

INVARIANT JORDAN CURVES OF SIERPIŃSKI CARPET RATIONAL MAPS

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ABSTRACT. In this paper, we prove that if $R : \widehat{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ is a postcritically finite rational map with Julia set homeomorphic to the Sierpiński carpet, then there is an integer n_0 , such that, for any $n \geq n_0$, there exists an R^n -invariant Jordan curve Γ containing the postcritical set of R .

KEYWORDS: Invariant Jordan curve, rational maps, Sierpiński carpet Julia sets, expanding Thurston maps.

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1. INTRODUCTION

A central problem in Complex Dynamics is the classification of rational maps of a given degree up to Möbius conjugation. A general approach to this problem is to structure this space of maps around the so-called postcritically finite rational maps. In the case of postcritically finite polynomials, Douady and Hubbard have introduced the so-called Hubbard trees which capture their dynamical features [DH]. A long-standing problem is to develop analogous combinatorial invariants for general rational maps, cf. [McM1, Problem 5.5]. The first works on this problem concerned degree two rational maps [Wit, Ber, Ree1]. For postcritically finite Newton methods, there has also been recent progress [LMS1, LMS2]. In general degree, combinatorial tools have been introduced leading to the construction of rational maps from subdivision rules [CFKP]; see also [CGNPP] where the

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authors provide a conjectural picture of critically fixed rational maps from finite graphs, and [Ros] where the author looks for planar graphs characterizing postcritically finite rational maps (the present work is used in the latter).

In [BM, CFP], the authors prove independently

Theorem 1.1. *Let $R : \widehat{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ be a postcritically finite rational map with no critical periodic cycle. Then there is an integer n_0 , such that, for any $n \geq n_0$, there exists an R^n -invariant Jordan curve Γ containing the postcritical set of R .*

Here by Γ is R^n -invariant we mean that it is R^n -forward invariant, i.e., $R^n(\Gamma) \subset \Gamma$. The curve Γ enables us to introduce a Markov partition and to develop a combinatorial description of the dynamics. Actually, this theorem is proved in the broader setting of *expanding Thurston maps* in [BM], cf. Theorem 3.1. Building on this work, we shall prove in the present paper

Theorem 1.2. *Let $R : \widehat{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ be a postcritically finite rational map with Julia set homeomorphic to the Sierpiński carpet. Then there is an integer n_0 , such that, for any $n \geq n_0$, there exists an R^n -invariant Jordan curve Γ containing the postcritical set of R .*

The proof actually shows that we may choose Γ in any homotopy class relative to the postcritical points. More precisely for any Jordan curve $\tilde{\Gamma} \subset \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ with $\text{post}(f) \subset \tilde{\Gamma}$ there is $n_0 = n_0(\tilde{\Gamma})$ such that for all $n \geq n_0$ there is an R^n -invariant Jordan curve $\Gamma \subset \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ that is isotopic to $\tilde{\Gamma}$ relative to the postcritical points (thus contains all postcritical points).

REMARK. In [Ree2], Rees constructs a Markov partition for geometrically finite rational maps with Julia sets homeomorphic to the Sierpiński carpet. Her approach is very different.

There are many examples of postcritically finite rational maps with Julia sets homeomorphic to the Sierpiński carpet. The first example is due to Milnor and Tan Lei [Mil1, Appendix]; see also the survey [Dev] and the references therein for many others. These rational maps and their Julia sets play a particular role. These maps are centers of hyperbolic components. Conjecturally, those components are relatively compact in the space of rational functions up to Möbius conjugation [McM1, Question 5.3] (established in degree 2 in [Eps]). Moreover, their Julia sets turn out to be rigid in a very strong sense [BLM].

