Möbius transformations.*

Theorem 1.10 and Corollary 1.18 provide us with the following equivalent statements in relation to the Kapovich-Kleiner conjecture.

Corollary 1.21. *Let G be a carpet group with a faithful and orientation preserving action on its boundary. The following are equivalent:*

- *the group G is isomorphic to a convex-cocompact Kleinian group;*
- *the group G acts cellularly and geometrically on a $CAT(0)$ cube complex;*
- *the Ahlfors regular conformal dimension of G is strictly less than two.*

1.2. Outline of the paper and of the proofs. There are several key ingredients for the proofs of the main results of different nature: analytical, topological and algebraic.

1.2.1. *Analytic aspects.* The proof of Theorem 1.15 is motivated by the following two theorems.

Theorem 1.22 (Sullivan, [Sul2]). *A countable group of uniformly quasi-Möbius transformations on $\widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ is conjugate to a group of Möbius transformations.*

Theorem 1.23 (Bonk and Kleiner, [BonK1]). *A metric 2-sphere is quasisymmetrically equivalent to the Riemann sphere if it is linearly locally connected and 2-Ahlfors-regular.*

A metric space Z is *linearly locally connected* if there is a constant $\lambda \geq 1$ such that, for all $z \in Z$ and $R > 0$,

- (LLC1) for all $x, y \in B(z, R)$ there is a continuum $E \subset B(z, \lambda R)$ which contains $\{x, y\}$;
 (LLC2) for all $x, y \notin B(z, R)$, there is a continuum $E \subset Z \setminus B(z, (1/\lambda)R)$ which contains $\{x, y\}$.

The main argument of the proof of Theorem 1.15 consists in extending the given planar action into a uniform quasi-Möbius action of the group on a metric sphere quasisymmetric to $\widehat{\mathbb{C}}$. This idea was explained in [Bon1] for carpet groups. The construction of the sphere boils down to gluing infinitely many so-called quasidisks to the boundary of the group as was suggested by Heinonen. The assumption on the Ahlfors-regular conformal dimension in all theorems of the paper is used here —to build the sphere. If it is already known that the boundary embeds quasisymmetrically in the Riemann sphere, then this assumption becomes superfluous. It turns out that the basic step of gluing two metric spaces together while controlling the geometry was done in [Hai2, Thm. 1]. The present construction generalizes this basic step in some sort of obvious but tedious way. The extension of the dynamics is also based on [Hai2].

The next three sections are concerned with the analytical aspects of the proofs. In Section 2, we make a systematic analysis of gluing together countably many continua to a fixed continuum and study the properties which are inherited. The proofs are routine and detailed but have the advantage to be checkable. The main results are Theorem 2.2 and Theorem 2.6. These results are specialized in §3 to planar sets. Section 4 is a continuation of Section 2: it is explained how quasi-Möbius maps can be extended when enlarging the space.

We have made the following choices for these sections: as mentioned above, we have decided to work in the very general setting of gluing infinitely continua to a given one, even if we are primarily interested in gluing disks to a planar compact set along simple closed curves. There are two main reasons for that. First, the construction is very general and there would be no genuine difference in the exposition: working directly with disks would have essentially replaced Proposition 2.4 with the characterization of quasicircles of low-dimension from [HerM] —which is not more elementary. Purely topological statements have been separated from those which are metric in nature; the specific features of planar sets only appear at the end in the uniformization process. Second, such constructions should have applications to other settings: gluing disks along more complicated spaces than simple closed curves (this is the case for topological cxc maps, cf. Remark 1.17) and also to non-planar settings.

Groups enter in Section 5. We provide some background on convergence group actions, word hyperbolic groups and their quasiconvex subgroups. We establish some properties for word hyperbolic groups which are known to hold for convex-cocompact Kleinian groups. In particular, we state —without proof— some specific properties of convex-cocompact Kleinian groups in the next Proposition 1.24 which serve as a motivation for the present approach to their characterization.

Proposition 1.24. *Let G be a non-elementary convex-cocompact group. The following properties hold.*

- (1) *The limit set is porous (def. in §2.3) and Ahlfors regular of dimension $Q < 2$.*
- (2) *Each connected component of Λ_G is linearly locally connected.*
- (3) *For any $\delta > 0$, there are only finitely many components of Ω_G of diameter at least δ (cf. Prop. 5.11).*
- (4) *The quotient space Ω_G/G is a finite number of compact orbifolds (see Remark 5.13).*
- (5) *Each non-trivial connected component of the boundary of a component of Ω_G is a uniform quasicircle (cf. Prop. 5.11).*

These properties enable us to reconstruct the Riemann sphere from the boundary of a group by applying the results from §§ 2–3. After exhibiting a way of extending convergence actions to larger spaces in Theorems 5.8 and 5.9, we conclude Section 5 with the proof of Theorem 1.15 and of Corollary 1.20.

1.2.2. Low dimensional topology. In general, there is no reason why a word hyperbolic group with a planar boundary should admit a planar action and it does not even need to be isomorphic to a Kleinian group, see [KK, § 8]. Thurston’s geometrization theory of 3-manifolds will circumvent this difficulty, cf. [Thu, Mor, Kap1] .

Recall that a Kleinian group is a discrete subgroup of $\mathbb{P}SL_2(\mathbb{C})$ which we view as acting both on hyperbolic 3-space \mathbb{H}^3 via orientation-preserving isometries and on the Riemann sphere $\widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ via Möbius transformations. As Poincaré observed, we may identify the Riemann sphere with the boundary at infinity of the three-dimensional hyperbolic space [Poi]. Explicitly, let us consider the open unit ball in \mathbb{R}^3 as a model of \mathbb{H}^3 and the unit sphere \mathbb{S}^2 for the Riemann sphere. One obtains in this way an action of a Kleinian group G on the closed unit ball. With this identification in mind, the group G preserves the convex hull $\text{Hull}(\Lambda_G)$ of its limit set in \mathbb{H}^3 . The group G is convex-cocompact if its action is cocompact on $\text{Hull}(\Lambda_G)$.

When G is torsion-free, we may associate a 3-manifold $M_G = (\mathbb{H}^3 \cup \Omega_G)/G$, canonically endowed with a complete hyperbolic structure in its interior, which is called the *Kleinian manifold*. The group G is convex-cocompact if and only if M_G is compact. Conversely, a compact 3-manifold M is *hyperbolizable* if there exists a discrete subgroup of isometries G such that M is homeomorphic to M_G (this whole presentation rules out tori in ∂M since they are not relevant to the present work). We say that M is *uniformized* by G . Note that G is isomorphic to the fundamental group of M , and that it is necessarily word hyperbolic. Moreover, the boundary ∂M is a union of finitely many hyperbolic compact surfaces, cf. Proposition 1.24. When M is orientable, then G is a convex-cocompact Kleinian group.

A compact *Haken three-manifold* is a manifold which can be constructed topologically by piecing together finitely many three-dimensional balls along their boundaries. A compact manifold with non-empty boundary is always Haken. Thurston established a uniformization theorem for Haken manifolds, which we state as follows.

Theorem 1.25 (Thurston). *A compact irreducible Haken 3-manifold with an infinite word hyperbolic fundamental group is hyperbolizable.*

If the orientable case is usually stated, see for instance [Thu, Thm 2.3] and [Mor, Thm A’], this is not the case for non-orientable manifolds. It can be deduced from the uniformization of orientable manifolds: by taking the orientable double cover, we obtain a representation of its fundamental group as a group generated by a convex-cocompact Kleinian group and an orientation-reversing quasiconformal involution; this group is thus uniformly quasiconformal, hence conjugate to a group of Möbius transformations according to Sullivan’s straightening theorem, Theorem 1.22.

In particular, one obtains the following characterization of convex-cocompact Kleinian groups among fundamental groups of 3-manifolds [McM2, Cor. 4.9].

Corollary 1.26. *A compact 3-manifold M is homeomorphic to the Kleinian manifold of a convex-cocompact Kleinian group G with $\Lambda_G \neq \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ if and only if M is irreducible, orientable with non-empty boundary and its fundamental group is word hyperbolic.*

The proofs of the main results of the paper will rely on the algebraic structure of the group to construct a finite index subgroup isomorphic to the fundamental group of a compact Haken 3-manifold. Theorems 1.4 and 1.9 will then follow from Thurston's uniformization theorem.

1.2.3. *Planar topology.* The starting point of this approach i.e., the construction of a manifold, is Bowditch's JSJ decomposition, which splits a word hyperbolic group into a graph of groups of three different types: virtually cyclic groups, virtually free groups and so-called rigid groups — which can be almost any other word hyperbolic group with a planar boundary, see §6. The limit sets of those groups are identified from the structure of the local cut points of the boundary of the ambient group. In our setting of planar boundaries, a fine analysis of the topology of the rigid limit sets shows that the action of the corresponding stabilizer is the restriction of a well-defined planar action (Prop. 6.2). This is our next key ingredient, which is established using planar topology. It follows that each subgroup arising in the JSJ decomposition is, up to finite index, the fundamental group of a compact 3-manifold provided its Ahlfors-regular conformal dimension is strictly less than two. This provides us with a characterization of Kleinian groups when the group admits a *regular JSJ decomposition* as defined therein.

1.2.4. *Algebraic aspects coming from geometric group theory.* Of course, it is not known if a word hyperbolic group G (with planar boundary) is always virtually torsion-free, and, even if this is the case, whether we can glue the pieces given by the JSJ decomposition together to build a manifold with fundamental group isomorphic to (a finite-index subgroup of) G . Theorem 7.1 shows that this last step follows from the separability of the quasiconvex subgroups of G (abbreviated as the QCERF property), see §7 for the definition. This property was first introduced in a topological context by Scott in order to desingularize immersed submanifolds into finite covers [Sco]. This is the key ingredient for solving the so-called virtual Haken conjecture [Ago]. In the present work, this property is used to remove the obstructions preventing the construction of a manifold with fundamental group isomorphic to a finite index subgroup of G .

The QCERF property is known to hold for word hyperbolic groups acting on $CAT(0)$ cube complexes thanks to the works of Haglund and Wise [HagW] and of Agol [Ago]. This is explained in Section 8 which is essentially descriptive: we recall the main results obtained by Wise, Agol and others on $CAT(0)$ cube complexes and their role concerning the accessibility of groups and the separability of subgroups. This is the last ingredient which provides us with the missing step for proving that a group with a planar boundary is virtually isomorphic to a convex-cocompact Kleinian group under appropriate assumptions.

1.2.5. *Conclusion.* The proofs of the main results are then established in the last section. A consequence of the results established in the previous sections is that a group is virtually isomorphic to a convex-cocompact Kleinian group if the rigid vertices appearing in JSJ decompositions have their Ahlfors-regular conformal dimension strictly less than 2 (Prop. 9.1). This enables us to prove Theorems 1.9 and 1.4. Remark 1.5 says that Theorems 1.1 and 1.2 are consequences of Theorem 1.4.

Assuming there are no 2-torsion provides us with a finite hierarchy so that the resulting subgroups cannot be split over elementary groups: the remaining non-trivial subgroups are carpet groups. We may then prove Theorem 1.13 along the same lines as above by induction on the length of the hierarchy.

By the previous results, the proof of Theorem 1.10 reduces to the case of carpet groups and groups with boundary homeomorphic to the sphere. So we may assume that we are given a convergence group action on the sphere, uniform on its limit set. We first show that we may define for such a group an action on a CAT(0) cube complex such that the stabilizers of hyperplanes are isomorphic to convex-cocompact Fuchsian groups. Splitting inductively along those hyperplanes, one will obtain hyperbolic manifolds endowed with subsurfaces on their boundary which can be glued together to prove that G is virtually the fundamental group of a compact Haken manifold. The proof ends as above.

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2. SEWING INFINITELY MANY CONTINUA

This section is devoted to spaces obtained by the procedure of gluing together infinitely many compact sets. We first introduce the sewing procedure from a purely topological perspective, then we specialize this process to metric spaces. In the last paragraph, we study geometric properties of the new space inherited from each subcontinua.

There are similarities between this section and the next with the work of Merenkov and Wildrick [MerW], but with some major differences concerning both the topology (local cut-points) and the measure theory (how the mass is distributed), which make both contributions complementary rather than overlapping.

2.1. Topological sewing. Let X be a *continuum* i.e., a Hausdorff non-degenerate connected compact space. We assume that we are given a *null-sequence* i.e., an at most countable family \mathcal{P} of subcontinua with the following property: for any finite cover \mathcal{U} of X , for all but finitely many elements K of \mathcal{P} , there exists $U \in \mathcal{U}$ with $K \subset U$. We call \mathcal{P} an *admissible collection of boundary components of X* .

For each $K \in \mathcal{P}$, we assume that we are given a continuum L_K together with an injective mapping $\psi_K : K \rightarrow L_K$.

To make this section more concrete, it can be read having in mind a degenerate carpet as defined in Section 3 for X , the collection of Jordan curves appearing as the boundaries of the connected components of its complement in S^2 for \mathcal{P} , and closed Euclidean disks for the L_K 's glued to X along their boundary.

Set

$$\Sigma = X \sqcup (\cup_{K \in \mathcal{P}} L_K) / \sim$$

where, for all $K \in \mathcal{P}$, $z \in K$ is identified with $\psi_K(z)$; note that a point z may belong to several boundary components. We define a topology on Σ as follows: a basis of open sets of Σ consists of those sets U such that

- (T1) $U \cap X$ is open in X ,
- (T2) $U \cap L_K$ is open in L_K for all $K \in \mathcal{P}$,
- (T3) for all but finitely many components $K \in \mathcal{P}$ with $K \subset U$, one also has $L_K \subset U$.

One may check that these sets are stable under finite intersection, so we have indeed a basis for a topology.

Proposition 2.1. *With the notation above, the topological space Σ is Hausdorff and compact, and each embedding $X \hookrightarrow \Sigma$ and $L_K \hookrightarrow \Sigma$ is continuous. The connected components of $\Sigma \setminus X$ are in bijection with $\{\text{the connected components of } L_K \setminus \psi_K(K), K \in \mathcal{P}\}$.*

PROOF. The continuity of the embeddings follows from (T1) and (T2).

We now construct a collection of open neighborhoods for each point of Σ .

Let us first consider $x \in X$. If U_x is an open neighborhood of x in X and W_x is the interior of a compact neighborhood of ∂U_x disjoint from x , then the collection \mathcal{F}_x of boundary components which intersect ∂U_x and is not contained in W_x is finite since \mathcal{P} is admissible. Let U'_x be the complement in U_x of the union of boundary components $K \notin \mathcal{F}_x$ with $K \cap \partial U_x \neq \emptyset$; the set U'_x is an open neighborhood of x in X : indeed, if $u \in U'_x$ and $N \subset U_x$ is a compact neighborhood of u , then only finitely many components $K \in \mathcal{P}$ intersect both ∂U_x and N , so their complement in N is a neighborhood of u in U'_x .

For each $K \in \mathcal{F}_x$, $\psi_K(U_x \cap K)$ is open in $\psi_K(K)$, so there exists an open set $U_K \subset L_K$ such that $\psi_K(U_x \cap K) = U_K \cap \psi_K(K)$. For each $K \in \mathcal{P} \setminus \mathcal{F}_x$ such that $K \cap U'_x \neq \emptyset$, we let $U_K = L_K$. For the other components, set $U_K = \emptyset$. It follows that

$$V_x = U'_x \cup (\cup_{K \in \mathcal{P}} U_K)$$

is an open neighborhood of x in Σ .

If $x \notin X$, then there exists $K \in \mathcal{P}$ with $x \in L_K \setminus \psi_K(K)$. Let U_x be a neighborhood of x in L_K , then $U_x \setminus \psi_K(K)$ is an open neighborhood of x in Σ .

It follows easily that Σ is Hausdorff.

Let us now consider a covering of Σ by open sets. We may as well assume that each element satisfies (T1), (T2) and (T3). Since X is compact, we may extract a finite cover \mathcal{U}_0 of X . The admissibility of \mathcal{P} and condition (T3) imply that the set $Y = \Sigma \setminus \cup_{U \in \mathcal{U}_0} U$ intersects only finitely many elements L_K , each of which is compact by assumption. Therefore, one may extract a finite cover for each of these sets and obtain a finite cover of Σ .

The last statement follows easily since the sets $L_K \setminus \psi_K(K)$, $K \in \mathcal{P}$, are pairwise disjoint and their union forms $\Sigma \setminus X$. ■

2.2. Geometric sewing. We prove a metric version of Proposition 2.1:

Theorem 2.2. *Let X be a metric continuum endowed with an admissible collection of boundary components \mathcal{P} . We assume the existence of $\Delta_0 \geq 1$ and $\eta : \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ such that, for each $K \in \mathcal{P}$, we are given a metric continuum L_K and an η -quasisymmetric embedding $\psi_K : K \rightarrow L_K$ such that $\text{diam } L_K \leq \Delta_0 \text{diam } \psi_K(K)$.*

Then there exist a metric d_Σ on Σ compatible with its topology and a constant $\Delta > 0$ such that (X, d_Σ) is bi-Lipschitz to X , and, for all $K \in \mathcal{P}$, (L_K, d_Σ) is uniformly quasisymmetric to L_K , $\text{diam}_\Sigma L_K \leq \Delta \text{diam}_\Sigma K$ and there is a constant $c > 0$ such that, for all $y \in X$, $z \in L_K$,

$z' \in L_{K'}, K \neq K',$

$$(2.1) \quad \begin{aligned} d_\Sigma(z, z') &\geq c \inf\{d_\Sigma(z, x) + d_\Sigma(x, x') + d_\Sigma(x', z'), x \in L_K, x' \in L_{K'}\} \\ d_\Sigma(z, y) &\geq c \inf\{d_\Sigma(z, x) + d_\Sigma(x, y), x \in L_K\}. \end{aligned}$$

The basic distortion bound for quasimetric maps is given by the following lemma [Hei, Prop. 10.8], which will be used throughout the paper:

Lemma 2.3. *Let $h : X \rightarrow Y$ be an η -quasimetric map between compact metric spaces. For all $A, B \subset X$ with $A \subset B$ and $\text{diam } B < \infty$, we have $\text{diam } h(B) < \infty$ and*

$$\frac{1}{2\eta \left(\frac{\text{diam } B}{\text{diam } A} \right)} \leq \frac{\text{diam } h(A)}{\text{diam } h(B)} \leq \eta \left(2 \frac{\text{diam } A}{\text{diam } B} \right).$$

For the proof, we will also use the following Ahlfors-Beurling type theorem [Hai2, Thm 2]:

Proposition 2.4. *Let (X, d_X) be a proper metric space and (Y, d_Y) a connected compact metric space. Let us assume that there is an η -quasimetric embedding $f : Y \rightarrow X$ with $\text{diam}_Y Y = \text{diam}_X f(Y)$. Then there is a metric \widehat{d} on X such that*

- (1) $Id : (X, d_X) \rightarrow (X, \widehat{d})$ is $\widehat{\eta}$ -quasimetric;
- (2) $Id : (X \setminus f(Y), d_X) \rightarrow (X \setminus f(Y), \widehat{d})$ is locally quasimetric: there is a finite constant $C \geq 1$ such that, for any $x \in X \setminus f(Y)$ and any $y, z \in B_X(x, d_X(x, f(Y))/2)$,

$$\frac{1}{C} \leq \frac{\widehat{d}(y, z)}{d_X(y, z)} \cdot \frac{d_X(x, f(Y))}{\widehat{d}(x, f(Y))} \leq C;$$

- (3) $f : (Y, d_Y) \rightarrow (X, \widehat{d})$ is bi-Lipschitz onto its image: there exists $L \geq 1$ such that, for all $y_1, y_2 \in Y$,

$$\frac{1}{L} d_Y(y_1, y_2) \leq \widehat{d}(f(y_1), f(y_2)) \leq d_Y(y_1, y_2);$$

- (4) there is a constant $\Delta \geq 1$ such that

$$\frac{1}{\Delta} \text{diam}(X, d_X) \leq \text{diam}(X, \widehat{d}) \leq \Delta \text{diam}(X, d_X).$$

All the constants involved and $\widehat{\eta}$ only depend on η .