1.1. Outline. The proof of Theorem 1.2 proceeds as follows. Let $R : \widehat{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ be a postcritically finite rational map with Sierpiński carpet Julia set. Collapse the closure of each Fatou component. This yields an expanding Thurston map $f : S^2 \rightarrow S^2$ in the sense of [BM] by Theorem 5.1. Using Theorem 3.1, or rather the appropriate version Theorem 4.1, we obtain a Jordan curve \mathcal{C} that is invariant for any sufficiently high iterate f^n and whose lift to $\widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ contains an R^n -invariant Jordan curve, see Theorem 6.1 and its proof.

1.2. Notation. The 2-sphere is denoted by S^2 , the Riemann sphere by $\widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ and the unit disk by \mathbb{D} . The set of critical points of a branched covering map f is denoted by $\text{crit}(f)$, the set of postcritical points by $\text{post}(f)$ (see Section 2.1). The Julia set of a rational map R will be denoted by \mathcal{J}_R ; the Fatou set is \mathcal{F}_R . Given two positive quantities a and b , we will write $a \lesssim b$ or $b \gtrsim a$ if there is a constant $C > 0$ such that $a \leq Cb$. The δ -neighborhood of a set A is denoted by $\mathcal{N}^\delta(A)$.

2. BRANCHED COVERS, THURSTON AND RATIONAL MAPS

Here we present some elementary background that will be used in this paper. More details can be found in [BM] and [HP09].

2.1. Branched coverings. A map $f : S^2 \rightarrow S^2$ is a *branched covering* (of the sphere S^2) if there are orientation-preserving homeomorphisms $\varphi, \psi : S^2 \rightarrow \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ and a rational map $R : \widehat{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ such that $f = \psi^{-1} \circ R \circ \varphi$. It is characterized by being finite-to-one, open, and orientation-preserving cf. [Why2, Theorem X.5.1]. The *degree* $\deg f$ and *local degree at x* $\deg(f, x)$ of f are defined as the degree of R and the local degree of R at $\varphi(x)$: $\deg(f, x) = d$ means there are charts in the neighborhoods of x and $f(x)$ so that f takes the form $z \mapsto z^d$.

The n -th iterate of f will be denoted by f^n . The set of *critical points* $\text{crit}(f)$ corresponds to the points $c \in S^2$ such that $\deg(f, c) > 1$, i.e., $R'(\varphi(c)) = 0$ (in a suitable chart). The postcritical set $\text{post}(f)$ is defined as

$$\text{post}(f) = \{f^n(c) : c \in \text{crit}(f), n \geq 1\}.$$

Note that $f(\text{post}(f)) \subset \text{post}(f)$ and $\text{post}(f) = \text{post}(f^n)$ for any $n \geq 1$. A finite branched covering f is *postcritically finite* if $\text{post}(f)$ is a finite set.

If f is postcritically finite, then every postcritical point $p \in \text{post}(f)$ is preperiodic, i.e., there are minimal iterates $k \geq 0$ and $m \geq 1$ such that $f^{k+m}(p) = f^k(p)$; m is the *period* of the cycle $\{f^k(x), \dots, f^{k+m-1}(x)\}$. If the cycle does not contain a critical point, we say that p is of *Julia-type*, and we denote by $\text{post}_{\mathcal{J}}(f)$ the set of Julia-type postcritical points. Otherwise, the periodic cycle contains a critical point and we say p is of *Fatou-type*; let $\text{post}_{\mathcal{F}}(f)$ denote the set of postcritical points of Fatou-type. Note that $p \in \text{post}_{\mathcal{F}}(f)$ if and only if $\deg(f^n, p) \rightarrow \infty$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. The terminology is of course explained by the well-known fact that if f is a rational map then a postcritical point p is of Julia-type if and only if p is contained in the Julia set and is of Fatou-type if and only if p is contained in the Fatou set of f .

We mention the following fact for future reference, which is a consequence of the definitions and of the Riemann-Hurwitz formula.