The proof of Theorem 2.2 consists in defining the metric from the necessary conditions given by the conclusion of the statement and then to check it fulfills the requirements.

PROOF. (Thm 2.2) For $K \in \mathcal{P}$, we rescale the metric on L_K so that $\text{diam } K = \text{diam } \psi_K(K)$. We apply Proposition 2.4 to $L_K (= X)$, $K (= Y)$ and $\psi_K : K \rightarrow L_K$. Let $d_K (= \widehat{d})$ be the metric thus obtained. Note that the collection of maps $\{L_K \xrightarrow{Id} (L_K, d_K)\}_{K \in \mathcal{P}}$ is uniformly quasimetric with distortion function $\widehat{\eta}$. Moreover, Lemma 2.3 implies that, for all $K \in \mathcal{P}$,

$$(2.2) \quad \text{diam}(L_K, d_K) \leq \Delta \text{diam}(\psi_K(K), d_K),$$

where $\Delta = 2\widehat{\eta}(\Delta_0)$, and, there exists $L \geq 1$ such that, for all $K \in \mathcal{P}$ and for all $x, y \in K$,

$$(2.3) \quad \frac{1}{L} d_X(x, y) \leq d_K(\psi_K(x), \psi_K(y)) \leq d_X(x, y).$$

In the sequel, we will omit ψ_K when it leads to no confusion.

Let us define a quasimetric on Σ as follows:

- if $x, y \in X$, set $q(x, y) = d_X(x, y)$;

- if $x, y \in L_K \setminus K$, for some $K \in \mathcal{P}$, set $q(x, y) = d_K(x, y)$;
- if $x \in X$ and $y \in L_K \setminus K$ for some $K \in \mathcal{P}$, set

$$q(x, y) = q(y, x) = \inf_{z \in K} \{d_X(x, z) + d_K(z, y)\};$$

- if $x \in L_{K_1} \setminus K_1$, $y \in L_{K_2} \setminus K_2$ for some $K_1 \neq K_2 \in \mathcal{P}$, set

$$q(x, y) = \inf_{(z_1, z_2) \in K_1 \times K_2} \{d_{K_1}(x, z_1) + d_X(z_1, z_2) + d_{K_2}(z_2, y)\}.$$

Set finally

$$d_\Sigma(x, y) = \inf \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} q(x_i, x_{i+1})$$

over all finite chains x_0, \dots, x_N in Σ with $x_0 = x$, $x_N = y$. We claim that d_Σ is a metric comparable to q which is compatible with the topology of Σ .

Let x_0, \dots, x_N be a chain. Inserting finitely many points if necessary in the chain using the definition of q , we may assume that, for each $j \in \{0, \dots, N-1\}$, either there exists $K \in \mathcal{P}$ such that $q(x_j, x_{j+1}) = d_K(x_j, x_{j+1})$, or $q(x_j, x_{j+1}) = d_X(x_j, x_{j+1})$. Using the triangle inequality, we may assume that if $x_j \notin X$, $j < N$, then $x_{j+1} \in X$; if furthermore $0 < j < N$, then there is some $K \in \mathcal{P}$ with $x_{j\pm 1} \in K$ and so, with (2.3),

$$q(x_{j-1}, x_j) + q(x_j, x_{j+1}) \geq d_K(x_{j-1}, x_{j+1}) \geq \frac{1}{L} d_X(x_{j-1}, x_{j+1}).$$

Therefore, one can extract a subchain $(y_j)_{0 \leq j \leq M}$ with $y_0 = x_0$ and $y_M = x_N$ such that

- (a) if $x_0, x_N \in X$, then

$$\sum_{j=0}^{N-1} q(x_j, x_{j+1}) \geq \frac{1}{L} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} d_X(y_j, y_{j+1}) \geq \frac{1}{L} d_X(y_0, y_M) = \frac{1}{L} q(x_0, x_N);$$

- (b) if $x_0 \in L_K \setminus K$ for some $K \in \mathcal{P}$ and $x_N \in X$, then $y_1 \in K$ and

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} q(x_j, x_{j+1}) &\geq d_K(y_0, y_1) + \frac{1}{L} \sum_{j=1}^{M-1} d_X(y_j, y_{j+1}) \\ &\geq d_K(y_0, y_1) + \frac{1}{L} d_X(y_1, y_M) \geq \frac{1}{L} q(x_0, x_N). \end{aligned}$$

- (c) if $x_0, x_N \notin X$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} q(x_j, x_{j+1}) &\geq q(y_0, y_1) + \frac{1}{L} \sum_{j=1}^{M-2} d_X(y_j, y_{j+1}) + q(y_{M-1}, y_M) \\ &\geq q(y_0, y_1) + \frac{1}{L} d_X(y_1, y_{M-1}) + q(y_{M-1}, y_M). \end{aligned}$$

If there is some $K \in \mathcal{P}$ such that $y_0, y_M \in L_K \setminus K$, then $y_1, y_{M-1} \in K$ and it follows from (2.3) that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} q(x_j, x_{j+1}) &\geq d_K(y_0, y_1) + \frac{1}{L} d_X(y_1, y_{M-1}) + d_K(y_{M-1}, y_M) \\ &\geq \frac{1}{L} d_K(y_0, y_M) = \frac{1}{L} q(x_0, x_N). \end{aligned}$$

If not, then

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} q(x_j, x_{j+1}) &\geq \frac{1}{L} (q(y_0, y_1) + d_X(y_1, y_{M-1}) + q(y_{M-1}, y_M)) \\ &\geq \frac{1}{L} q(y_0, y_M) = \frac{1}{L} q(x_0, x_N). \end{aligned}$$

In either case, we have shown that

$$(2.4) \quad q(x_0, x_N) \geq d_\Sigma(x_0, x_N) \geq \frac{1}{L} q(x_0, x_N).$$

This proves (2.1). Since L_K embeds in Σ uniformly quasimetrically, Lemma 2.3 implies the existence of $\Delta > 0$ such that $\text{diam}_\Sigma L_K \leq \Delta \text{diam}_\Sigma K$ for all $K \in \mathcal{P}$.

Since \mathcal{P} is a null-sequence and (2.2) holds, it follows that d_Σ defines the topology of Σ . ■

Remark 2.5. *Note that if $x \in L_K \setminus \psi_K(K)$ for some $K \in \mathcal{P}$, then $d_\Sigma(x, X)$ is realized by a point $y \in K$.*

2.3. Geometric properties. We establish a series of properties of Σ —obtained by Theorem 2.2— inherited from the sets X and L_K , $K \in \mathcal{P}$. We focus on those properties which are known to hold for the limit sets of convex-cocompact Kleinian groups and which are needed to apply Theorem 1.23, cf. Prop. 1.24. The terms in the next statement will be defined below, when they are established.

Theorem 2.6. *Under the assumptions of Theorem 2.2, let (Σ, d_Σ) be the given metric space. Then the following hold.*

- (1) *If (X, d_X) and all L_K , $K \in \mathcal{P}$, satisfy the bounded turning property uniformly, then it also holds for (Σ, d_Σ) .*
- (2) *If (X, d_X) and all L_K , $K \in \mathcal{P}$, are uniformly LLC, then (Σ, d_Σ) is LLC quantitatively as well.*
- (3) *If X is doubling and relatively doubling with respect to \mathcal{P} and if $\{L_K, K \in \mathcal{P}\}$ is uniformly doubling, then (Σ, d_Σ) is doubling quantitatively.*
- (4) *If X is relatively porous with respect to \mathcal{P} and if, for all $K \in \mathcal{P}$, K is uniformly porous in L_K , then X is porous in (Σ, d_Σ) quantitatively.*
- (5) *We assume that X is doubling, doubling relative to \mathcal{P} and porous relative to \mathcal{P} . We also assume that every K is uniformly porous in L_K . If each L_K , $K \in \mathcal{P}$, is Q -Ahlfors-regular with uniform constants for some $Q > 1$, and if X is Ahlfors regular of dimension strictly less than Q , then (Σ, d_Σ) is Q -Ahlfors regular.*

We will first see how to extend local properties to global ones. Theorem 2.6 will follow at once.

Given a metric space Z and a constant $c > 0$, we say that $(X, \{L_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in A})$ is a c -separating structure of Z if $X \subset Z$ is closed, $\{L_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in A}$ is a possibly infinite collection of closed subsets of Z which satisfies the following properties:

- (S1) Setting $K_\alpha = L_\alpha \cap X$ and $\Omega_\alpha = L_\alpha \setminus K_\alpha$ for $\alpha \in A$, the collection $\{\Omega_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in A}$ forms a partition of $Z \setminus X$ by open sets;
 - (S2) The following flatness condition holds: for all $y \in X$, $z \in \Omega_\alpha$, $z' \in \Omega_{\alpha'}$, $\alpha \neq \alpha'$,
- $$(2.5) \quad \begin{cases} d(z, z') \geq c \inf\{d(z, x) + d(x, x') + d(x', z'), x \in K_\alpha, x' \in K_{\alpha'}\}; \\ d(z, y) \geq c \inf\{d(z, x) + d(x, y), x \in K_\alpha\}. \end{cases}$$

Unless explicitly stated, we assume throughout this section that we are given a metric space Z together with a separating structure $(X, \{L_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in A})$. The collection $\mathcal{P} = \{K_\alpha, \alpha \in A\}$ denotes the boundary components of X . We also assume the existence of $\Delta > 0$ such that $\text{diam } L_\alpha \leq \Delta \text{diam } K_\alpha$ for all $\alpha \in A$.

Note that if $z \in \Omega_\alpha$ and $\delta(z) = d(z, X)$, then

$$(2.6) \quad B(z, c\delta(z)) \subset \Omega_\alpha.$$

2.3.1. Connectedness properties. We establish connectedness properties which will prove that the space Σ will be linearly locally connected, as required by Theorem 1.23.

Recall that a metric space Z satisfies the *bounded turning property* λ -(BT), for some $\lambda \geq 1$, if any pair of points $x, y \in Z$ is contained in a continuum E with $\text{diam } E \leq \lambda d_Z(x, y)$.

Proposition 2.7. *Let $\lambda \geq 1$ be fixed. If X satisfies the λ -(BT) condition and every subset L_α satisfies the λ -(BT) condition, then Z satisfies the (λ/c) -(BT) condition.*

PROOF. Let $x, y \in Z$. If they both belong to either X or to the same L_α , then the λ -(BT) property implies at once the existence of a continuum E containing $\{x, y\}$ with $\text{diam } E \leq \lambda d(x, y)$.

Let $x \in X$ and $y \in \Omega_\alpha$ for some $\alpha \in A$. By the separation condition (2.5), there is some $z \in L_\alpha$ such that $d(x, y) \geq c(d(x, z) + d(z, y))$. There exist continua $E_1 \subset X$ and $E_2 \subset L_\alpha$ which contain $\{x, z\}$ and $\{z, y\}$ respectively and such that $\text{diam } E_1 \leq \lambda d(x, z)$ and $\text{diam } E_2 \leq \lambda d(z, y)$. It follows that $E = E_1 \cup E_2$ is a continuum containing x and y and

$$\begin{aligned} \text{diam } E &\leq \text{diam } E_1 + \text{diam } E_2 \\ &\leq \lambda d(x, z) + \lambda d(z, y) \\ &\leq (\lambda/c)d(x, y). \end{aligned}$$

Assume $x \in \Omega_\alpha$ and $y \in \Omega_\beta$ with $\alpha \neq \beta$. Let $z_\alpha \in L_\alpha \cap X$ and $z_\beta \in L_\beta \cap X$ satisfy $d(x, y) \geq c(d(x, z_\alpha) + d(z_\alpha, z_\beta) + d(z_\beta, y))$. There exist continua $E_0 \subset X$, $E_\alpha \subset L_\alpha$ and $E_\beta \subset L_\beta$ which contain $\{z_\alpha, z_\beta\}$, $\{x, z_\alpha\}$ and $\{z_\beta, y\}$ respectively and such that $\text{diam } E_0 \leq \lambda d(z_\alpha, z_\beta)$, $\text{diam } E_\alpha \leq \lambda d(x, z_\alpha)$ and $\text{diam } E_\beta \leq \lambda d(z_\beta, y)$. It follows that $E = E_0 \cup E_\alpha \cup E_\beta$ is a continuum containing x and y and

$$\begin{aligned} \text{diam } E &\leq \text{diam } E_0 + \text{diam } E_\alpha + \text{diam } E_\beta \\ &\leq \lambda d(z_\alpha, z_\beta) + \lambda d(x, z_\alpha) + \lambda d(z_\beta, y) \\ &\leq (\lambda/c)d(x, y). \end{aligned}$$

■

Recall from the introduction the definition of *linear local connectedness* (λ -LLC for some $\lambda \geq 1$).

Proposition 2.8. *Let $\lambda \geq 1$ be fixed. If Z is λ -(LLC) at every point of X and every subset L_α satisfies the λ -(LLC) condition, then Z is LLC quantitatively as well.*

PROOF. By Proposition 2.7, the space Z is λ -(BT) so (LLC1) holds. Let us now focus on (LLC2). Let $z \in Z \setminus X$ and $r > 0$. Let Ω_α be the component containing z .

If $d(z, X) > \frac{1}{2} \frac{r}{1+\lambda}$, then $B(z, \frac{1}{2} \frac{r}{\lambda(1+\lambda)})$ is disjoint from X and the (BT)-property implies that this ball is contained in Ω_α , hence in L_α . Therefore, if $z_1, z_2 \notin B(z, r)$, then we may find a continuum K disjoint from $B(z, \frac{1}{2} \frac{r}{\lambda^2(1+\lambda)})$ which joins z_1 and z_2 .

If $d(z, X) \leq \frac{1}{2} \frac{r}{1+\lambda}$, let $x \in X$ satisfy $d(z, X) = d(z, x)$. Note that

$$B\left(x, \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1+\lambda}\right) r\right) \subset B(z, r)$$

and

$$1 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1+\lambda} = \frac{1+2\lambda}{2(1+\lambda)}.$$

If $z_1, z_2 \notin B(z, r)$, then we may find a continuum K disjoint from $B(x, \frac{r}{\lambda} \frac{1+2\lambda}{2(1+\lambda)})$ which joins z_1 and z_2 . Now, let us observe that

$$B\left(z, \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1+2\lambda}{2(1+\lambda)} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1+\lambda}\right) r\right) \subset B\left(x, \frac{r}{\lambda} \frac{1+2\lambda}{2(1+\lambda)}\right)$$

so that K is disjoint from $B(z, r/(2\lambda))$. ■

Corollary 2.9. *Let $\lambda \geq 1$ be fixed. If X and every subset L_α satisfies the λ -(LLC) condition, then Z is LLC quantitatively as well.*

PROOF. In order to apply Proposition 2.8, it is enough to prove the following claim: *there exists a constant $\lambda' \geq 1$ such that, for any $x \in X$, for any $r \in (0, \text{diam } Z)$, any point $z \in (Z \setminus B(x, r))$ can be joined by a continuum $E \subset (Z \setminus B(x, r/\lambda'))$ to X .*

The claim and the LLC-property of X imply that Z is LLC at every point of X quantitatively, so that Proposition 2.8 applies. We now prove the claim.

Let $x \in X$, $r > 0$ and $z \notin B(x, r)$; there is some $\alpha \in A$ with $z \in \Omega_\alpha$. Set

$$\kappa = \frac{1}{2(1+2\Delta\lambda)}.$$

If $d(x, K_\alpha) \geq \kappa r$ then $L_\alpha \cap B(x, \kappa r) = \emptyset$ according to (2.5) and L_α is a continuum which joins z to a point of $K_\alpha \subset X$. If $d(x, K_\alpha) < \kappa r$, let $x' \in K_\alpha$ be such that $d(x, x') = d(x, K_\alpha)$.

It follows that $B(x', (1-\kappa)r) \subset B(x, r)$ so that $z \notin B(x', (1-\kappa)r)$. Moreover,

$$\text{diam } K_\alpha \geq \frac{1}{\Delta} \text{diam } L_\alpha \geq \frac{d(x', z)}{\Delta} \geq \frac{(1-\kappa)r}{\Delta}.$$

Therefore, we may find $y \in K_\alpha$ such that $d(x', y) \geq \frac{(1-\kappa)r}{2\Delta}$.

Since L_α is LLC, there is a continuum

$$E \subset \left(Z \setminus B\left(x', \frac{(1-\kappa)r}{2\lambda\Delta}\right) \right)$$

which joins z to y . Now, if $w \in E$, then $d(x, w) \geq d(w, x') - d(x', x)$ so that

$$d(x, w) \geq \frac{(1-\kappa)r}{2\lambda\Delta} - \kappa r \geq \frac{1}{4\lambda\Delta} r.$$

Therefore, the claim follows with

$$\lambda' = \max \left\{ \frac{2(1+2\Delta\lambda)}{c}, 4\lambda\Delta \right\}.$$

■

2.3.2. *Size properties.* For Theorem 1.23, we also need to establish the Ahlfors-regularity of Σ , cf. Proposition 2.14.

A metric space Z is *doubling* if there exists an integer N such that any set of finite diameter can be covered by at most N sets of half its diameter. This implies that, for all $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists N_ε such that any set E of finite diameter can be covered by N_ε sets of diameter bounded by $\varepsilon \text{diam} E$. We propose a relative notion of doubling:

Definition 2.10 (Relative doubling condition). *Let X be a metric continuum with boundary components \mathcal{P} . Then X is doubling relative to \mathcal{P} if, for any $\varepsilon > 0$, there is some N_ε and there exists $r_0 > 0$ such that, for any $x \in X$ and $r \in (0, r_0)$, there are at most N_ε components $K \in \mathcal{P}$ such that $B(x, r) \cap K \neq \emptyset$ and $\text{diam}(K \cap B(x, r)) \geq \varepsilon r$.*

Proposition 2.11. *If X is doubling and relatively doubling with respect to \mathcal{P} and if $\{L_\alpha, \alpha \in A\}$ is uniformly doubling, then Z is doubling quantitatively.*

PROOF. Let us first consider $x \in X$, $r \in (0, \text{diam} Z)$ and $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$. We may cover $B(x, r) \cap X$ by M_1 balls $\{B_j\}$ of radius $(\varepsilon r/6)$, where M_1 only depends on the doubling condition of (X, d_X) and on ε . For each ball B_j , we add all the components L_α , $\alpha \in A$, such that $K_\alpha \cap B_j \neq \emptyset$ and $\text{diam} K_\alpha \leq (\varepsilon r)/(6\Delta)$; we let B'_j be the resulting set. It follows that $\text{diam} B'_j \leq \varepsilon r$.

We are left with the components $K_\alpha \in \mathcal{P}$ with $K_\alpha \cap B(x, r) \neq \emptyset$ and $\text{diam} K_\alpha \geq (\varepsilon r)/(6\Delta)$: the relative doubling condition implies that there are at most N such sets. Each of these sets can be covered by M_2 sets of diameter at most εr by the uniform doubling condition.

Therefore, for any $x \in X$, we may cover $B(x, r)$ by at most $M_1 + NM_2$ sets of diameter at most εr .

If $x \notin X$, then either $B(x, r) \subset L_\alpha$ for some $\alpha \in A$, and then we may use the doubling condition of L_α , or there is some $y \in X$ such that $B(x, r) \subset B(y, 2r/c)$, cf. (2.6). Using $\varepsilon = (c/4)$ above, we may cover $B(y, 2r/c)$, hence $B(x, r)$ by a uniform number of sets of diameter at most $(r/2)$. ■

A subset Y of a metric space Z is said to be *porous* if there exists a constant $p > 0$ such that any ball centered at a point of Y of radius $r \in (0, \text{diam} Z]$ contains a ball of radius pr disjoint from Y . We propose a relative notion of porosity:

Definition 2.12 (Relative porosity). *Let X be a metric continuum with boundary components \mathcal{P} . Then X is porous relative to \mathcal{P} if there exist a constant $p_X > 0$ and a maximal size $r_0 > 0$ such that, for any $x \in X$ and $r \in (0, r_0)$, there is at least one subcontinuum K' of a boundary component $K \in \mathcal{P}$ such that $K' \subset B_X(x, r)$, $K' \cap B_X(x, r/2) = \emptyset$ and $\text{diam}_X K' \geq p_X r$.*

Proposition 2.13. *If X is relatively porous with respect to \mathcal{P} and if, for all $\alpha \in A$, K_α is uniformly porous in L_α , then X is porous in Z quantitatively.*

PROOF. Let $x \in X$ and $r \in (0, r_0)$. There exist $\alpha \in A$ and $y \in K_\alpha$ such that $d(x, y) \leq r/2$, and, if K' denotes the component of $K_\alpha \cap B(x, r)$ which contains y , then $\text{diam} K' \geq p_X r$.

We have $\text{diam} L_\alpha \geq \text{diam} K_\alpha \geq p_X r$ and $B(x, r) \supset B(y, p_X r/2)$. It follows from the porosity of K_α in L_α that there is some $z \in \Omega_\alpha$ such that $B(z, c p_X r/2) \subset \Omega_\alpha \cap B(y, p_X r/2)$, so that

$$B(z, c p_X r/2) \subset B(x, r) \setminus X.$$

■

We may now establish the central result of this section.

Proposition 2.14. *Let $Q > 0$. Let us assume that Z is a doubling metric space and that X is a porous Ahlfors regular compact subset of dimension strictly smaller than Q . If every subspace L_α is Q -Ahlfors regular with uniform constants and K_α is uniformly porous in L_α , then Z is Q -Ahlfors regular.*

The proof is exactly the same as [Hai2, Prop. 2.18]. We repeat it for completeness. Instead of asking X to be Ahlfors-regular, it would have been enough to require that its Assouad dimension be strictly less than Q , see [Luu] for the definition and its main properties.

PROOF. Let us denote by μ the Q -Hausdorff measure in Z . If $x \notin X$, then there is some $\alpha \in A$ such that $x \in \Omega_\alpha$; we let $\delta(x) = d(x, X)$.

By assumption and (2.6), we have $\mu(B(x, cr\delta(x))) \asymp (r\delta(x))^Q$ for all $r \in (0, 1)$.

Let us fix a point $x \in X$ and $r > 0$. Since X is porous in Z , a constant $p > 0$ exists such that $B(x, r)$ contains a ball $B(y, pr)$ disjoint from X . Therefore $pr \leq \delta(y)$ so

$$\mu(B(y, pr)) \geq \mu(B(y, cpr)) \gtrsim r^Q \quad \text{and} \quad \mu(B(x, r)) \geq \mu(B(y, pr)) \gtrsim r^Q.$$

For the converse inequality, we first note that since the dimension of X is strictly less than Q , we have $\mu(X) = 0$. Thus it is enough to bound $\mu(B(x, r) \setminus X)$. We cover $B(x, r) \setminus X$ by balls $B(z, c\delta(z)/10)$. We extract an at most countable subfamily $B(z_j, c\delta_j/10)$ of pairwise disjoint balls such that $B(x, r) \setminus X \subset \cup B(z_j, c\delta_j/2)$ [Hei, Thm 1.2].

Denote by A_n the set of centers (z_j) such that $re^{-(n+1)} < \delta(z_j) \leq re^{-n}$. It follows that if $z_j \in A_n$, then $\mu(B(z_j, c\delta_j/2)) \asymp \delta(z_j)^Q \asymp r^Q e^{-Qn}$.

For each z_j , choose a point $x_j \in X$ such that $\delta(z_j) = d(z_j, x_j)$. Since Z is doubling and the balls $\{B(z_j, c\delta_j/10)\}_j$ are disjoint, the nerve of the family of balls $\{B(x_j, \delta(z_j)), z_j \in A_n\}$ has uniformly bounded valence V (independent from n). Therefore, we may split this family of balls into $V + 1$ families of pairwise disjoint balls. Since $\dim X < Q$, the number of balls involved in A_n is bounded by $e^{Qn\theta^n}$, up to a factor (which depends on V), for some $\theta \in (0, 1)$. Thus

$$\sum_{A_n} \mu(B(z_j, c\delta_j/2)) \lesssim e^{Qn\theta^n} (e^{-n}r)^Q \lesssim \theta^n r^Q.$$

Therefore

$$\mu(B(y, r)) \leq \sum_{n \geq 0} \sum_{A_n} \mu(B(z_j, \delta_j/2)) \lesssim \sum_{n \geq 0} \theta^n r^Q \lesssim r^Q.$$

Let us consider a point $z \in Z \setminus X$, and let $x \in X$ be such that $\delta(z) = d(z, x)$. If $r \in [c\delta(z), 2\delta(z)]$, then

$$\mu(B(z, r)) \geq \mu(B(z, c\delta(z))) \gtrsim \delta(z)^Q \gtrsim r^Q.$$

On the other hand,

$$\mu(B(z, r)) \leq \mu(B(x, 2r)) \lesssim r^Q.$$

If $r \geq 2\delta(z)$, then $B(x, r - \delta(z)) \subset B(z, r) \subset B(x, r + \delta(z))$ with $r + \delta(z) \leq (3/2)r$ and $r - \delta(z) \geq r/2$, so $\mu(B(z, r)) \asymp r^Q$. \blacksquare

2.3.3. *Geometric properties of the sewn space.* We prove Theorem 2.6. Theorem 2.2 implies that $(X, \{L_K, K \in \mathcal{P}\})$ is a separating structure for Σ and that there is some $\Delta > 0$ such that $\text{diam}_\Sigma L_K \leq \Delta \text{diam}_\Sigma K$ for all $K \in \mathcal{P}$.

1. It follows from Lemma 2.3 that we may assume that (X, d_X) and all (L_K, d_K) , $K \in \mathcal{P}$, satisfy λ -(BT) for a fixed $\lambda \geq 1$. Therefore, Proposition 2.7 applies and Σ has bounded turning. ■

2. We recall that the LLC property is preserved quantitatively under quasimetric mappings [Hei, Chap. 15], so that we may assume that $\{(L_K, d_\Sigma), K \in \mathcal{P}\}$ and (X, d_Σ) are λ -LLC. Therefore, Corollary 2.9 applies and Σ is LLC as well. ■

3. We recall that the doubling condition is preserved quantitatively under quasimetric mappings [Hei, Chap. 15] so that $\{(L_K, d_\Sigma), K \in \mathcal{P}\}$ is uniformly doubling. Since (X, d_X) is bi-Lipschitz to (X, d_Σ) , it is also doubling and relatively doubling with respect to \mathcal{P} . Proposition 2.11 applies and we may conclude that Σ is doubling. ■

4. We recall that the porosity of a subset is preserved quantitatively under quasimetric mappings so that the sets $K, K \in \mathcal{P}$, are uniformly porous in (L_K, d_Σ) and (X, d_Σ) is also relatively porous to \mathcal{P} . Therefore we may apply Proposition 2.13 and conclude that X is porous in Σ . ■

5. We know from above that the space (Σ, d_Σ) is doubling and that X is also porous in Σ . Since (X, d_X) is bi-Lipschitz to (X, d_Σ) , we get that (X, d_Σ) is also Ahlfors regular of dimension strictly less than Q . Finally, [Hai2, Prop. 2.18] implies that (L_K, d_Σ) , $K \in \mathcal{P}$, are uniformly Q -Ahlfors regular. Therefore, Proposition 2.14 applies. ■

3. PLANAR CONTINUA

Let X be a planar locally connected continuum, and let $\varphi : X \rightarrow S^2$ be a topological embedding. Note that there may be embeddings which are not compatible in the sense that if $\varphi_1, \varphi_2 : X \rightarrow S^2$ are two embeddings, then $\varphi_2 \circ \varphi_1^{-1}$ might not be the restriction of a selfhomeomorphism of the sphere.

We let \mathcal{P} denote those subcontinua $K \subset X$ such that $\varphi(K)$ bounds a connected component of $S^2 \setminus \varphi(X)$.

The main result of this section is the following:

Theorem 3.1. *Let X be a locally connected planar metric continuum with boundary components \mathcal{P} provided by an embedding $\varphi : X \rightarrow S^2$. We assume that X is LLC, Ahlfors regular of dimension $Q < 2$, relatively doubling and porous with respect to \mathcal{P} , and that we are given uniformly quasimetric gluing maps $\psi_K : K \rightarrow L_K$ for all $K \in \mathcal{P}$, where the sets L_K are continua such that (a) $L_K \setminus \psi_K(K)$ is homeomorphic to an open disk; (b) all the sets L_K are uniformly Ahlfors regular of dimension 2; (c) $\psi_K(K)$ is uniformly porous in L_K ; and (d) $\text{diam} L_K \leq \Delta_0 \text{diam} \psi_K(K)$ for some universal constant $\Delta_0 \geq 1$.*

Then the space Σ given by Proposition 2.1 and Theorem 2.2 is quasimetric to $\widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ and there exists a quasimetric embedding $\phi : X \rightarrow \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ compatible with φ .

3.1. Topological uniformization. Let X be a locally connected planar continuum with boundary components \mathcal{P} provided by an embedding $\varphi : X \rightarrow S^2$. For each $K \in \mathcal{P}$, we assume

that we are given topological embeddings $\psi_K : K \rightarrow L_K$ for all $K \in \mathcal{P}$, where the sets L_K are continua such that $L_K \setminus \psi_K(K)$ is homeomorphic to an open disk.

For each $K \in \mathcal{P}$, we denote by U_K the component of $S^2 \setminus \varphi(X)$ with $\partial U_K = \varphi(K)$. It follows from the Torhorst theorem [Whb2, Thm. VI.2.2] that K is itself locally connected. Since $\varphi(X)$ is connected, it follows that U_K is homeomorphic to an open disk so there exists a homeomorphism $\varphi_K : L_K \rightarrow \overline{U_K}$ such that $\psi_K|_K = (\varphi_K^{-1} \circ \varphi)|_K$.

Proposition 3.2. *The topological space Σ defined as above is homeomorphic to S^2 .*

PROOF. We first note that since $\varphi(X)$ is a locally connected continuum of the sphere, [Whb2, Thm. VI.4.4] implies that \mathcal{P} is an admissible collection of boundary components. Hence Σ is compact by Proposition 2.1.

Define $\phi : \Sigma \rightarrow S^2$ as follows: on X , set $\phi = \varphi$; on L_K , $K \in \mathcal{P}$, set $\phi = \varphi_K$. Note that, if $z \in K$ for some $K \in \mathcal{P}$, then

$$\phi(z) = \varphi(z) = \varphi_K \circ (\varphi_K^{-1} \circ \varphi)(z) = \phi(\psi_K(z))$$

so that ϕ is well-defined.

Let us prove that ϕ is a homeomorphism. First, ϕ is a bijection by construction. Let us now prove that ϕ is continuous: let U be an open subset of S^2 and let $V = \phi^{-1}(U)$. On the one hand, one has

$$V \cap X = \phi^{-1}(U) \cap \phi^{-1}(\varphi(X)) = \phi^{-1}(U \cap \varphi(X)) = \varphi^{-1}(U)$$

so that $V \cap X$ is open, hence (T1) is true. On the other hand, let $K \in \mathcal{P}$, then

$$V \cap L_K = \phi^{-1}(U) \cap \varphi_K^{-1}(\overline{U_K}) = \varphi_K^{-1}(U \cap \overline{U_K})$$

so $V \cap L_K$ is also open, so (T2) holds. By [Whb2, Thm VI.4.4], for all $\delta > 0$, there are only finitely many components of $S^2 \setminus \varphi(X)$ with diameter at least δ ; therefore, we may assume that only finitely many components of $S^2 \setminus \varphi(X)$ intersect ∂U , since any open set can be described as an at most countable union of such open sets. Hence V satisfies (T3) as well. Therefore ϕ is continuous. Since Σ is compact, this implies that ϕ is a homeomorphism. ■

3.2. Quasisymmetric embedding. The embedding will be obtained thanks to Bonk and Kleiner's uniformization Theorem 1.23.

PROOF. (Theorem 3.1) By the assumption (a), Proposition 3.2 implies that Σ is homeomorphic to S^2 . The assumption (d) implies that we may endow Σ with a metric d_Σ which enjoys the properties given by Theorem 2.2. The assumption (c), the LLC-assumptions and the Ahlfors-regularity assumptions enable us to apply Theorem 2.6 to conclude that (Σ, d_Σ) is an LLC 2-Ahlfors regular sphere.

It now follows from Theorem 1.23 that Σ is quasisymmetrically equivalent to $\widehat{\mathbb{C}}$, so X embeds quasisymmetrically into $\widehat{\mathbb{C}}$. This ends the proof of Theorem 3.1. ■

Remark 3.3. If the space X is not assumed to be LLC but only to satisfy a weaker connectedness condition, then the linear local connectedness of the sphere Σ , hence the existence of a quasisymmetric embedding of X into $\widehat{\mathbb{C}}$, might depend on the choice of the boundary components. A finer analysis would thus be required.

3.3. Carpets. Define a *carpet* as a planar, one-dimensional, connected, locally connected compact space with no local cut point; any such space is homeomorphic to the Sierpiński carpet and admits a unique embedding up to postcomposition by a selfhomeomorphism of the sphere [Whb1]. It follows that the collection of boundary components is canonically defined, and that they are pairwise disjoint simple closed curves. We call them *peripheral circles*, and we say that they are *uniform quasicircles* if they are the images of the unit circle by a quasismetry under a uniform distortion function. By extension, a *degenerate carpet* will be a one-dimensional, connected locally connected compact space homeomorphic to the complement of a union of disjoint open disks (their closures may intersect). In this case, there may be several non-equivalent embeddings in the sphere.

Lemma 3.4. *Let X be a one-dimensional, connected locally connected planar compact space with no global cut point. Then any embedding of X in S^2 is a degenerate carpet.*

PROOF. Let us assume that X is already embedded into S^2 , that we identify with the Riemann sphere. Since it is one-dimensional, it has no interior in S^2 . We now prove that the boundary of any component of Ω of $S^2 \setminus X$ is a Jordan curve. This will establish that X is a degenerate carpet. We consider a conformal map $h : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \Omega$. Since $\partial\Omega$ is contained in a locally connected compact set (disjoint from Ω), Carathéodory's theorem implies that h admits a continuous and surjective extension $h : \overline{\mathbb{D}} \rightarrow \overline{\Omega}$. If Ω is not a Jordan domain, then there are two rays in \mathbb{D} which are mapped to a Jordan curve in $\overline{\Omega}$ which separates $\partial\Omega$, hence X . But X has no (global) cut point. Therefore, Ω is a Jordan domain and X is a degenerate carpet. ■

Corollary 3.5. *Let X be a metric degenerate carpet with $\text{confdim}_{AR} X < 2$ endowed with boundary components which are assumed to be uniform quasicircles. We assume that X is LLC, relatively doubling and porous with respect to the boundary components. Then Σ is quasimetric to $\widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ and there exists a quasimetric embedding $\phi : X \rightarrow \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ compatible with the boundary components.*

PROOF. We may choose an Ahlfors regular metric in the gauge of X of dimension $Q < 2$. For each $K \in \mathcal{P}$, there exists a uniform quasimetric homeomorphism $\psi_K : K \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1 (\subset \overline{\mathbb{D}})$. Note that $\overline{\mathbb{D}}$ is 2-Ahlfors regular and LLC, that \mathbb{S}^1 is porous in $\overline{\mathbb{D}}$ and that $\text{diam } \mathbb{D} \leq \text{diam } \mathbb{S}^1$. Therefore, Theorem 3.1 applies. ■

4. EXTENSION OF MAPS

In this section, we show how homeomorphisms between the different sets can be glued together to yield a global homomorphism of Σ .

Let X be a continuum endowed with an admissible collection of boundary components \mathcal{P} . For each $K \in \mathcal{P}$, we assume that we are given a continuum L_K together with an injective mapping $\psi_K : K \rightarrow L_K$; and we consider as above

$$\Sigma = X \sqcup (\cup_{K \in \mathcal{P}} L_K) / \sim$$

4.1. Global homeomorphisms. The starting point is a collection of homeomorphisms $(h_K)_{K \in \mathcal{P}}$ and a homeomorphism $h_X : X \rightarrow X$ such that, for all $K \in \mathcal{P}$, $h_X(K), h_X^{-1}(K) \in \mathcal{P}$. We assume that the following compatibility condition holds: for all $K \in \mathcal{P}$, $h_K(\psi_K(K)) = \psi_{h_X(K)}(h_X(K))$ and

$$h_X|_K = (\psi_{h_X(K)}^{-1} \circ h_K \circ \psi_K)|_K.$$

Lemma 4.1. *The map $h : \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma$ defined by $h(x) = h_X(x)$ if $x \in X$ and $h(x) = h_K(x)$ if $x \in L_K$ is a well-defined homeomorphism.*

PROOF. We let the reader check that the compatibility condition implies that $h : \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma$ is a well-defined bijection.

Let $U \subset \Sigma$ be an open set which satisfies (T1), (T2) and (T3). Then $U \cap X$ is open in X so $h^{-1}(U \cap X) = h_X^{-1}(U \cap X)$ is open in X since h_X is continuous. Similarly, for any $K \in \mathcal{P}$, $U \cap L_K$ is open in L_K so $h^{-1}(U \cap L_K) = h_{h_X^{-1}(K)}^{-1}(U \cap L_K)$ is open in $L_{h_X^{-1}(K)}$ since $h_{h_X^{-1}(K)}$ is continuous.

We note that $K \subset U$ if and only if $h_X^{-1}(K) \subset h_X^{-1}(U \cap X)$, and $L_K \subset U$ if and only if $h^{-1}(U \cap L_K) \subset h^{-1}(U)$. So, if for all but finitely many components $K \in \mathcal{P}$ with the property that $K \subset U$ one has $L_K \subset U$, then the same is true for boundary components $K \in \mathcal{P}$ with $K \subset h^{-1}(U)$. So $h^{-1}(U)$ is open, and h is continuous.

Since h is also a bijection and Σ is compact according to Proposition 2.1, it follows that h is a homeomorphism as well. ■

4.2. Quasi-Möbius versus quasisymmetric maps. Quasi-Möbius and quasisymmetric maps were defined in the introduction. We record the following relationships, see [Väi] for a proof.