Lemma 2.1. *Let $f : S^2 \rightarrow S^2$ be a finite branched covering and $V \subset S^2$ be a Jordan domain that contains at most a single critical value p . Then every component U of $f^{-1}(V)$ is a Jordan domain and $f : U \rightarrow V$ is equivalent to z^d , where $d = \deg(f, c)$ and c is the unique preimage of p in U , i.e., there are orientation-preserving homeomorphisms $\varphi : U \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ and $\psi : V \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ such that $\varphi(c) = \psi(f(c)) = 0$ and $\psi \circ f \circ \varphi^{-1} : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ is $z \mapsto z^d$.*

2.2. Thurston maps. The branched covers of the sphere that we will be considering will not always be rational. In this situation, the following notion is very useful.

Definition 2.2. *A Thurston map is an orientation-preserving, postcritically finite, branched covering of the sphere,*

$$f : S^2 \rightarrow S^2.$$

*We fix a base metric σ on S^2 that induces the standard topology on S^2 . Consider a Jordan curve $\mathcal{C} \supset \text{post} f$. The Thurston map f is called *expanding* if*

$$\text{mesh } f^{-n}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

where $\text{mesh } f^{-n}(\mathcal{C})$ denotes the maximal diameter of a component of $S^2 \setminus f^{-n}(\mathcal{C})$.

In [BM, Lemma 6.1] it was shown that this definition is independent of the chosen curve \mathcal{C} . This notion of “expansion” agrees with the one by Haïssinsky-Pilgrim in [HP09] (see [BM, Proposition 6.3]).

Let $f : S^2 \rightarrow S^2$ be a Thurston map and fix a Jordan curve $\mathcal{C} \subset S^2$ with $\text{post}(f) \subset \mathcal{C}$. The closure of one of the two components of $S^2 \setminus \mathcal{C}$ is called a *0-tile*. Similarly, we call the

closure of one component of $S^2 \setminus f^{-n}(\mathcal{C})$ an n -tile (for any $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$). The set of all n -tiles is denoted by $\mathbf{X}^n(\mathcal{C})$. For any n -tile X , the set $f^n(X) = X^0$ is a 0-tile and

$$f^n: X \rightarrow X^0 \quad \text{is a homeomorphism,} \quad (2.1)$$

see [BM, Proposition 5.17]. This means in particular that each n -tile is a closed Jordan domain. The definition of “expansion” implies that n -tiles become arbitrarily small, this is the (only) reason we require expansion.

We call the points in $f^{-n}(\text{post}(f))$ the n -vertices, so the postcritical points are exactly the 0-vertices. The closure of any component of $f^{-n}(\mathcal{C}) \setminus f^{-n}(\text{post}(f))$ is an n -edge. Thus the 0-edges are precisely the closed arcs into which the points $\text{post}(f) \subset \mathcal{C}$ divide \mathcal{C} .

The n -tiles, n -edges, n -vertices form a *cell complex* when viewed as 2-, 1-, and 0-cells (see [BM, Chapter 5]).

If we consider just the n -edges and n -vertices, we obtain a 1-dimensional cell complex, i.e., a *graph* in the natural way. Note that this graph may have multiple edges, but no loop edges.

An n -edge path is a path in this graph, meaning that it is a finite sequence e_1, \dots, e_N of n -edges, where $e_j \cap e_{j+1}$ is an n -vertex for all $j = 1, \dots, N-1$. Such an n -edge path is *simple* if furthermore $e_i \cap e_j = \emptyset$ for $|i - j| \geq 2$. We allow an n -path to consist of only a single n -vertex, which is then simple.

2.3. Fatou dynamics. Let us now assume again that $R: \widehat{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ is a postcritically finite rational map. Then each Fatou component Ω of R is simply connected, cf. [McM2, Remark, p. 35]). From *Boettcher’s theorem* it then follows that there is a conformal map $\eta_\Omega: \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \Omega$ and some power d_Ω such that $R \circ \eta_\Omega(z) = \eta_{R(\Omega)}(z^{d_\Omega})$ for all $z \in \mathbb{D}$.

Furthermore, the Julia set \mathcal{J}_R of R is locally connected, see [Mil2, Theorem 19.7]. Thus it follows from Carathéodory’s theorem that the conformal map η extends to a continuous and surjective map $\eta_\Omega: \overline{\mathbb{D}} \rightarrow \overline{\Omega}$.