Proposition 4.2. *Let $f : Z \rightarrow Z'$ be a homeomorphism between proper metric spaces.*

- (i) *If f is η -quasisymmetric then f is also θ -quasi-Möbius, where θ only depends on η .*
- (ii) *If f is θ -quasi-Möbius, then f is locally η -quasisymmetric, where η only depends on θ .*
- (iii) *Let us assume that f is θ -quasi-Möbius. If Z and Z' are unbounded, then f is θ -quasisymmetric. If Z and Z' are compact, then assume that there are three points $z_1, z_2, z_3 \in Z$, such that $|z_i - z_j| \geq \text{diam } Z/\lambda$ and $|f(z_i) - f(z_j)| \geq \text{diam } Z'/\lambda$ for some $\lambda > 0$, then f is η -quasisymmetric, where η only depends on θ and λ .*

Corollary 4.3. *Let $f : Z \rightarrow Z'$ be a θ -quasi-Möbius homeomorphism between proper metric spaces. If there is a closed and connected subset $Y \subset Z$ with at least three points such that $\text{diam } Y \geq \Delta \text{diam } Z$, $\text{diam } f(Y) \geq \Delta \text{diam } Z'$ and such that $f|_Y$ is η -quasisymmetric, then f is $\hat{\eta}$ -quasisymmetric on Z where $\hat{\eta}$ only depends on Δ , η and θ .*

PROOF. If Z is unbounded, then there is nothing to prove. If not, we may pick three points $z_1, z_2, z_3 \in Y$, such that $|z_i - z_j| \geq \text{diam } Y/3$; by Lemma 2.3, we also have $|f(z_i) - f(z_j)| \geq \text{diam } f(Y)/\lambda$ for some constant λ which only depends on η . But the assumption on the embeddings $Y \hookrightarrow Z$ and $f(Y) \hookrightarrow Z'$ implies that $|z_i - z_j| \geq \Delta \text{diam } Z/3$ and $|f(z_i) - f(z_j)| \geq \Delta \text{diam } Z'/\lambda$ for all $i \neq j$. Therefore, Proposition 4.2 applies. ■

4.3. Gluing quasi-Möbius maps together. We assume that X is now a metric continuum equipped with an admissible collection of boundary components \mathcal{P} and we suppose the existence of $\Delta_0 \geq 1$ and $\eta : \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ such that, for each $K \in \mathcal{P}$, we are given a metric continuum L_K and an η -quasisymmetric homeomorphism $\psi_K : K \rightarrow L_K$ such that $\text{diam } L_K \leq \Delta_0 \text{diam } \psi_K(K)$. We let d_Σ be the metric given by Theorem 2.2 on Σ . We keep the same notation as in Lemma 4.1.

In this section, we prove

Theorem 4.4. *Given a homeomorphism $\theta : \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$, there exists another homeomorphism $\theta' : \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ such that, if each h_K and h are θ -quasi-Möbius maps, then $h : (\Sigma, d_\Sigma) \rightarrow (\Sigma, d_\Sigma)$ is θ' -quasi-Möbius.*

It is convenient to see Σ as an unbounded space in order to transform quasi-Möbius maps into quasisymmetric ones. The following lemma makes the job. It may be considered as a converse construction of Bonk and Kleiner given in [BonK2, Lma 2.2]. We use the same arguments for the proof.

Lemma 4.5. *Let (X, d, w) be a marked complete metric space. There exists a complete metric \widehat{d} on $X \setminus \{w\}$ such that $Id : (X \setminus \{w\}, d) \rightarrow (X \setminus \{w\}, \widehat{d})$ is θ -quasi-Möbius with $\theta(t) = 16t$. and*

$$\frac{1}{4} \frac{d(x, y)}{\delta(x)\delta(y)} \leq \widehat{d}(x, y) \leq \frac{d(x, y)}{\delta(x)\delta(y)}$$

where $\delta(x) = d(x, w)$.

PROOF. Set, for $x, y \in X \setminus \{w\}$,

$$q(x, y) = \frac{d(x, y)}{\delta(x)\delta(y)}$$

and let

$$\widehat{d}(x, y) = \inf \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} q(x_i, x_{i+1})$$

over all finite chains x_0, \dots, x_N in $X \setminus \{w\}$ with $x_0 = x, x_N = y$. By definition, $\widehat{d}(x, y) \leq q(x, y)$ holds.

Without loss of generality, we may assume that $\delta(x) \leq \delta(y)$; let us fix a chain x_0, \dots, x_N with $x_0 = x, x_N = y$. We consider two cases.

If $\delta(x_j) \leq 2\delta(x)$ for all $j \in \{0, \dots, N\}$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} q(x_i, x_{i+1}) &\geq \frac{1}{4\delta(x)^2} \sum_{i=0}^N d(x_i, x_{i+1}) \\ &\geq \frac{1}{4\delta(x)^2} d(x, y) \geq \frac{1}{4} q(x, y). \end{aligned}$$

We now assume that there is some $j > 0$ with $\delta(x_j) \geq 2\delta(x)$. Let us observe that

$$q(x, y) \leq \frac{\delta(x) + \delta(y)}{\delta(x)\delta(y)} \leq \frac{2}{\delta(x)}$$

and that, for $u, v \in X \setminus \{w\}$,

$$\left| \frac{1}{\delta(u)} - \frac{1}{\delta(v)} \right| = \frac{|\delta(v) - \delta(u)|}{\delta(u)\delta(v)} \leq q(u, v).$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} q(x_i, x_{i+1}) &\geq \sum_{i=0}^{j-1} \left| \frac{1}{\delta(x_i)} - \frac{1}{\delta(x_{i+1})} \right| \\ &\geq \left| \frac{1}{\delta(x)} - \frac{1}{\delta(x_j)} \right| \\ &\geq \frac{1}{2\delta(x)} \geq \frac{1}{4} q(x, y). \end{aligned}$$

This proves that \widehat{d} is indeed a complete metric. The fact that the identity is quasi-Möbius follows at once from the formulae. ■

We will need to control the relative diameters of the sets L_K and K in this new metric:

Lemma 4.6. *Let X be a complete metric space, $w \in X$ and $K \subset L \subset X \setminus \{w\}$ be such that $\text{diam } L \leq \Delta \text{diam } K$ and there is a constant $c > 0$ such that, for all $x \in L$,*

$$d(x, w) \geq c \inf\{d(x, y) + d(y, w), y \in K\};$$

then there is some constant $\widehat{\Delta} > 0$ which only depends on Δ and c such that

$$\text{diam}(L, \widehat{d}) \leq \widehat{\Delta} \text{diam}(K, \widehat{d})$$

where \widehat{d} is the metric on $X \setminus \{w\}$ given by Lemma 4.5.

PROOF. We set $\delta(x) = d(x, w)$ and $q(x, y) = d(x, y)/(\delta(x)\delta(y))$ as above, and let $\delta(K) = d(w, K)$.

Let us first estimate $\text{diam}_q K = \sup\{q(x, y), x, y \in K\}$; pick $x \in K$ such that $\delta(x) = \delta(K)$ and let $y \in K$ be such that $d(x, y) \geq (1/2)\text{diam } K$. It follows that $\delta(y) \leq \text{diam } K + \delta(K)$ so that

$$\begin{aligned} \text{diam}_q K \geq q(x, y) &\geq \frac{1}{2} \frac{\text{diam } K}{\delta(K) \cdot (\delta(K) + \text{diam } K)} \\ &\geq \frac{1}{4} \frac{\text{diam } K}{\delta(K) \cdot \max\{\delta(K), \text{diam } K\}} \\ &\geq \frac{1}{4} \min \left\{ \frac{\text{diam } K}{\delta(K)^2}, \frac{1}{\delta(K)} \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

We note that the assumptions imply that, for all $x \in L$, $\delta(x) \geq c \cdot \delta(K)$.

On the one hand, we have

$$\text{diam}_q L \leq \frac{\text{diam } L}{c^2 \delta(K)^2} \leq \frac{\Delta \text{diam } K}{c^2 \delta(K)^2}.$$

On the other hand, if $x, y \in L$, then $d(x, y) \leq \delta(x) + \delta(y) \leq 2 \max\{\delta(x), \delta(y)\}$ so that

$$q(x, y) \leq \frac{2}{\min\{\delta(x), \delta(y)\}} \leq \frac{2}{c\delta(K)}$$

hence

$$\begin{aligned} \text{diam}_q L &\leq \min \left\{ \frac{\Delta \text{diam } K}{c^2 \delta(K)^2}, \frac{2}{c\delta(K)} \right\} \\ &\leq \frac{2\Delta}{c^2} \min \left\{ \frac{\text{diam } K}{\delta(K)^2}, \frac{1}{\delta(K)} \right\} \\ &\leq \frac{8\Delta}{c^2} \text{diam}_q K. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\text{diam}(L, \widehat{d}) \leq \frac{32\Delta}{c^2} \cdot \text{diam}(K, \widehat{d}).$$

■

We now introduce the last ingredient for the proof of Theorem 4.4. Let X_1 and X_2 be two closed subsets of a metric space X such that $X_1 \cap X_2 \neq \emptyset$. The *seam* is by definition the closed

set $Y = X_1 \cap X_2$. Following Agard and Gehring, the *angle* $\angle(X_1, X_2)$ between X_1 and X_2 is by definition the supremum over all $c > 0$ such that, for any $(x_1, x_2) \in X_1 \times X_2$,

$$|x_1 - x_2| \geq c \cdot \inf_{y \in Y} \{|x_1 - y| + |y - x_2|\}.$$

We recall [Hai2, Thm 3.1]:

Proposition 4.7. *Let $X = X_1 \cup X_2$ and $X' = X'_1 \cup X'_2$ be metric spaces with positive angles. Let us assume that $Y = X_1 \cap X_2$ and $Y' = X'_1 \cap X'_2$ are λ -uniformly perfect subspaces such that $\text{diam } Y \geq \mu \text{diam } X_1$ for some $\mu \in (0, 1)$.*

If $f : X \rightarrow X'$ is a homeomorphism such that $f|_{X_j}$ is η -quasisymmetric and $f(X_j) = X'_j$, then f is globally $\hat{\eta}$ -quasisymmetric quantitatively.

We now need to check that angles remain positive when applying Lemma 4.5:

Lemma 4.8. *For any $c > 0$ and $\Delta \geq 1$, there exists $\hat{c} > 0$ with the following property. Let A, B be subsets of a metric space (Z, d) with $A \cap B = X$ and $\angle_d(A, B) \geq c$. Let $w \in Z$ and let us consider the metric space $(Z \setminus \{w\}, \hat{d})$ given by Lemma 4.5. Then $\angle_{\hat{d}}(A \setminus \{w\}, B \setminus \{w\}) \geq \hat{c}$.*

PROOF. Fix $a \in A \setminus \{w\}$, $b \in B \setminus \{w\}$ and $x \in X$ such that $d(a, b) \geq c(d(a, x) + d(x, b))$.

We first observe that it is enough to find a constant $C = C(c, \Delta)$ and a point $x' \in X \setminus \{w\}$ such that

$$\min\{\hat{d}(a, x'), \hat{d}(b, x')\} \leq C\hat{d}(a, b).$$

In this case, it follows from the triangle inequality that $\max\{\hat{d}(a, x'), \hat{d}(b, x')\} \leq (C + 1)\hat{d}(a, b)$ so that

$$\hat{d}(a, b) \geq \frac{1}{2(C + 1)}(\hat{d}(a, x') + \hat{d}(x', b)).$$

We rely on the notations of Lemma 4.5 and shall use q instead of \hat{d} . Let $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ be a small constant which will only depend on Δ . If $\delta(x) \geq \alpha\delta(a)$ then

$$q(a, b) \geq c \frac{d(b, x)}{\delta(a)\delta(b)} \geq c\alpha q(b, x);$$

similarly if $\delta(x) \geq \alpha\delta(b)$.

Let us now assume that $\delta(x) \leq \alpha \min\{\delta(a), \delta(b)\}$. On the hand, the triangle inequality implies that

$$d(a, b) \geq cd(b, x) \geq c(\delta(b) - \delta(x)) \geq c(1 - \alpha)\delta(b)$$

holds so that $q(a, b) \geq c(1 - \alpha)/\delta(a)$. On the other hand, there is a point $x' \in X$ such that

$$\hat{d}(x, x') \geq \frac{1}{2\Delta}d(x, a) \geq \frac{1}{2\Delta}(1 - \alpha)\delta(a)$$

so that

$$\delta(x') \geq d(x, x') - \delta(x) \geq \left(\frac{1 - \alpha}{2\Delta} - \alpha\right)\delta(a).$$

Choosing α small enough with respect to Δ , we get $\delta(x') \geq (1/4\Delta)\delta(a)$, so that

$$q(a, x') \leq \frac{\delta(a) + \delta(x')}{\delta(a)\delta(x')} \leq \frac{1 + 4\Delta}{\delta(a)} \leq \frac{1 + 4\Delta}{c(1 - \alpha)}q(a, b).$$

■

We may now turn to the proof of the main result of the section.

PROOF. (Theorem 4.4) We first notice that Theorem 2.2 and Proposition 4.2 imply that there is a distortion function θ_1 such that the maps $(X, d_\Sigma) \xrightarrow{h_X} (X, d_\Sigma)$ and $(L_K, d_\Sigma) \xrightarrow{h_K} (L_{h_X(K)}, d_\Sigma)$, $K \in \mathcal{P}$, are θ_1 -quasi-Möbius.

Let us pick $w \in X \subset \Sigma$ and apply Lemma 4.5 to (Σ, w) and denote by (Z, d) the resulting metric space. Let (Z', d') be the metric space obtained from $(\Sigma, h(w))$. The theorem follows if we prove that $h : Z \rightarrow Z'$ is quasimetric with a distortion function which only depends on θ , η and Δ .

Proposition 4.2 implies that $h_X : (X \cap Z, d) \rightarrow (X \cap Z', d')$ is η_1 -quasimetric, where η_1 only depends on θ . Similarly, there is some θ_2 which only depends on θ such that $(L_K \cap Z, d) \xrightarrow{h_K} (L_{h_X(K)} \cap Z', d')$ is θ_2 -quasi-Möbius for all $K \in \mathcal{P}$.

Now, from Theorem 2.2, we know the existence of Δ_1 such that $\text{diam}_\Sigma L_K \leq \Delta_1 \text{diam}_\Sigma K$ for all $K \in \mathcal{P}$. Lemma 4.6 implies the same property on Z and Z' with another constant Δ_2 . So by Corollary 4.3, there is a distortion function η_2 such that $(L_K \cap Z, d) \xrightarrow{h_K} (L_{h_X(K)} \cap Z', d')$ is η_2 -quasimetric for all $K \in \mathcal{P}$.

For all $K \in \mathcal{P}$, we have $(L_K \cap X) = K$, and the separating property (2.4) implies that $\angle(L_K, X) \geq c_0$ for some constant which only depends on η and Δ_0 . Lemma 4.8 provides us with uniform positive angles in Z and Z' . Therefore, Proposition 4.7 implies that $h : (L_K \cup X) \cap Z \rightarrow (h(L_K) \cup X) \cap Z'$ is η_3 -quasimetric for some η_3 which only depends on c_0 , η_1 and η_2 , so on η and Δ_0 . Similarly, given $K_1 \neq K_2 \in \mathcal{P}$, $(L_{K_1} \cup X) \cap (L_{K_2} \cup X) = X$ and $\angle((L_{K_1} \cup X), (L_{K_2} \cup X)) \geq c_0$ so that $h|_{(L_{K_1} \cup L_{K_2} \cup X) \cap Z}$ is η_4 -quasimetric onto its image, with η_4 which only depends on η and Δ_0 . If we pick a third $K_3 \in \mathcal{P}$, then we obtain that $h|_{(L_{K_1} \cup L_{K_2} \cup L_{K_3} \cup X) \cap Z}$ is η_5 -quasimetric onto its image, with η_5 which only depends on η and Δ_0 .

This is enough to conclude that $h : Z \rightarrow Z'$ is η_5 -quasimetric. ■

5. CONVERGENCE GROUP ACTIONS

Let G be a group acting by homeomorphisms on a metrizable compact space. The action of G is a *convergence action* if its diagonal action on the set of distinct triples is properly discontinuous. We say the action is *uniform* if its action is also cocompact on the set of distinct triples. As for Kleinian groups, the *limit set* Λ_G is by definition the unique minimal closed invariant subset of X . It is empty if G is finite.

We define word hyperbolic groups, their boundaries at infinity, their action on their boundary and quasiconvex subgroups of word hyperbolic groups with the following characterization due to Bowditch [Bow2, Bow3]. A more standard approach may be found for instance in [Gro, GdlH, KB].

Theorem 5.1 (Bowditch). *Let G be a convergence group acting on a perfect metrizable space X . The action of G is uniform on Λ_G if and only if G is word hyperbolic and there exists an equivariant homeomorphism between Λ_G and the boundary at infinity ∂G of G . Moreover, a subgroup H is a quasiconvex subgroup of a word hyperbolic G if and only if Λ_H has at most two points or if the restriction of the action of H to Λ_H is uniform.*

When G is one-ended, then its boundary is connected, locally connected and without (global) cut points [BesM, Swa]. Note also that a word hyperbolic group is finitely presented, and is thus *accessible* [Dun]: it can be decomposed over finite groups into an amalgamated free product of finitely many subgroups so that each factor is a finite or one-ended.

Given a metric in its gauge $\mathcal{G}(G)$, the group G acts as a uniform quasi-Möbius group [Pau]. Moreover, there exists a constant $m > 0$ such that, for any distinct points $x_1, x_2, x_3 \in \partial G$, there is some $g \in G$ such that $\{g(x_1), g(x_2), g(x_3)\}$ is m -separated. It follows that ∂G is doubling and LLC when one-ended, see [Hai1] and the references therein.

5.1. Quasiconvex subgroups of word hyperbolic groups. We establish some general properties in the spirit of [KK, Thm 5] and [Bon2, Prop. 1.4] where the authors dealt with carpets. They are motivated by Proposition 1.24.

Proposition 5.2. *Let G be a non-elementary hyperbolic group and \mathcal{P} a G -invariant null-sequence in ∂G , each element containing at least two points. Then*

- (a) *the set \mathcal{P}/G is finite;*
- (b) *there exists a distortion function η such that, for any $K \in \mathcal{P}$ and $K' \in G(K)$, there exists $g \in G$ such that $g|_K : K \rightarrow K'$ is η -quasisymmetric;*
- (c) *for any $K \in \mathcal{P}$, the stabilizer G_K of K is infinite and acts on K as a uniform convergence group;*
- (d) *the boundary ∂G is doubling and porous relatively to \mathcal{P} if the elements of \mathcal{P} are connected;*
- (e) *if the elements of \mathcal{P} are pairwise disjoint and connected, then they are uniformly relatively separated i.e., there is a constant $s > 0$ such that $\text{dist}(K_1, K_2) \geq s \min\{\text{diam } K_1, \text{diam } K_2\}$ for every distinct pairs $K_1, K_2 \in \mathcal{P}$.*

In other words, (c) means that G_K is a *quasiconvex subgroup* of G . These properties may be essentially established with the conformal elevator principle [Hai1, Prop. 4.6]:

Proposition 5.3. (Conformal elevator principle) *Let G be a non-elementary hyperbolic group and consider its boundary ∂G endowed with a metric from its gauge. Then there exist definite sizes $r_0 \geq \delta_0 > 0$ and a distortion function η such that, for any $x \in X$, and any $r \in (0, \text{diam } \partial G/2]$, there exists $g \in G$ such that $g(B(x, r)) \supset B(g(x), r_0)$, $\text{diam } B(g(x), r_0) \geq 2\delta_0$ and $g|_{B(x, r)}$ is η -quasisymmetric.*

We draw the following consequence of the conformal elevator principle. Let $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$, and let us consider $y \in B(x, r)$ such that $d(g(x), g(y)) \geq \delta_0$, and let $z \notin B(x, \varepsilon r)$. Then either $z \notin B(x, r)$ so that $d(g(x), g(z)) > r_0$, or

$$d(g(x), g(z)) \geq \frac{1}{\eta(1/\varepsilon)} d(g(x), g(y))$$

so that we have

$$(5.1) \quad g(B(x, \varepsilon r)) \supset B(g(x), \delta_0/\eta(1/\varepsilon))$$

PROOF. (Prop. 5.2) Let us fix a metric in $\mathcal{G}(G)$ and let $m > 0$ be such that any distinct triple of ∂G can be m -separated by an element of G . Given $\delta > 0$, we let \mathcal{P}_δ denote the subset of elements K of \mathcal{P} such that $\text{diam } K \geq \delta$; this set is finite since \mathcal{P} is a null-sequence and non-empty for small enough δ .

For all $K \in \mathcal{P}$, we can find two points $x_1, x_2 \in K$ and a group element $g \in G$ such that $\{g(x_1), g(x_2)\}$ is m -separated: this implies that $g(K) \in \mathcal{P}_m$, so that \mathcal{P} is composed of finitely many orbits and (a) holds.

Let r_0 and δ_0 be the constants arising from the conformal elevator principle. To prove (b), we notice that since \mathcal{P}_{δ_0} is finite and that quasi-Möbius mappings between compact sets are quasisymmetric, it is enough to prove that any $K \in \mathcal{P}$ can be mapped by a uniform

quasisymmetric map to an element of \mathcal{P}_{δ_0} . But this is exactly what the conformal elevator principle does.

Let us fix $K \in \mathcal{P}$ and let us first assume that K contains at least three points. Let us enumerate $\mathcal{P}_m \cap G(K) = \{K_1, \dots, K_N\}$. For each $j \in \{1, \dots, N\}$, one can find $g_j \in G$ such that $g_j(K_j) = K$. Since $\mathcal{P}_m \cap G(K)$ is finite and $\{g_j^{-1}, j = 1, \dots, N\}$ are uniformly continuous, there is some $m' \in (0, m]$ such that, for all $j \in \{1, \dots, N\}$ and all $x, y \in K_j$ with $d(x, y) \geq m$, one has $d(g_j(x), g_j(y)) \geq m'$. Since G_K is a subgroup of G , its action on the set of distinct triples of K is automatically properly discontinuous. Let us prove that it is also cocompact. Let $x_1, x_2, x_3 \in K$ and consider $g \in G$ such that $\{g(x_1), g(x_2), g(x_3)\}$ is m -separated. It follows that $g(K) = K_j$ for some j , hence $(g_j \circ g) \in G_K$ and $\{(g_j \circ g)(x_1), (g_j \circ g)(x_2), (g_j \circ g)(x_3)\}$ is m' -separated.

If K has only two points x, y , then it suffices to prove that its stabilizer is infinite: this will imply it is two-ended, hence is quasiconvex in G . Pick a sequence (x_n) accumulating x . As above, we may find infinitely many $g_n \in G$ such that $g_n\{x, x_n, y\}$ are m -separated; the same argument as above proves that G_K is infinite. This proves (c).

Let us prove that ∂G is relatively doubling. Pick $x \in \partial G$ and $r \in (0, \text{diam } G/2]$ and let us apply Proposition 5.3: there exists $g \in G$ such that $g(B(x, r)) \supset B(g(x), r_0)$ and $g|_{B(x, r)}$ is η -quasisymmetric.

Since the restriction of g is η -quasisymmetric, it follows from Lemma 2.3 that, for each boundary component K which intersects $B(x, r)$,

$$2\eta \left(\frac{\text{diam } B(x, r)}{\text{diam}(B(x, r) \cap K)} \right) \geq \frac{\text{diam } g(B(x, r))}{\text{diam } g(B(x, r) \cap K)}.$$

So if we assume that $\text{diam}(B(x, r) \cap K) \geq \varepsilon r$, then $\text{diam } g(B(x, r) \cap K) \geq \delta_0/\eta(2/\varepsilon)$. But since \mathcal{P} is a null-sequence, there are only finitely many such boundary components.

We now assume that the elements of \mathcal{P} are connected.

The proof that ∂G is relatively porous is similar: we apply the conformal elevator principle as above. It follows from (5.1) that $g(B(x, r/2)) \supset B(g(x), r_0/\eta(2))$. But since the action of G is minimal on ∂G which is compact, there exists a constant $\delta_1 > 0$ such that, for $y \in \partial G$, there exists $K_y \in \mathcal{P}$ with the property that $K_y \cap B(y, r_0/\eta(2)) \neq \emptyset$ and $\text{diam } K_y \geq \delta_1$. Let $K'_{g(x)}$ be a connected component of $K_{g(x)} \cap g(B(x, r))$ which intersects $B(g(x), r_0/\eta(2))$; it follows from above that $\text{diam } K'_{g(x)} \geq cr_0$ for some universal constant $c > 0$. By construction, $K' = g^{-1}(K'_{g(x)})$ is a subset of an element of \mathcal{P} which intersects $B(x, r/2)$; moreover, Lemma 2.3 implies that

$$\text{diam } K' \geq (1/2\eta(2/c))r.$$

We now turn to the proof of (e). Let K_1 and K_2 be two distinct boundary components such that $\text{diam } K_1 \leq \text{diam } K_2$. Since \mathcal{P} is a null-sequence, we may assume that $\text{diam } K_1 \leq r_0$, and that $\text{dist}(K_1, K_2) \leq \text{diam } K_1/2$. Let $x \in K_1$ and $y \in K_2$ be such that $d(x, y) = \text{dist}(K_1, K_2)$ and set $r = \text{diam } K_1$. Let K'_2 be the component of $K_2 \cap B(x, r)$ which contains y so that $\text{diam } K'_2 \geq r/2$ and $\text{dist}(K_1, K'_2) = \text{dist}(K_1, K_2) = d(x, y)$. Apply the conformal elevator principle to $B(x, r)$. It follows that $\text{diam } g(K_1) \geq r_0$ and, from Lemma 2.3, we may deduce that

$$\text{diam } g(K_2) \geq \text{diam } g(K'_2) \geq \frac{r_0}{2\eta(2)}.$$

Since \mathcal{P} is a null-sequence and the components are pairwise disjoint, there is a constant $s_0 > 0$ independent from K_1 and K_2 such that

$$d(g(x), g(y)) \geq \text{dist}(g(K_1), g(K'_2)) \geq \text{dist}(g(K_1), g(K_2)) \geq s_0 r_0.$$

Hence, applying a last time Lemma 2.3 yields

$$d(x, y) \geq \frac{r}{2\eta^{-1}(s_0)} \geq \frac{\text{diam } K_1}{2\eta^{-1}(s_0)}$$

and so

$$\text{dist}(K_1, K_2) \geq \frac{1}{2\eta^{-1}(s_0)} \min\{\text{diam } K_1, \text{diam } K_2\}.$$

■

5.2. The extension property. We give a criterion which enables us to extend a convergence action to a larger space. We will base our approach on the following notion.

Definition 5.4 (Extension property). *Let X be a metrizable continuum and $Y \subset X$ be a compact subset. We say that the pair (Y, X) has the extension property if any convergence action of a group on Y is the restriction of a convergence action on X by the same group. If X is supplied with a metric, we say that the pair (Y, X) has the conformal extension property if any action of a group which acts by uniform quasi-Möbius homeomorphisms on Y can be extended to an action on X by uniform quasi-Möbius homeomorphisms.*

Remark 5.5. A discrete group G of uniformly quasi-Möbius self-homeomorphisms of a compact metric space Z has the convergence property.

These extension properties are motivated by the following result due to Casson and Jungreis [CasJ], Gabai [Gab], Hinkkanen [Hin1, Hin2] and Markovic [Mak1].

Theorem 5.6. (a) *Any faithful convergence action of a group on the unit circle is conjugate to an action of a Fuchsian group.*

(b) *Any uniformly quasi-Möbius group of homeomorphisms on the unit circle is quasimetrically conjugate to a group of Möbius transformations.*

So we may conclude that the extension property is not void.

Corollary 5.7. *The pair $(\mathbb{S}^1, \mathbb{D})$ has both the extension and conformal extension properties.*

PROOF. The extension property is a direct consequence of Theorem 5.6 (a): if G is a convergence group of \mathbb{S}^1 , there is a homeomorphism $h : \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1$ such that $G' = hGh^{-1}$ is a group of Möbius transformations. Therefore, this group G' acts canonically on \mathbb{D} by Möbius transformations as well. Let $H : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ be a homeomorphism which extends h . The group $H^{-1}G'H$ extends the action of G faithfully.

Assuming G is a group of uniform quasi-Möbius homeomorphisms, Theorem 5.6 (b) provides us with a quasimetric homeomorphism $h : \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1$ such that $G' = hGh^{-1}$ is a group of Möbius transformations. Let $H : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ be a quasiconformal map which extends h [Ahl]. The group $H^{-1}G'H$ is a uniform group of quasi-Möbius maps which extends the action of G faithfully. ■

Theorem 5.8. *Let G be a group acting on a metrizable continuum X as a convergence group action. Let $K_0 \subset X$ be a subcontinuum such that $G(K_0)$ defines an admissible sequence. We also assume that there exists an embedding $\psi : K_0 \rightarrow L$, where L is a metrizable continuum such that $(\psi(K_0), L)$ has the extension property. For each $K \in G(K_0)$, let $g_K \in G$ map K_0 to K , and let us consider the space Σ obtained by Proposition 2.1 with gluing maps $(\psi \circ g_K^{-1})$. Then we may extend the action of G on X to Σ as a convergence group action with same limit set.*

PROOF. Set $K' = \psi(K_0)$, let $\varphi_0 : K' \rightarrow K_0$ denote its inverse and let $\varphi_K = g_K \circ \varphi_0 : K' \rightarrow K$ and $\psi_K = \varphi_K^{-1}$. For each K , we set $L_K = L$ and we let Σ be the metric space obtained from Proposition 2.1.

Denote by H the set of self-homeomorphisms of K' of the form $\varphi_{g(K)}^{-1} \circ g \circ \varphi_K$, among all $K \in G(K_0)$ and $g \in G$. Given h_1 and h_2 in H , we let $g_1, g_2 \in G$ and $K_1, K_2 \in G(K_0)$ be such that $h_j = \varphi_{g_j(K_j)}^{-1} \circ g_j \circ \varphi_{K_j}$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} h_1 \circ h_2 &= \varphi_{g_1(K_1)}^{-1} \circ g_1 \circ \varphi_{K_1} \circ \varphi_{g_2(K_2)}^{-1} \circ g_2 \circ \varphi_{K_2} \\ &= \varphi_{g_1(K_1)}^{-1} \circ g_1 \circ (g_{K_1} \circ \varphi_0) \circ (\varphi_0^{-1} \circ g_{g_2(K_2)}^{-1}) \circ g_2 \circ \varphi_{K_2} \\ &= \varphi_{g_1(K_1)}^{-1} \circ (g_1 \circ g_{K_1} \circ g_{g_2(K_2)}^{-1} \circ g_2) \circ \varphi_{K_2}. \end{aligned}$$

We may check that $(g_1 \circ g_{K_1} \circ g_{g_2(K_2)}^{-1} \circ g_2)(K_2) = g_1(K_1)$ so that $h_1 \circ h_2 \in H$ and H is a group of homeomorphisms. Note that H is isomorphic to the stabilizer of K_0 : if $h = \varphi_{g(K)}^{-1} \circ g \circ \varphi_K$, then we may write

$$h = \varphi_0^{-1} \circ (g_{g(K)}^{-1} \circ g \circ g_K) \circ \varphi_0$$

and

$$(g_{g(K)}^{-1} \circ g \circ g_K)(K_0) = (g_{g(K)}^{-1} \circ g)(K) = g_{g(K)}^{-1}(g(K)) = K_0.$$

Therefore, H is a convergence group on K' .

By the extension property, H acts on L as a convergence group as well.

We now define an action of G on Σ . Let $g \in G$. Fix $K \in G(K_0)$, and let $h = \varphi_{g(K)}^{-1} \circ g \circ \varphi_K : K' \rightarrow K'$ and $\widehat{h} : L_K \rightarrow L_{g(K)}$ be its extension. By construction, $g|_K = (\psi_{g(K)}^{-1} \circ \widehat{h} \circ \psi_K)|_K$ so that Lemma 4.1 implies that these maps patch up into a homeomorphism $\widehat{g} : \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma$.

Let $\widehat{g}_j \in G$, $j = 1, 2$. On X , we find g_1, g_2 such that $\widehat{g}_j = g_j$ so that $(\widehat{g}_1 \circ \widehat{g}_2)|_X = (g_1 \circ g_2)|_X$. Set $g = g_1 \circ g_2$ and \widehat{g} its extension to Σ . We have to prove that $\widehat{g}_1 \circ \widehat{g}_2 = \widehat{g}$.

Fix $K \in G(K_0)$, and let us prove that $(\widehat{g}_1 \circ \widehat{g}_2)|_{L_K} = \widehat{g}|_{L_K}$.

We let (h_1, \widehat{h}_1) , (h_2, \widehat{h}_2) and (h, \widehat{h}) be associated to (g_2, K) , $(g_1, g_2(K))$, and (g, K) . On K' , we have

$$\begin{aligned} h_1 \circ h_2 &= (\varphi_{g_1(g_2(K))}^{-1} \circ g_1 \circ \varphi_{g_2(K)}) \circ (\varphi_{g_2(K)}^{-1} \circ g_2 \circ \varphi_K) \\ &= \varphi_{(g_1 \circ g_2)(K)}^{-1} \circ (g_1 \circ g_2) \circ \varphi_K \\ &= \varphi_{g(K)}^{-1} \circ g \circ \varphi_K = h. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, the extension property implies that $\widehat{h}_1 \circ \widehat{h}_2 = \widehat{h}$.

It follows that the extended maps define an action of G on Σ . Since $(G(K_0))$ is admissible, the limit set Λ of this action coincides with its embedded copy in X . This embedding is equivariant by construction. \blacksquare

We now apply this construction to hyperbolic groups.

Let G be a one-ended hyperbolic group, and let us supply ∂G with a metric from its gauge. We assume that there exists a continuum $K_0 \subset \partial G$ such that $G(K_0)$ forms an admissible sequence of subcontinua of ∂G . We also assume that there exists a quasisymmetric embedding $\psi : K_0 \rightarrow L$, where L is a metric continuum such that $(\psi(K_0), L)$ has the conformal extension property.

Theorem 5.9. *There exist gluing functions of L along $G(K_0)$ so that the compact metric space Σ constructed by Theorem 2.2 can be endowed with an action of G by uniformly quasi-Möbius maps such that there is an equivariant bi-Lipschitz homeomorphism $\varphi : \partial G \rightarrow \Lambda$ where $\Lambda \subset \Sigma$ is the limit set of the action of G .*

PROOF. According to Proposition 5.2 (b), there exists η such that, for any $K \in G(K_0)$, there is some $g_K : K_0 \rightarrow K$ which is η -quasisymmetric. We use the same notation as above and note that $\text{diam } L_K \leq \Delta_0 \text{diam } \psi_K(K)$ with $\Delta_0 = \text{diam } L / \text{diam } K'$, and that φ_K and ψ_K are uniformly quasisymmetric. We let Σ be the metric space obtained from Proposition 2.1 and Theorem 2.2. The embedding of ∂G in Σ is bi-Lipschitz by Theorem 2.2.

Since G is uniformly quasi-Möbius and the φ_K 's are uniformly quasisymmetric, the group H defined as in Theorem 5.8 is also a uniform quasi-Möbius group. According to Theorem 5.8, the group G acts as a convergence group on Σ with limit set ∂G . Theorem 4.4 implies that this action is also uniformly quasi-Möbius.

This embedding is bi-Lipschitz by Theorem 2.2 and equivariant by construction. ■

5.3. Planar actions of word hyperbolic groups. For the proof of Theorem 1.15, we need some properties on the boundaries of hyperbolic groups. Some may be established just using the planarity. Others seem more specific to planar actions. Let us recall that a space is *planar* if it can be embedded topologically in the two-sphere S^2 , and a word hyperbolic group admits a *planar action* if its boundary admits an embedding in S^2 in such a way that the action of each element of the group is the restriction of a self-homeomorphism of S^2 .

We start with a lemma which describes the topology of the boundary of a one-ended hyperbolic group provided it is planar.

Proposition 5.10. *Let G be a one-ended hyperbolic group with a planar boundary. Then either ∂G is homeomorphic to the sphere or ∂G is a degenerate carpet. In the latter case, any embedding defines an admissible collection of boundary components.*

PROOF. If ∂G is not a sphere, then it is one-dimensional. But the boundary of a one-ended group has no global cut point and is locally connected [BesM, Swa]. Therefore, Lemma 3.4 implies that it is a degenerate carpet.

Let us fix an embedding $\varphi : \partial G \rightarrow S^2$ and define \mathcal{P} to be the collection of boundaries of the components of $S^2 \setminus \varphi(\partial G)$. Since ∂G is locally connected, it follows from [Whb2, Thm. VI.4.4] that \mathcal{P} is an admissible null-sequence. ■

We may now establish some stronger assumptions when G admits a planar action.

Proposition 5.11. *Let G be a one-ended hyperbolic group with a planar action. Then*

- (1) *the boundary components form an invariant null-sequence;*
- (2) *every boundary component K is a uniform quasicircle and G_K is virtually a cocompact Fuchsian group.*

PROOF. (Prop. 5.11) Let $\varphi : \partial G \rightarrow S^2$ be the topological embedding such that G leaves invariant the set \mathcal{P} of boundary components of $S^2 \setminus \varphi(\partial G)$. We know from Proposition 5.10 that \mathcal{P} is also a null-sequence. Proposition 5.10 also implies that each boundary component is a Jordan curve.

By Proposition 5.2, for any $K \in \mathcal{P}$, G_K is a uniform convergence group on K . We may then conclude from Theorem 5.6 that G_K is virtually isomorphic to a cocompact Fuchsian group. Therefore, K , as the limit set of a quasiconvex subgroup, is doubling and LLC as explained in the introduction of § 5; hence K is a quasicircle by [TV]. Since G acts by uniform quasi-Möbius maps and there are only finitely many orbits of boundary components, we conclude that \mathcal{P} is formed of uniform quasicircles. ■

We may now prove Theorem 1.15.

PROOF. (Theorem 1.15) The necessity follows from [Sul1] as mentioned in the introduction.

Let $\varphi : \partial G \rightarrow S^2$ be the topological embedding such that G leaves invariant the set \mathcal{P} of boundary components of $S^2 \setminus \varphi(\partial G)$. By Proposition 5.11, each peripheral circle is uniformly quasisymmetric equivalent to the unit circle.

Note that ∂G is LLC, relatively doubling and porous with respect to its boundary components. Therefore, Corollary 3.5 applies, so ∂G can be quasisymmetrically embedded in the sphere.

Since (S^1, \mathbb{D}) has the extension property according to Corollary 5.7, Theorem 5.9 enables us to extend the action of G to the whole sphere as a group of uniform quasi-Möbius transformations. By Sullivan's straightening theorem (Theorem 1.22), this action is conjugate to a group of Möbius transformations. The action being properly discontinuous on the complement of ∂G , the group is discrete.

If G does not act faithfully on ∂G , then there is a normal finite subgroup F such that G/F is isomorphic to a discrete subgroup of isometries of \mathbb{H}^3 . In order to conclude, we use material developed in §§ 8.2 and 7. According to Corollary 8.2 below and [Ago, Lemma 2.10], the group G is virtually special, hence virtually torsion-free by Corollary 7.3.