An *internal ray* is the image $\eta_\Omega([0, 1)\sigma)$ for some Fatou component Ω and some complex number of modulus one $\sigma \in \partial\mathbb{D}$. Note that internal rays are mapped to internal rays under R .

2.4. Orbifold metric. Again let $R: \widehat{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ be a postcritically finite rational map (or rational Thurston map). For any such map R , there exists a complete metric $d_\mathcal{O}$ called the *orbifold metric* on $\mathcal{O} = \widehat{\mathbb{C}} \setminus \text{post}_\mathcal{F}(R)$, the complement of the postcritical points of Fatou-type, with the following properties (see [Mil2, Appendix E] as well as [BM, Appendix A.9]). It is induced by a conformal metric $\rho(z)|dz|$ with ρ smooth in the complement of $\text{post}(R)$, and, for any $w \in \mathcal{O}$ and $z \in R^{-1}(w)$, it satisfies $\|R'(z)\|_\mathcal{O} > 1$. Thus for any compact set $K \subset \mathcal{O}$ there is a constant $\lambda > 1$ such that $\|R'(z)\|_\mathcal{O} \geq \lambda$ for all $z \in R^{-1}(K)$. See [Mil2, Theorem 19.6] for details.

From the previous section it is easy to see that we may choose such a relatively compact set $W \subset \mathcal{O}$ such that $W' = R^{-1}(W)$ has compact closure in W and such that W contains all Fatou components that do not contain a Fatou-type postcritical point. Let us then fix the constant $\lambda > 1$ for this set W as above.

Lemma 2.3 (Shrinking Lemma). *Let $R: \widehat{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ be a postcritically finite rational map. There are constants $\delta > 0$ and $C > 0$ such that the following holds. Let $K \subset \mathcal{O}$ be a compact set intersecting \mathcal{J}_R and diameter at most δ , then for any iterate $n \geq 1$ and any component L of $R^{-n}(K)$, the inequality*

$$\text{diam}_\mathcal{O}(L) \leq C \text{diam}_\mathcal{O}(K) / \lambda^n$$

holds.

Proof. Since $d_{\mathcal{O}}$ comes from a conformal metric, we may find $\chi \geq 1$ and $r_0 > 0$ such that, for any $z \in W$, any $r \in (0, r_0]$, we can find a Jordan domain D such that $B_{\mathcal{O}}(z, r) \subset D \subset B_{\mathcal{O}}(z, \chi r)$. Let $\delta \in (0, r_0]$ be small enough so that, for any distinct postcritical points z, w of Julia type, $d_{\mathcal{O}}(z, w) > \chi^2 \delta$ and $d_{\mathcal{O}}(\mathcal{J}_R, \mathcal{O} \setminus W) > \chi^2 \delta$. If K is a compact subset with connected complement of diameter at most δ , then either (a) we can find $z \in K$ and a simply connected domain D such that $B_{\mathcal{O}}(z, \text{diam}_{\mathcal{O}} K) \subset D \subset B_{\mathcal{O}}(z, \chi \text{diam}_{\mathcal{O}} K)$ and $B_{\mathcal{O}}(z, \chi \text{diam}_{\mathcal{O}} K)$ is disjoint from $\text{post}(R)$, or (b) we can find $z \in \text{post}_{\mathcal{J}}(R)$ and a simply connected set D such that $K \subset B_{\mathcal{O}}(z, \chi \text{diam}_{\mathcal{O}} K) \subset D \subset B_{\mathcal{O}}(z, \chi^2 \text{diam}_{\mathcal{O}} K)$ and $B_{\mathcal{O}}(z, \chi \text{diam}_{\mathcal{O}} K) \cap \text{post}(R) = \{z\}$. Fix $n \geq 1$; according to Lemma 2.1, for any component D' of $R^{-n}(D)$, $R^{-n}(\{z\}) \cap D'$ is a singleton $\{z'\}$ and, for any $x \in D'$, $d_{\mathcal{O}}(x, z') \leq d_{\mathcal{O}}(R^n(x), z)/\lambda^n$. Therefore, if L is a component of $R^{-n}(K)$, then $\text{diam}_{\mathcal{O}} L \leq 2 \text{diam}_{\mathcal{O}} K / \lambda^n$ holds in case (a), and, in case (b), we obtain $\text{diam}_{\mathcal{O}} L \leq 2 \chi \text{diam}_{\mathcal{O}} K / \lambda^n$. \square