Therefore, G has a torsion-free finite index subgroup which is isomorphic to a convex-cocompact Kleinian group. ■

Remark 5.12. In the case of carpets, one could construct the Kleinian group differently. From [Bon2, Thm 1.1], we know that ∂G is quasisymmetric equivalent to a round carpet Λ (with all boundary components a round circle) of measure 0 (since the carpet is porous in $\widehat{\mathbb{C}}$), and G acts by quasisymmetric homeomorphisms. Therefore, [BKM, Thm 1.1] implies that each element of G acting on Λ is actually the restriction of a Möbius transformation.

PROOF. (Remark 1.3) There are several approaches to see whether G is quasi-isometric to a convex subset of \mathbb{H}^3 with geodesic boundary or not. The first is based on hyperbolic geometry. If G is quasi-isometric to a convex subset with geodesic boundary, then it is virtually the fundamental group of a compact hyperbolic manifold with geodesic boundary. It follows that this manifold is acylindrical so the limit set is homeomorphic to the Sierpiński carpet, see e.g. [McM2]. The converse is one of the main steps of Thurston's hyperbolization theorem, see [McM1].

Another route goes as follows. When ∂G is a carpet, peripheral circles are disjoint uniform quasicircles so they are also uniformly separated by Proposition 5.2. Hence, [Bon2, Thm

1.1] implies that ∂G is quasimetric equivalent to a round carpet Λ (with all boundary component a round circle). It now follows from [BonS] that G is quasi-isometric to a convex subset of \mathbb{H}^3 with geodesic boundary.

When ∂G is not a carpet, then ∂G admits local cut points [KK, Thm 4]. Either it is homeomorphic to a circle so that G is virtually a cocompact Fuchsian group. Or the local cut points are structured in equivalence classes as described by Bowditch [Bow1], cf. §6 below. Note that local cut points have to belong to boundary components: if $x \in \partial G$ does not belong to any boundary component, [Whb2, VI.4.5] asserts that we can find a nested sequence of Jordan curves contained in ∂G enclosing x in any neighborhood of x . This prevents x to be a local cut point. These cut points are associated to two-ended hyperbolic groups: every component of the complement which contains one of the fixed points has to contain the other one: therefore, there are components which intersect in at least two different points, preventing them to be mapped simultaneously to round disks. ■

We may now prove Corollary 1.20.

PROOF. (Corollary 1.20) If Λ_G is connected, then Theorem 1.15 and its proof imply that G is isomorphic to a convex-cocompact Kleinian group with conjugate actions by a homeomorphism which extends to the whole sphere. Moreover, according to [MarT, Cor. 4.5], the action of each stabilizer of each component is essentially unique, so we may build a conjugacy using similar considerations as in the proof of Theorem 5.8.

Let us assume that Λ_G is not connected, and let us write $\Omega_G = S^2 \setminus \Lambda_G$. We apply the decomposition techniques from [AM], see also [MarS]. Let $p : \Omega_G \rightarrow \Omega_G/G$ be the covering and N be the normal subgroup defining the covering; we consider a finite set of simple, disjoint loops $M = \{u_1, \dots, u_n\}$ on Ω_G/G such that there exist (minimal) positive integers a_1, \dots, a_n so that the normal subgroup N_M generated by $u_1^{a_1}, \dots, u_n^{a_n}$ is a subgroup of N . Let $\Gamma = p^{-1}(\{u_1, \dots, u_n\})$: this is a countable set of pairwise disjoint homotopically non-trivial simple loops in Ω_G .

We construct a tree T as follows. Let the set of vertices be the connected components of $S^2 \setminus \cup_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \gamma$ and put an edge between two such components if they share a curve of Γ on their boundary. Let us observe that Γ is a null-sequence since Γ/G is finite and the curves live in the set of discontinuity of G . Since each curve is a Jordan curve which separates S^2 , it follows that T is simply connected and that the ends of T correspond to a nested sequence of disks so that T is connected. This implies that T is a tree.

By construction, G acts simplicially on T and T/G is finite since Γ/G is finite. Moreover, an edge stabilizer corresponds to the stabilizer of a curve $\gamma \in \Gamma$; since $\gamma \subset \Omega_G$ and G is torsion-free, each edge stabilizer is trivial and there are no edge inversions. It follows that this action yields a decomposition of G as a free product. Since G is hyperbolic, it is accessible so the number n of edges in T/G is bounded. But, according to [Mas, Lemma 5], if $N_M \neq N$, then we can find u_{n+1} disjoint from M and a_{n+1} with $u_{n+1}^{a_{n+1}} \in N$, so we may repeat the above construction with $M \cup \{u_{n+1}\}$. The accessibility of G implies that this process has to stop, meaning that we end up with a multicurve M such that $N_M = N$.

This implies in particular that Ω_G/G is a finite union of compact surfaces. Let $T'_0 \subset T/\Gamma$ be a maximal tree and let us consider a connected lift $T_0 \subset T$ so that each vertex is represented in T exactly once; the stabilizers of vertices of T_0 are quasiconvex subgroups according to [Bow1, Prop. 1.2]. Moreover, they are either trivial or one-ended for otherwise Γ/G would not generate N .

Let $v \in T_0$; if its stabilizer G_v is trivial, we may associate a 3-ball M_v ; otherwise G_v is a one-ended torsion-free planar group hence it is conjugate to a discrete group of Möbius transformations by Theorem 1.15, and so G_v is isomorphic to the fundamental group of a hyperbolic manifold M_v . Each edge orbit attached to v corresponds to a simple closed curve on ∂M_v which bounds a disk. The graph T/G tells us how to build a manifold M by gluing the different M_v 's along the disks bounded by the curves above [SW]. We obtain in this way a Haken manifold which satisfies the assumptions of Theorem 1.25. Therefore, G is isomorphic to a discrete subgroup H of isometries of \mathbb{H}^3 .

By the construction of M , the isomorphism between G and H yields an equivariant homeomorphism between Ω_G and Ω_H , so we may find a function $f : S^2 \rightarrow \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ such that (a) $f \circ G = H \circ f$, (b) $f|_{\Lambda_G} : \Lambda_G \rightarrow \Lambda_H$ and $f|_{\Omega_G} : \Omega_G \rightarrow \Omega_H$ are homeomorphisms. Therefore, [Bow3, Prop. 5.5] implies that this conjugacy is a global homeomorphism. ■

Remark 5.13. *The same argument as above proves that a convergence group G on S^2 which is uniform on its limit set satisfies the Ahlfors finiteness property: the orbit space Ω_G/G is a finite union of closed surfaces (with finitely many ramifications), cf. [MarS].*

6. THE JSJ DECOMPOSITION

We first summarize briefly the JSJ-decomposition of a non-Fuchsian one-ended hyperbolic group G following Bowditch [Bow1]. Then we will focus on specific decompositions for groups with planar boundaries.

6.1. General properties. There exists a canonical simplicial minimal action of G on a simplicial tree $T = (V, E)$ without edge inversions such that T/G is a finite graph and which enjoys the following properties, cf. [Bow1, Thm 5.28, Prop. 5.29]. If v is a vertex (resp. e an edge), we will denote by G_v (resp. G_e) its stabilizer, and by Λ_v (resp. Λ_e) the limit set of G_v (resp. G_e). Let E_v denote the set of edges incident to $v \in T$. Every vertex and edge group is quasiconvex in G . Each edge group G_e is two-ended and $\partial G \setminus \Lambda_e$ is not connected. A vertex v of T belongs to exactly one of the following three exclusive types.

Type I (elementary).— The vertex has bounded valence in T . Its stabilizer G_v is two-ended, and the connected components of $\partial G \setminus \Lambda_v$ are in bijection with the edges incident to v .

Type II (surface).— The limit set Λ_v is cyclically separating and the stabilizer G_v of such a vertex v is a non-elementary virtually free group canonically isomorphic to a convex-cocompact Fuchsian group. The incident edges are in bijection with the peripheral subgroups of that Fuchsian group.

Type III (rigid).— Such a vertex v does not belong to a class above. Its stabilizer G_v is a non-elementary quasiconvex subgroup. Every local cut point of ∂G in Λ_v is in the limit set of an edge stabilizer incident to v ; see Lemma 6.1 for more properties of rigid type vertices.

No two vertices of the same type are adjacent, nor surface type and rigid can be adjacent either. The action of G preserves the types. Therefore, the edges incident to a vertex v of surface type or rigid type are split into finitely many G_v -orbits.

Let v be a vertex of T of rigid type; if $e \in E_v$ is incident to v , let $C_v(e)$ denote the connected component of $\partial G \setminus \Lambda_e$ which contains Λ_v and set $Z_e = \partial G \setminus C_v(e)$: this is a connected, locally connected, compact set by construction. Let us define the following equivalence relation \sim_v

on ∂G . Say $x \sim_v y$ if $x = y$ or if there exists an edge $e \in E_v$ incident to v such that $\{x, y\}$ is a subset of Z_e . Let $Q_v = \partial G / \sim_v$ be endowed with the quotient topology and let $p_v : \partial G \rightarrow Q_v$ be the canonical projection. Note that preimages of points are either points or one of the Z_e 's, so they are always connected and the map p_v is *monotone*.

Lemma 6.1. *If v is of rigid type, then the space Q_v is a Hausdorff, compact, connected and locally connected space. Moreover, no pair of points can disconnect Q_v and the local cut points of Q_v correspond to the non-trivial classes of \sim_v which disconnect locally Q_v into exactly two components. The group G_v acts on Q_v as a geometrically finite group and there are finitely many orbits of parabolic points.*

Following Bowditch [Bow4], we say that a subgroup $H < G_v$ is *parabolic* if it is infinite, fixes some point of Q_v , and contains no loxodromics. In this case, the fixed point of H is unique. We refer to it as a *parabolic point*. The stabilizer of a parabolic point is necessarily a parabolic group. There is thus a natural bijective correspondence between parabolic points in Q_v and maximal parabolic subgroups of G_v . We say that a parabolic group, H , with fixed point p , is *bounded* if the quotient $(Q_v \setminus \{p\})/H$ is compact. (It is necessarily Hausdorff.) We say that p is a *bounded parabolic point* if its stabilizer is bounded. A *conical limit point* is a point $y \in Q_v$ such that there exists a sequence $(g_j)_{j \geq 0}$ in G_v , and distinct points $a, b \in Q_v$, such that $g_j(y)$ tends to a and $g_j(x)$ tends to b for all $x \in Q_v \setminus \{y\}$. We finally say that the action of G_v on Q_v is *geometrically finite* if every point is either conical or bounded parabolic (they cannot be both simultaneously).

The proof of this lemma will rely on technical lemmas established by Bowditch in [Bow1].

PROOF. Since ∂G is locally connected, it follows that $\{Z_e\}_{e \in E_v}$ is a null-sequence, so \sim_v defines an upper semicontinuous decomposition of ∂G and Q_v is Hausdorff (see also [Car1, Cor. 6.16] for a detailed proof based on the splitting). It follows that Q_v is connected, locally connected and compact as the image under a continuous map of a Hausdorff, connected, locally connected and compact set into a Hausdorff space. See [Whb2, Chapter VII, § 2,3] for details.

Cut points and local cut points of Q_v yield (local) cut points of ∂G by pull-backs under p_v . Let $x \in Q_v$; if $x = p_v(Z_e)$, then it does not disconnect Q_v since Z_e does not ($\partial G \setminus Z_e = C_v(e)$); otherwise, since v is of rigid type, it follows that $p_v^{-1}(x)$ is not a local cut point, so neither is x . We also conclude that the only possible local cut points correspond to the non-trivial classes.

Fix an incident edge e . By construction, $\partial G \setminus Z_e$ has exactly two ends, each accumulating one single point of Λ_e . Hence, we may consider two disjoint connected neighborhoods N_1 and N_2 of Λ_e in $(\partial G \setminus Z_e) \cup \Lambda_e$; if there are small enough then $p_v(N_1)$ and $p_v(N_2)$ cover a neighborhood of $p_v(\Lambda_e)$ and they intersect exactly at that point. This implies that it is a local cut point with two ends.

The action of G_v permutes the fibers of p_v , hence G_v acts on Q_v . Since the action of G_v is a convergence action and is minimal on Λ_v it is also the case on Q_v .

If $e \in E_v$ is an incident edge, then $(\Lambda_v \setminus \Lambda_e)/G_e$ is compact by [Bow3], so $(Q_v \setminus p_v(\Lambda_e))/G_e = p_v(\Lambda_v \setminus p_v(\Lambda_e))/G_e$ is compact as well. Thus, $p_v(\Lambda_e)$ is a bounded parabolic point.

Note that the action on Λ_v is uniform so every point is conical [Bow3]. Thus, if $y \in \Lambda_v$, we may find a sequence $(g_j)_{j \geq 0}$ in G_v , and distinct points $a, b \in \Lambda_v$, such that $g_j(y)$ tends to a and $g_j(x)$ tends to b for all $x \in \Lambda_v \setminus \{y\}$. To conclude that $p_v(y)$ is also conical, it suffices to make sure that we may choose a and b not simultaneously in some Λ_e . Let us assume that y is in no limit set of an incident edge and that there is indeed some incident edge e such that $\Lambda_e = \{a, b\}$. Pick a compact fundamental domain K of $(\Lambda_v \setminus \Lambda_e)/G_e$. Then for any j , we

may find $h_j \in G_e$ such that $h_j g_j(y) \in K$. Then it follows that, extracting a subsequence if necessary, $(h_j g_j(x))_j$ tends to b for all $x \in \Lambda_v$ but $(h_j g_j(y))_n$ remains far from Λ_e . Therefore $p_v(y)$ is conical as well.

This proves that the action of G_v on Q_v is geometrically finite. Since there are only finitely many G_v -orbit of incident edges to v in T , there are only finitely many parabolic orbits in Q_v .

Let us prove that no pair of points separates Q_v by contradiction. Following Bowditch [Bow1, §3], say two points x and y in Q_v are equivalent, $x \sim y$, if $x = y$ or $Q_v \setminus \{x, y\}$ is disconnected. Since every local cut point disconnects Q_v locally into two components, this defines an equivalence relation on Q_v according to [Bow1, Lma 3.1]. Moreover, [Bow1, Lma 3.7] implies that each class is closed. So, let us assume that $x \in Q_v$ belongs to a non-trivial class and let $y \sim x$, $y \neq x$. Since x is necessarily a local cut point, it is also parabolic. Hence, one can find a sequence (g_n) stabilizing x such that $g_n(y)$ tends to x . It follows that no point is isolated in a non-trivial class. Therefore, each non-trivial class is a perfect compact subset of local cut points of Q_v . But such a set is always uncountable, contradicting that there are at most countably many parabolic points. Hence each class is trivial and no pair of points can separate Q_v . ■

6.2. Planar action of stabilizers of vertices of rigid type. In this paragraph, we assume that G is a one-ended hyperbolic group with planar boundary not homeomorphic to a simple closed curve. The goal is to analyze vertices of rigid type and interpret the incident edges as an *acylindrical paring* for the Kleinian manifold when this vertex stabilizer is isomorphic to the fundamental group of a compact 3-manifold with boundary.

Let us explain this terminology; more details can be found for instance in [Thu, Mor, Kap1]. Let M be a compact 3-manifold with boundary. A surface S is *properly embedded* in M if S is compact and orientable and if either $S \cap \partial M = \partial S$ or S is contained in ∂M . A properly embedded surface S is *incompressible* if S is not homeomorphic to the 2-sphere and if the inclusion $i : S \rightarrow M$ gives rise to an injective morphism $i_* : \pi_1(S, x) \rightarrow \pi_1(M, x)$, for some base point $x \in S$. It turns out that a manifold is Haken if it contains an incompressible surface. We say that M has *incompressible boundary* if each component of ∂M is incompressible. When M is hyperbolizable, this is equivalent to the connectedness of the limit set of the group uniformizing M . A compact *pared manifold* (M, P) is given by a 3-manifold M as above together with a finite collection of pairwise disjoint incompressible annuli $P \subset \partial M$ such that any cylinder in $C \subset M$ with boundaries in P can be homotoped relatively to its boundary into P . We say the paring is *acylindrical* if $\partial M \setminus P$ is incompressible and every incompressible cylinder disjoint from P and with boundary curves in ∂M can be homotoped into $\partial M \setminus P$ relatively to ∂M .

We assume that we are given a word hyperbolic group G as above and an embedding $\varphi : \partial G \rightarrow S^2$, and we write $\Lambda_G = \varphi(\partial G)$. We will identify in the sequel subsets of ∂G with subsets of Λ_G via the map φ .

Proposition 6.2. *Let G be a one-ended hyperbolic group with planar boundary. Let v be a vertex of rigid type in its JSJ decomposition. Then the action of G_v on Λ_v extends to a convergence action of S^2 with limit set Λ_v .*

The proof of this proposition will require several steps, which we outline right now. We will first prove that we may find a degree 1 map of S^2 transforming Λ_v onto a homeomorphic copy of Q_v ; this will enable us to prove that Q_v is a degenerate carpet and that G_v acts as a geometrically finite convergence group (Prop. 6.4). This action is planar and can be extended

to a convergence action on S^2 with limit set the copy of Q_v (Cor. 6.6). We may then lift this action to an action of S^2 with limit set Λ_v .

It will be used to prove:

Corollary 6.3. *Let G be a torsion-free one-ended hyperbolic group with a planar boundary and let v be a vertex of rigid type in its JSJ decomposition such that all the stabilizers of its incident edges are isomorphic to \mathbb{Z} . We also assume that $\text{confdim}_{AR}G_v < 2$. Then there exists a compact hyperbolizable 3-manifold M_v with boundary and with fundamental group isomorphic to G_v such that the conjugacy classes of incident edges define a maximal collection of incompressible disjoint simple closed curves on ∂M_v .*

Thickening this multicurve into pairwise disjoint annuli provides us with an acylindrical paring of M_v .

We start by analysing the quotient action. The main step is provided by the next proposition.

Proposition 6.4. *Let G be a one-ended hyperbolic group with planar boundary. Let v be a vertex of rigid type in its JSJ decomposition with stabilizer G_v and limit set Λ_v ; the quotient $Q_v = \partial G / \sim_v$ is a degenerate carpet which satisfies the following properties.*

- (1) *There exists a pseudoisotopy $(\psi_t)_{t \in [0,1]}$ of the sphere such that, writing $\psi = \psi_1$, $\psi(\Lambda_v)$ is homeomorphic to Q_v and such that fibers are points except at non-trivial classes of \sim_v where fibers are closed arcs. From now on, we let $Q_v = \psi(\Lambda_v)$.*
- (2) *The compact set $\widehat{\Lambda}_v = \psi^{-1}(Q_v)$ is connected and locally connected.*
- (3) *For any connected component Ω of $S^2 \setminus Q_v$, $Q_v \setminus \partial\Omega$ is connected.*
- (4) *The action of G_v on Q_v is geometrically finite.*

A pseudoisotopy is a continuous map $\psi : [0, 1] \times S^2 \rightarrow S^2$ where, for all $t \in [0, 1)$, $\psi_t : x \mapsto \psi(t, x)$ is a homeomorphism of S^2 and ψ_0 is the identity.

We start with a lemma which takes care of the points (1) and (2).

Lemma 6.5. *There exists a pseudoisotopy $(\psi_t)_{t \in [0,1]}$ of the sphere such that, writing $\psi = \psi_1$, $\psi(\Lambda_v)$ is homeomorphic to Q_v and such that fibers are points except at non-trivial classes of \sim_v where fibers are closed arcs. Moreover, $\widehat{\Lambda}_v$ is connected and locally connected, where $\widehat{\Lambda}_v$ denotes the inverse image of $\psi(\Lambda_v)$ under ψ .*

PROOF. Let $e \in E_v$ be an edge incident to v . Since Λ_e disconnects Z_e from Λ_v , we may find an arc $c_e \subset Z_e$ joining Λ_e .

Proceeding as above for all edges incident to v , we obtain a family of arcs $\{c_e\}_{e \in E_v}$. Since the sets Z_e are disjoint, these curves are pairwise disjoint. We wish to prove that the partition \mathcal{G} of the sphere into these arcs and single points is upper semicontinuous, cf. [Whb2, Chap. VII]. Since the non-trivial elements of this collection form a countable set, it is enough to prove that they form a null-sequence. This follows from the local connectivity of ∂G since it implies that $(Z_e)_{e \in E_v}$ forms a null-sequence.

Since the elements of \mathcal{G} are connected compact non-separating subsets of S^2 , Moore's Theorem [Dav, Theorem 25.1] implies that the quotient S^2/\mathcal{G} is homeomorphic to the sphere. Note that \mathcal{G} and \sim_v agree on Λ_v so that both quotients are homeomorphic (to Q_v). By [Dav, Theorems 13.4, 25.1], the decomposition \mathcal{G} of S^2 has the property of being *strongly shrinkable*: there is a pseudoisotopy $\psi_t : S^2 \rightarrow S^2, t \in [0, 1]$ such that the fibers of ψ agree with \mathcal{G} .

The set $\widehat{\Lambda}_v$ is clearly connected since ψ is monotone. It remains to prove it is also locally connected. Let $x \in \widehat{\Lambda}_v$ and let us consider a nested family of connected neighborhoods (V_n) of $\psi(x)$ with $\cap V_n = \{\psi(x)\}$. It follows that $\psi^{-1}(V_n)$ is also a sequence of nested connected neighborhoods of x and that $\cap \psi^{-1}(V_n) = \psi^{-1}(\{\psi(x)\})$. Therefore, we already know that $\widehat{\Lambda}_v$ is locally connected at points which are fibers of ψ . If x belongs to the interior of some arc c_e , then we may also construct a basis of connected neighborhoods as the arc is isolated in $\widehat{\Lambda}_v$. If $x \in \Lambda_e$, then $\psi^{-1}(V_n) \setminus c_e$ has two connected components, one of them — W_n — containing x in its closure. We may then add to W_n a small subarc of c_e to obtain a connected neighborhood W'_n in $\widehat{\Lambda}_v$ of x so that $\cap W'_n = \{x\}$. ■

PROOF. (Proposition 6.4) Note that Λ_v is one-dimensional (otherwise we would have $\Lambda_v = S^2$), and Q_v as well. By Lemma 6.1 and Lemma 3.4, Q_v is a degenerate carpet. Points (1), (2) and (4) have been established in Lemmas 6.1 and 6.5.

We now prove (3). Let Ω be a component of $S^2 \setminus Q_v$, and let us prove that $Q_v \setminus \overline{\Omega}$ is connected: let Q_1 and Q_2 be a partition of $Q_v \setminus \overline{\Omega}$ into two open disjoint sets. Let V be a connected component of $S^2 \setminus (Q_v \cup \Omega)$.

Note that ∂V can intersect $\partial \Omega$ at most at a single point, otherwise we would be able to disconnect Q_v by removing two points, contradicting Lemma 6.1. Therefore $\partial V \cap (Q_v \setminus \partial \Omega)$ is connected: it is either contained in Q_1 or in Q_2 .

We may now define, for $j = 1, 2$, U_j to be the union of Q_j with all the components V the boundaries of which are contained in Q_j : we obtain in this way two disjoint open sets covering $S^2 \setminus \overline{\Omega}$. Since the latter is connected, U_1 or U_2 is empty, hence $Q_v \setminus \partial \Omega$ is connected as well. ■

Corollary 6.6. *The action of G_v on Q_v can be extended to a convergence action on S^2 with limit set Q_v such that $(S^2 \setminus Q_v)/G_v$ is a finite union of surfaces of finite type.*

PROOF. According to Proposition 6.4, the image of a boundary component of Q_v by any element of G_v does not separate Q_v , so it bounds another boundary component, hence the action of G_v is planar (and geometrically finite).

Let us prove that there are only finitely many orbits of such components.

Let $\mathcal{P} = \{\psi^{-1}(\partial \Omega) \cap \Lambda_v, \Omega \in \pi_0(S^2 \setminus Q_v)\}$. Since the action on Q_v is planar, the collection \mathcal{P} is G_v -invariant. Note that each element is contained in the boundary of a connected component of $S^2 \setminus \widehat{\Lambda}_v$, one in each; since $\widehat{\Lambda}_v$ is a locally connected continuum by Lemma 6.5, we conclude that \mathcal{P} is a G_v -invariant null-sequence. Therefore, Proposition 5.2 applies and proves that each stabilizer of $K \in \mathcal{P}$ is quasiconvex with limit set K and that \mathcal{P} is composed of finitely many orbits. Pushing down the action of G_v by ψ , we obtain finitely many orbits of boundary components, and the stabilizer G_K of each $K \in \mathcal{P}$ provides us with a geometrically finite action of the stabilizer G_Ω of the boundary of each complementary component Ω of Q_v .

It follows from Theorem 5.8 and Proposition 3.2 that the action of G_v to Q_v is the restriction of a convergence action on S^2 .

Finally, for each component Ω of $S^2 \setminus Q_v$, the action of its stabilizer G_Ω is geometrically finite, hence isomorphic to a geometrically finite Fuchsian group and we may conclude that Ω/G_v is a surface of finite type. ■

PROOF. (Proposition 6.2) We want to lift under ψ the action of G_v given by Corollary 6.6. Each parabolic point $p_e = \psi(\Lambda_e)$ belongs to the boundary of two complementary components according to Lemma 6.1.

Let $H_e \subset (S^2 \setminus Q_v)$ be the union of two closed G_e -invariant horocycles (one in each component) that we choose small enough so that their G_v -orbit are all pairwise disjoint.

Set $Z = \overline{\psi^{-1}(S^2 \setminus (\cup_{e \in E_v} \psi^{-1}(H_e)))}$. In other words, Z is the whole sphere where we have taken off the union of the interiors of $\psi^{-1}(H_e)$, so it contains in particular Λ_v . We first lift the action of G_v to Z . Let $g \in G_v$; if $x \in \Lambda_v$, then we set $\widehat{g}(x) = g(x)$; otherwise, we set $\widehat{g}(x) = \psi^{-1} \circ g \circ \psi(x)$. Let us prove that \widehat{g} is continuous. It is enough to consider a sequence (x_n) disjoint from Λ_v which tends to some point x . For any limit point z of $(\widehat{g}(x_n))$, we have $\psi(z) = (g \circ \psi)(x)$. The continuity of \widehat{g} follows at every x in a trivial fibre of ψ . It remains to deal with points x in the limit set of an edge group. Let $e \in E_v$ and let us consider a neighborhood V_e of p_e and set $W_e = (V_e \setminus H_e) \cup \{p_e\}$. If V_e is suitably chosen, then $W_e \setminus \{p_e\}$ consists of two components W_e^\pm which lift under ψ to two disjoint open connected sets, each of which contains a single point of $\Lambda_e \subset \Lambda_v$ in its closure. The same property holds for $g(W_e)$ and $\psi^{-1}(g(W_e))$. Let us assume that $x \in \Lambda_e$ and that it is in the closure of W_e^+ ; then $\widehat{g}(W_e^+) = \psi^{-1} \circ g \circ \psi(W_e^+)$ and $\widehat{g}(W_e^+)$ accumulates a unique point from $g(\Lambda_e)$. Since x is not isolated in Λ_v , this point is $g(x)$. This shows that \widehat{g} is continuous, hence a homeomorphism.

We now extend the action to the whole sphere. Let e represent an element of E_v/G_v ; the set $S_e = \psi^{-1}(H_e)$ is homeomorphic to a Jordan domain and G_e acts as an elementary convergence group on its boundary. Since E_v/G_v is finite, Theorem 5.8 implies that the action of G_v extends to a convergence action on S^2 . ■

We now prove the corollary.

PROOF. (Corollary 6.3) According to Proposition 6.2, G_v acts on S^2 with limit set Λ_v . Since its Ahlfors regular conformal dimension is strictly less than two, Corollary 1.20 provides us with a hyperbolizable manifold.

Each generator of a conjugacy class of an incident edge defines a non-trivial curve γ_e in $M_v = \mathbb{H}^3/G_v$. Since the curves $\{c_e\}$ are pairwise disjoint off of Λ_v , it follows that the curves γ_e are homotopic to simple and pairwise disjoint curves on ∂M_v . If this family was not maximal, we could split M_v along an incompressible annulus disjoint from the γ_e 's. But this would imply that the JSJ-decomposition of G was not maximal. ■

6.3. Regular decomposition. We will focus on particular JSJ-decompositions which are suited to manifolds.

Definition 6.7 (Regular JSJ decomposition). *Let G be a one-ended hyperbolic group and let us consider its JSJ decomposition. We say it is regular if the following properties hold:*

- every two-ended group H which appears as a vertex or an edge group is isomorphic to \mathbb{Z} and stabilizes the components of $\partial G \setminus \Lambda_H$;
- the stabilizer of vertices of surface type is free;
- the stabilizer of vertices of rigid type is torsion-free.

The main point comes from the following proposition.

Proposition 6.8. *Let G be a one-ended hyperbolic group with planar boundary and with a regular JSJ decomposition. We assume that the Ahlfors regular conformal dimension of each vertex of rigid type is strictly less than 2. Then G is isomorphic to the fundamental group of a compact hyperbolizable 3-manifold with boundary.*

PROOF. We first notice that since each elementary group G_v or G_e fixes the components of $\partial G \setminus \Lambda_v$ and $\partial G \setminus \Lambda_e$, they are generated by primitive elements of G .

If v is a vertex of elementary type, we associate a solid torus $M_v = \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{D}$ on which we consider on its boundary pairwise disjoint incompressible annuli $\mathbb{S}^1 \times \alpha_e$ in bijection with its incident edges, where $\alpha_e \subset \partial\mathbb{D}$ are arcs.

If v is of surface type, then G_v is Fuchsian so it uniformizes a surface S_v ; we let $M_v = S_v \times [0, 1]$ and, noting that each incident edge in T/G corresponds to a simple closed curve $\gamma_e \subset S_v$ bounding a hole of S_v , we may associate on ∂M_v disjoint annuli $\gamma_e \times [0, 1]$.

If v is of rigid type, Corollary 6.3 enables us to associate a pared manifold M_v .

Now, T/G provides us with a manual to build a 3-manifold M with fundamental group isomorphic to G by gluing the M_v 's along the annuli [SW]. Thurston's hyperbolization theorem for Haken manifolds shows that M is hyperbolizable. ■

7. THE QCERF PROPERTY

A group G satisfies the *QCERF property* if every quasiconvex subgroup $A < G$ is *separable* i.e., for any $g \in G \setminus A$, there exists a finite index subgroup of G which contains A but not g . This property will provide us with regular JSJ decompositions.

Theorem 7.1. *Let G be a non-elementary hyperbolic group which is QCERF. There is a finite index torsion-free subgroup $H < G$ such that all the one-ended groups arising in its splitting into a free product have regular JSJ decompositions.*

The key point is the following group-theoretic result.

Proposition 7.2. *Let $A' < A < G$ be groups with $[A : A'] < \infty$ and A' separable in G . Then there exist subgroups A'' and H with the following properties:*

- (1) H is a normal subgroup of finite index in G ;
- (2) $A'' = H \cap A'$ is a normal subgroup of finite index in A ;
- (3) for all $g \in G$, $(gAg^{-1}) \cap H = gA''g^{-1}$.

PROOF. Since A' has finite index in A , we may pick a set of representatives $\{a_0, \dots, a_n\}$ of A/A' with a_0 the neutral element. Since A' is separable, there is some finite index subgroup $G_j < G$ which contains A' but not a_j for all $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. Note that this implies that $a_j A' \cap G_j = \emptyset$.

Let $G' = \cap G_j$. Then G' is a finite index subgroup of G with the property that $G' \cap A = A'$. Let H be the largest finite index subgroup of G' normal in G and set $A'' = A \cap H$.

It follows that H is a normal subgroup of finite index in G and that A'' is a normal subgroup of finite index in A . Note that since $A \cap G' = A'$ we also have $A'' = H \cap A'$. Since H is a normal subgroup, it follows that, for all $g \in G$, $(gAg^{-1}) \cap H = g(A \cap H)g^{-1} = gA''g^{-1}$. ■

We include a proof of the following folklore result:

Corollary 7.3. *A hyperbolic group with the QCERF property is virtually torsion-free.*

PROOF. A hyperbolic group has finitely many conjugacy classes of torsion elements [GdlH, Prop. 4.13]. Let $\{g_1, \dots, g_n\}$ be a set of representatives. Set A_j to be the cyclic subgroup generated by g_j and apply Proposition 7.2 to $\{e\} < A_j < G$ to obtain G_j and set $G' = \cap G_j$. We let the reader check that G' is a finite index torsion-free subgroup of G . ■

PROOF. (Thm 7.1) Since G is hyperbolic and QCERF, it contains a finite index subgroup H' which is torsion-free (and QCERF) by Corollary 7.3. It follows that its action on ∂G is faithful. We first write H' as a free product of one-ended groups with a free group, cf. § 8.3. Let K' be one of the factors which is one-ended but not Fuchsian.

Let us consider a set of representatives of elementary vertex groups $\{K'_v\}$ arising from its JSJ decomposition. Each one of them contains a cyclic subgroup A_v of finite index which stabilizes all the components of $\partial K \setminus \Lambda_v$. Note that, for any $g \in G$, gA_vg^{-1} satisfies the same conditions at the vertex $g(v)$.

We now apply Proposition 7.2 to each triple (A_v, K'_v, H') to obtain finitely many finite index subgroups of H' and we let H denote their intersection.

By construction, H is normal and of finite index in H' . Note that a virtually free torsion-free group is free [Sta2] so that we only need to check the condition on the elementary type vertices and edges. For a given factor K' as above, we let T_K denote the Bass-Serre tree given by its JSJ-decomposition. Then $K = H \cap K'$ acts on T_K and T_K/K provides its JSJ-decomposition. For each vertex v , we have $K_v = K'_v \cap H$. Therefore, Proposition 7.2 ensures that K_v is a subgroup of A_v . Moreover, each edge group K_e is cyclic since it is torsion-free and it fixes the components of $\partial K \setminus \Lambda_e$ since two adjacent vertices are not of the same type and if it is incident to a vertex of elementary type, then it already fixes the complementary components. This guarantees that K admits a regular JSJ decomposition. ■

8. GROUP ACTIONS ON CAT(0) CUBE COMPLEXES

A cube complex X is a CW-complex where each n -cell is a standard Euclidean n -cube and such that

- (1) each closed cube is embedded into X ;
- (2) the intersection of two cubes is either empty or a face.

A cube complex is naturally endowed with a length structure such that each n -cell is isometric to a unit Euclidean cube of the same dimension. We will focus on cube complexes which satisfy the CAT(0) condition. We shall say that a group G is *cubeulated* if it admits a geometric and cellular action on a CAT(0) cube complex X . We refer for instance to [Sag] and [BriH] for details.

We gather some definitions and properties for future reference.

8.1. Hyperplanes. A fundamental feature of CAT(0) cube complexes comes from hyperplanes. Let us first define a *midcube* of a cube $[(-1/2), 1/2]^n$ to be the intersection of the cube with a linear hyperplane orthogonal to one axis $[(-1/2), 1/2]^n \cap \{x_j = 0\}$, for some $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. A *hyperplane* is a maximal convex subset of a CAT(0) cube complex for which the intersection with any cube is either empty or a midcube.

Hyperplanes have many interesting properties [Sag, Hag]. Among them:

- (1) given an edge, there is a unique hyperplane which intersects it orthogonally;
- (2) a hyperplane divides a CAT(0) cube complex into exactly two connected components which are both convex.

Say a hyperplane $Y \subset X$ is *essential* if, for any $R > 0$, none of the two components of $X \setminus Y$ is contained in the R -neighborhood of Y . Note that if X is proper and hyperbolic, then any

pair of distinct points $x, y \in \partial X$ is separated by an essential hyperplane. If we also assume that X supports a geometric action of a group G , then the action of the stabilizer H of a hyperplane Y is always cocompact.

8.2. Special actions. Haglund and Wise have defined a particular class of non-positively curved cube complexes named *special*, see [HagW] for the precise definition and a proper introduction to the subject. They enjoy two properties which will be of interest for the present work.

Say a hyperbolic group G has a *special action* if it acts cellularly and geometrically on a CAT(0) cube complex X such that X/G is special. In this case,

- (1) the group G splits over the stabilizer of any essential hyperplane;
- (2) the group G has the QCERF property [HagW, Thm 1.3].

A group is *virtually special* if it contains a finite index subgroup which admits a special action on a CAT(0) cube complex. By [HagW, Thm 1.3 and Lma 7.5], a virtually special group has also the QCERF property.

Following Wise [Wis, Ago], define the class \mathcal{QVH} as the smallest class of hyperbolic groups that contains the trivial group $\{1\}$ and is closed under the following operations:

- if $G = A \star_C B$ with $A, B \in \mathcal{QVH}$ and C f.g. and quasiconvex in G then $G \in \mathcal{QVH}$;
- if $G = A \star_C$ with $A \in \mathcal{QVH}$ and C f.g. and quasiconvex in G then $G \in \mathcal{QVH}$;
- if $H < G$ with $H \in \mathcal{QVH}$ and $[G : H] < \infty$ then $G \in \mathcal{QVH}$.

A group in \mathcal{QVH} is said to have a *quasiconvex virtual hierarchy*.

Wise proved that a hyperbolic group has a quasiconvex virtual hierarchy if and only if it is virtually special [Wis, Thm. 13.1]. Moreover, Agol proved that any cubulated hyperbolic group admits a finite index subgroup with a special action [Ago, Thm. 1.1]. In summary, we have

Theorem 8.1. *Let G be a hyperbolic group. The following are equivalent*

- G is cubulated;
- G is virtually special;
- G admits a quasiconvex virtual hierarchy.

In this situation, G satisfies the QCERF property and there is a finite index subgroup of G which admits a quasiconvex hierarchy.

We record the following application.

Corollary 8.2. *If G is a convex-cocompact Kleinian group, then G is virtually special.*

PROOF. By Brooks' theorem [Bro], we may assume that it is a quasiconvex subgroup of a cocompact Kleinian group. By [BrgW] and Theorem 8.1, the latter is virtually special so [Hag, Thm H] implies that G is as well. ■

8.3. Strong accessibility. What follows is inspired by similar properties of compact 3-manifolds. If M is a compact 3-manifold with compressible boundary, it can be cut along *compression disks* into finitely many pieces each of which has incompressible boundary. The fundamental group is split as a free product, with factors given by the fundamental groups of

each piece. Given a compact hyperbolizable manifold M with incompressible boundary, we may cut it into finitely many pieces along essential annuli so that the remaining pieces are acylindrical pared manifolds; an annulus A is *essential* if it is properly embedded, incompressible and *non-peripheral* i.e, the inclusion $i : A \rightarrow M$ is not homotopic to a map $f : A \rightarrow M$ such that $f(A) \subset \partial M$. This corresponds to the JSJ decomposition of the group given in § 6.

Let G be a non-elementary hyperbolic group. If it is not one-ended then it splits over a finite group [Sta1]. By [Dun], there is a quasiconvex splitting over finite groups such that each vertex group is finite or one-ended; when G is torsion-free, it leads to a free product of a free group with finitely many one-ended groups. We may then consider the JSJ-decomposition of the remaining one-ended vertex subgroups and proceed inductively. If G has no element of order two, then this process stops in finite time [DP, LT], exactly as for Haken manifolds which are cut into finitely many balls.

In the end, in the group setting, we are left with finite groups, virtually Fuchsian groups and/or one-ended hyperbolic groups with no local cut points in their boundaries. If G has planar boundary, then those latter groups are carpet groups [KK, Thm 4].

8.4. A criterion for the QCERF property. This section is devoted to the proof of the following proposition.

Proposition 8.3. *Let G be a non-elementary hyperbolic group with a planar boundary different from the sphere. The group G is QCERF if one of the following conditions hold: (a) $\text{confdim}_{AR}G < 2$; (b) $\text{confdim}_{AR}H < 2$ for every subgroup arising as a rigid vertex group of the JSJ decomposition of G or of one of its maximal one-ended subgroups; (c) G has no elements of order two and if $\text{confdim}_{AR}H < 2$ for all carpet quasiconvex subgroups H , then G is QCERF.*

PROOF. According to Theorem 8.1, it suffices to prove that G has quasiconvex virtual hierarchy to conclude that G has the QCERF property.

Note that the assumption (a) implies (b) by [MacT, Prop. 2.2.11], so let us assume that (b) holds. Let us split G over finite groups so that every factor is elementary or one-ended. Then G will have a quasiconvex virtual hierarchy provided every rigid group arising in the JSJ-decomposition is also in \mathcal{QVH} . But such a group has a planar action by Proposition 6.2 so Theorem 1.15 implies that it is virtually Kleinian under the assumptions (a) or (b). So Corollary 8.2 enables us to conclude that G is virtually special.

We now assume that G has no elements of order 2. From the strong accessibility of such groups (§ 8.3), we just have to deal with carpet groups. Assuming their conformal dimension is strictly less than two, Corollary 1.18 implies that they are virtually isomorphic to convex-cocompact Kleinian groups so are virtually special according to Corollary 8.2. ■

9. CHARACTERIZATIONS OF CONVEX-COCOMPACT KLEINIAN GROUPS

Let G be a word hyperbolic group with a planar boundary.

If G is elementary, virtually free or if ∂G is homeomorphic to the unit circle, then it is already known that G contains a finite-index subgroup isomorphic to a convex-cocompact Kleinian group.

- (1) If G is finite, then we may consider the trivial group.

- (2) If G is two-ended, then it contains a finite index subgroup isomorphic to $\langle z \mapsto 2z \rangle$.
- (3) If G is virtually free, then there is a finite index free subgroup H which is isomorphic to the fundamental group of a handlebody. This implies that H is isomorphic to a convex-cocompact Kleinian group —a so-called Schottky group.
- (4) If ∂G is homeomorphic to the unit circle, then Theorem 5.6 implies that G contains a finite index subgroup isomorphic to a cocompact Fuchsian group.

Thus, we assume throughout this section that G is not in one of the above classes. As in §8.3, we may first split G over finite groups so that each vertex group is finite or one-ended. Let \mathcal{H}_1 denote each of those vertex groups, (set $\mathcal{H}_1 = \{G\}$ if G is one-ended) and let us denote by \mathcal{H}'_1 those vertex groups in \mathcal{H}_1 which are one-ended and non-virtually Fuchsian. For each one of them, we may consider its JSJ decomposition as in §6.

In this section, the term *rigid group* will refer to the stabilizer of a rigid vertex coming from the JSJ-decomposition of a group in \mathcal{H}'_1 .

9.1. Dynamical characterization of groups with planar boundaries. We first recall that a free group is the fundamental group of a handlebody or a solid torus if its rank is one, so it can always be uniformized by a convex-cocompact Kleinian group.

We start with a proposition which sums up the previous sections:

Proposition 9.1. *Let G be a non-elementary hyperbolic group with a planar boundary. If the Ahlfors-regular conformal dimension of all rigid groups is strictly less than two, then the group G is virtually isomorphic to a convex-cocompact Kleinian group.*

PROOF. According to Proposition 8.3, G is QCERF and so Theorem 7.1 implies that it contains a torsion-free subgroup H of finite index such that the JSJ-decompositions of its one-ended free factors are regular.

We construct a compact Haken manifold with fundamental group isomorphic to H as follows.

Let us first write $H = H_0 \star H_1 \star \dots \star H_n$ as a free product of a free group H_0 and of one-ended subgroups. Now, each non-elementary H_j has conformal dimension strictly less than 2, since there are finite-index subgroups of groups with the same property (implying that their gauges coincide). Either H_j is free or with boundary isomorphic to the circle or H_j satisfies the assumptions of Proposition 6.8. In either case, H_j is isomorphic to the fundamental group of a hyperbolizable manifold M_j with boundary. We may then glue these manifolds along disks on their boundaries to obtain a Haken manifold M with fundamental group isomorphic to H . Theorem 1.25 proves that M is hyperbolizable, so that, up to index two, H is isomorphic to a convex-cocompact Kleinian group. ■

We may now establish Theorem 1.9.

PROOF. (Theorem 1.9) The necessity part is due to Sullivan, see [Sul1].

Let G be a non-elementary hyperbolic group with planar boundary of Ahlfors regular conformal dimension strictly less than two. According to [MacT, Prop. 2.2.11], the Ahlfors-regular conformal dimension of every rigid group has also Ahlfors regular conformal dimension strictly less than two. Therefore, Proposition 9.1 applies. ■

Let us deduce Theorem 1.4:

PROOF. (Theorem 1.4) Let $\varphi : \partial G \rightarrow \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ be a quasimetric embedding, and set $\Lambda = \varphi(\partial G)$. It follows from Proposition 9.1 that it is enough to prove that the rigid groups have Ahlfors regular conformal dimension strictly less than 2. We may as well assume Λ to be connected.

So let v be such a vertex with stabilizer G_v , limit set $\Lambda_v \subset \Lambda$ and boundary components \mathcal{P}_v . Note that the set Λ_v together with its complementary components in $\widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ define a separation structure in the sense of § 2.3. Moreover, the action of G_v on Λ_v is planar by Proposition 6.2. Therefore

- (1) the set Λ_v is relatively porous to \mathcal{P}_v according to Proposition 5.2;
- (2) the boundary components are uniform quasicircles by Proposition 5.11, so that the complementary components are uniformly porous.

Hence, Proposition 2.13 implies that Λ_v is porous in $\widehat{\mathbb{C}}$. This is equivalent to having its Assouad dimension strictly less than two [Luu, Thm. 5.2]. This in turn implies that G_v has Ahlfors-regular conformal dimension strictly less than two [MacT, Prop. 2.2.11]. ■

We now turn to Theorem 1.13; we just prove (3) implies (1).

PROOF. (Theorem 1.13) Let G be a non-elementary hyperbolic group with planar boundary, no elements of order 2 and with carpet quasiconvex subgroups of conformal dimension strictly less than two. Proposition 8.3 ensures that G is QCERF. Therefore, we may assume that G is torsion free by Corollary 7.3. We will argue by induction on the length of the hierarchy provided by its strong accessibility. We let \mathcal{H}_1 denote the set of vertices arising when splitting into freely indecomposable subgroups, and $\mathcal{H}'_1 \subset \mathcal{H}_1$ be the non-Fuchsian one-ended factors. Define \mathcal{H}_2 to be the non-Fuchsian rigid vertex groups arising in the JSJ splittings of the elements in \mathcal{H}'_1 . We proceed inductively so that \mathcal{H}'_{2n+1} denotes the factors of the decomposition as a free product by a free group with one-ended groups of the elements of \mathcal{H}_{2n} and \mathcal{H}_{2n+2} consists of the vertices obtained by the JSJ-decomposition of the non-Fuchsian one-ended elements of \mathcal{H}_{2n+1} . The strong accessibility ensures that this procedure stops in finitely many steps [Vav, LT].

We will prove that H is isomorphic to the fundamental group of a hyperbolizable manifold by induction on its hierarchy. The initial cases $n = 1, 2$ follow from Proposition 9.1.

Assuming Theorem 1.13 holds up to rank $2n$, we show how to deal with a group H with $2n + 2$ generations. Note that each element of \mathcal{H}_2 has rank at most $2n$, so they are virtually isomorphic to convex-compact Kleinian groups. It follows that their Ahlfors regular conformal dimension is strictly less than 2. Therefore, Proposition 9.1 applies again and completes the proof. ■

9.2. Cubulated groups with planar boundaries. We will deduce Theorem 1.10 from the following:

Theorem 9.2. *Let G be a quasiconvex subgroup of a hyperbolic cubulated group \widehat{G} with boundary homeomorphic to the two-sphere. Then G is virtually a convex-cocompact Kleinian group.*

We start by preparing the ambient group \widehat{G} :

Proposition 9.3. *Let G be a cubulated hyperbolic group with boundary homeomorphic to the two-sphere. There exists a finite index torsion-free subgroup which admits a special action on a cube complex such that every hyperplane stabilizer is isomorphic to a cocompact Fuchsian group.*

PROOF. Let X be a CAT(0) cube complex on which G acts geometrically.

Let $x, y \in \partial X$ be two distinct points. We first prove that we may separate them with the limit set of a cocompact Fuchsian subgroup of G . We start with a hyperplane of X with stabilizer H which separates x and y . Considering a quasiconvex subgroup, we may assume that H is one-ended. It follows that x and y lie in two different components of $\partial X \setminus \Lambda_H$. Note that the action of H on ∂X is planar. Therefore, by Proposition 5.11, there is a Fuchsian group which separates x and y .

By [BrgW], G acts on a CAT(0) cube complex Y such that the stabilizer of each hyperplane is virtually Fuchsian. By Theorem 8.1 and Corollary 7.3, there is a finite index torsion-free subgroup of G which has a special action on X . The stabilizers of the hyperplanes in this subgroup are now Fuchsian. ■

PROOF. (Thm 9.2) The proof will proceed by induction: we may start with $G < \widehat{G}$ where \widehat{G} is torsion-free and admits a special action on a CAT(0) cube complex \widehat{X} , cf. Proposition 9.3. Since G is quasiconvex, its action on X is convex-cocompact according to [Hag, Thm. H]: there is a convex subcomplex $X \subset \widehat{X}$ invariant by G with X/G is compact.

Let $Y \subset X$ be an essential hyperplane of X . Set $\mathcal{Y} = \cup_{g \in G} g(Y)$. We define a graph T as follows: the vertices are the connected components of $X \setminus \mathcal{Y}$ and two vertices form an edge if they are separated by exactly one hyperplane $g(Y)$ for some $g \in G$. Since G has a special action, it follows that T is a tree and that the action of G on T is simplicial, minimal and without edge inversions, cf. [HagW]. If we let C be the stabilizer of Y , then we have shown that G is either an amalgamated product $G = A \star_C B$ or an HNN extension $G = A \star_C$, where A and B are stabilizers of components $X \setminus \mathcal{Y}$: their action are also convex-cocompact.

If no vertex group contains a carpet group, then Corollary 1.14 shows that these vertex groups are Kleinian, hence their Ahlfors regular conformal dimension is strictly less than two. We then apply the following proposition, the proof of which is postponed later on:

Proposition 9.4. *With the notation above, if the Ahlfors regular conformal dimension of every vertex group is strictly less than two, then G is conjugate to a convex-cocompact Kleinian group.*

This ends the proof in this case. Otherwise, each vertex group is convex-cocompact in X so we may find a convex subcomplex invariant by the vertex groups, and proceed as above until their vertex groups contain no carpet group. This process ends since the action of G is special i.e., G admits a quasiconvex hierarchy. We obtain a rooted finite tree of quasiconvex subgroups where children of a vertex correspond to a splitting of it. So, we may apply, as above, Corollary 1.14 to the leaves and inductively Proposition 9.4 in order to reconstruct the whole group G . ■

PROOF. (Prop. 9.4) We first treat the case $G = A \star_C B$. It follows from Corollary 1.20 that A and B are conjugate to convex-cocompact Kleinian groups.

The hyperplane Y is defined by an orthogonal edge $e \in X^{(1)}$, cf. § 8.1. This is also an edge of \widehat{X} so it defines a hyperplane $\widehat{Y} \subset \widehat{X}$. It follows that $Y = \widehat{Y} \cap X$ so $\text{Stab}_G Y = \text{Stab}_{\widehat{G}} \widehat{Y} \cap G$ and C is a quasiconvex subgroup of a cocompact Fuchsian group \widehat{C} . Moreover, \widehat{Y} is clearly inessential with respect to A and B so we may name the connected components of $\partial \widehat{X} \setminus \Lambda_{\widehat{C}}$ D_A and D_B so that $D_A \cap \Lambda_A = \emptyset$ and $D_B \cap \Lambda_B = \emptyset$. Moreover, it follows from [MarT, Cor. 4.6] that the action of C on $\partial \widehat{X}$ is globally conjugate to a convex-cocompact Fuchsian group. Hence

there is an equivariant involution $\iota_C : \partial\widehat{X} \rightarrow \partial\widehat{X}$ which fixes $\Lambda_{\widehat{C}}$ pointwise and exchanges its complementary components D_A and D_B .

It follows that $(\overline{D_A} \setminus \Lambda_C)/C$ is a subsurface of a boundary component of the Kleinian manifold M_A , $(\overline{D_B} \setminus \Lambda_C)/C$ is also a subsurface of a boundary component of the Kleinian manifold M_B and ι_C induces an orientation reversing homeomorphism between them. We may then define $M_G = M_A \sqcup_{\iota_C} M_B$: this is a Haken manifold with fundamental group isomorphic to G [SW]. Therefore, Theorem 1.25 implies that G is Kleinian and Corollary 1.20 that the actions are conjugate.

If $G = A \star_C$, the proof is similar: there is some element $g_0 \in G \setminus A$ such that the HNN extension is obtained by identifying C with $C' = g_0 C g_0^{-1}$. Since the action is special, C and C' will be contained in cocompact Fuchsian groups \widehat{C} and \widehat{C}' which bound disjoint disks D_C and $D_{C'}$ disjoint from Λ_A . We may then glue the compact surface $(\overline{D_C} \setminus \Lambda_C)/C$ with $(\overline{D_{C'}} \setminus \Lambda_{C'})/C'$, both contained in the boundary of M_A , to obtain a Haken manifold with fundamental group isomorphic to G . ■

We now prove Theorem 1.10.

PROOF. (Thm 1.10) The necessity comes from Corollary 8.2. For the sufficiency, Theorem 1.13 tells us that we just need to deal with groups with boundary a carpet or a sphere. For the latter, Theorem 9.2 shows that the group is virtually Kleinian.

For the carpet case, let G be a carpet group and let H_1, \dots, H_k denote representatives of the peripheral Fuchsian groups, cf. Proposition 5.11. Let us take another copy (G', H'_1, \dots, H'_k) of (G, H_1, \dots, H_k) and consider the graph of groups with vertices G and G' and with k edges identifying each H_j with H'_j . According to [KK, Thm 5], one obtains a hyperbolic group \widehat{G} with boundary the sphere so that G has become a quasiconvex subgroup of \widehat{G} .

Since G is cubulated, it follows from Theorem 8.1 that G admits a quasiconvex hierarchy, so \widehat{G} as well and we may conclude that \widehat{G} is cubulated.

We may now apply Theorem 9.2 and conclude that G is a virtually convex-compact Kleinian group. ■

9.3. Quasi-isometric rigidity. We prove Theorem 1.2, since Theorem 1.1 is a particular case of it. Let G admit a quasi-isometric embedding into \mathbb{H}^3 . Then its image Z is quasiconvex, hence G is word hyperbolic, and we may endow its boundary with a metric from its gauge. The quasi-isometry extends into a quasimetric homeomorphism between ∂G and Λ_Z (see Remark 1.5) so Theorem 1.4 implies that G is virtually a convex cocompact Kleinian group. ■

We take this opportunity to provide some additional consequences for carpet groups which seem relevant to the present discussion, and which are direct corollaries of [BKM], but which seem to have been overlooked in the literature; see nonetheless [KK, Fri1, Fri2, Bon1, Klr] for similar properties. Important and recent progress on such questions, especially on the rigidity of carpet groups, can be found in [Mer].

Proposition 9.5. *Let G be a carpet group quasi-isometric to a Kleinian group and which acts faithfully on its boundary. Then G has finite index in the group G_M of quasi-Möbius homeomorphisms of ∂G . The following properties also hold.*

- (1) *The group G_M is the unique maximal word hyperbolic group in the quasi-isometry class of G which acts faithfully on its boundary. It is isomorphic to a Kleinian group.*

- (2) Whenever G acts geometrically on a proper geodesic metric space, any self-quasi-isometry of X lies at bounded distance from an element of G_M .
- (3) For any group H quasi-isometric to G , H/F is isomorphic to a finite index subgroup of G_M where F is the kernel of the action of H on ∂H .
- (4) For any convex-cocompact Kleinian group K quasi-isometric to G , there is a finite locally isometric covering $p: M_K \rightarrow \mathbb{H}^3/G_M$.
- (5) Any group quasi-isometric to G is commensurable to G .

For point (2), since X is quasi-isometric to G_M , the latter admits a quasi-action by quasi-isometries on X . Point (5) was already known, cf. [KK, Fri2]. It is also known that in general Kleinian groups which are quasi-isometric need not be commensurable [Wht]. Let us note that a torsion-free convex-cocompact Kleinian group is a carpet group exactly when it uniformizes an *acylindrical compact manifold* i.e., a manifold with an incompressible boundary and no essential annuli.

PROOF. Since G is quasi-isometric to a Kleinian group, it is a virtually convex-cocompact Kleinian group. According to Remark 1.3, there is a quasisymmetric homeomorphism of ∂G to a round carpet Λ (the complementary components are spherical disks) with spherical measure zero. Therefore, any quasi-Möbius self-homeomorphism of Λ is the restriction of a Möbius transformation according to [BKM].

This implies that the group of quasi-Möbius homeomorphisms G_M of Λ is a subgroup of the group of Möbius transformations of the sphere. It is clearly discrete since any sequence which tends uniformly to the identity will have to eventually fix at least three circles, implying that such a sequence is eventually the identity. Therefore, G_M is a convergence group, and since it contains G , its action is uniform on Λ , hence it is word hyperbolic. Since the boundaries of G and G_M coincide, G has finite index in G_M [KS]. The group G_M is clearly maximal since any group quasi-isometric to G acts on Λ by Möbius transformations as well with a finite kernel.

The trace at infinity of any quasi-isometry is a quasi-Möbius homeomorphism, hence its trace belongs to G_M , and this implies it is at bounded distance from the corresponding element.

Any (Möbius) group K quasi-isometric to G which acts faithfully on Λ is a subgroup of G_M . Therefore, any such group has finite index in G_M so is commensurable to G . ■

To end this paper, besides the Cannon and Kapovich-Kleiner conjectures, the quasi-isometric rigidity of convex cocompact groups motivates the following questions, see also [Kap2, Question 12.6]:

Questions. —

- (1) Is the class of all finitely generated Kleinian subgroups of $\mathbb{P}SL(2, \mathbb{C})$ quasi-isometrically rigid?
- (2) Is the class of fundamental groups of compact 3-manifolds quasi-isometrically rigid?

Thanks to Thurston's hyperbolization and the work above, the first problem reduces to the case of groups which are geometrically finite, without rank 1 maximal parabolic subgroups, cf. [Kap1, Thm. 19.6]. In the case of lattices in $\mathbb{P}SL(2, \mathbb{C})$, the positive answer is due to Sullivan and Schwartz. For the second question, it is known that the class of irreducible manifolds of zero Euler characteristic is rigid. This follows from works of Perel'man, Sullivan, Schwartz, Kapovich and Leeb, Gromov, Pansu, and Eskin, Fisher and Whyte.

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