2.5. Sierpiński carpet Julia sets. Let us now assume additionally that the Julia set \mathcal{J}_R of R is a Sierpiński carpet. This means by definition that \mathcal{J}_R is homeomorphic to the standard Sierpiński carpet. By *Whyburn's characterization*, a set $S \subset \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ is a Sierpiński carpet if and only if it is compact, connected, locally connected, has no local cut-points, and has topological dimension 1, see [Why1]. This implies that each component of $\widehat{\mathbb{C}} \setminus S$ is a Jordan domain, distinct such complementary components have disjoint closures. Thus our Julia set \mathcal{J}_R has these properties.

This means that each component of the Fatou set is a Jordan domain and that distinct components of the Fatou set have disjoint closures. Furthermore, the boundary of a component of the Fatou set cannot contain a critical value v , since any critical point c with $R(c) = v$ would be a local cutpoint. The local connectedness of a continuum implies that it is an *E-continuum* (for any $\varepsilon > 0$, only finitely many Fatou components have diameter larger than ε); see [Why2, Theorem VI.4.4]. We record this fact as a lemma for future reference.

Lemma 2.4. *Let $\epsilon > 0$ be arbitrary. Then there are only finitely many components Ω of \mathcal{F}_R with $\text{diam}(\Omega) \geq \epsilon$.*

3. REVIEW OF INVARIANT JORDAN CURVES

Recall from the introduction that in [BM] the following result is given:

Theorem 3.1 ([BM, Theorem 14.1]). *Let $f: S^2 \rightarrow S^2$ be an expanding Thurston map. Then for each sufficiently large $n \in \mathbb{N}$ there is a Jordan curve $\mathcal{C} \subset S^2$ with $\text{post}(f)$ that is invariant for the iterate f^n of f .*

Recall that this means that

$$f^n(\mathcal{C}) \subset \mathcal{C}.$$

We will need a variant of this theorem. More precisely, we will need to adjust the proof in one specific place. Here an outline of the proof will be given, in the next section we will prove a slightly stronger version of this theorem.

A combinatorial condition that will allow us to construct the invariant curve is required.

Definition 3.2. *Let $\text{post}(f) \subset \mathcal{C} \subset S^2$ be a Jordan curve. A set $K \subset S^2$ joins opposite sides of \mathcal{C} if*

- *K intersects disjoint 0-edges of \mathcal{C} in the case when $\#\text{post}(f) \geq 4$;*
- *K intersects all three 0-edges of \mathcal{C} in the case when $\#\text{post}(f) = 3$.*

Recall that the 0-edges of \mathcal{C} are the closed arcs into which the postcritical points subdivide \mathcal{C} .

Definition 3.3. *Let $f: S^2 \rightarrow S^2$ be a Thurston map and $\mathcal{C} \subset S^2$ be an f -invariant Jordan curve with $\text{post}(f) \subset \mathcal{C}$. Then f is combinatorially expanding for \mathcal{C} if there is an $n \in \mathbb{N}$, such that no n -tile X (defined in terms of (f, \mathcal{C})) joins opposite sides of \mathcal{C} .*

If a Thurston map f is expanding, the diameter of n -tiles goes to 0 as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Thus, an expanding Thurston map is always combinatorially expanding for any f -invariant Jordan curve \mathcal{C} .

The following theorem (which is [BM, Theorem 14.4 and Corollary 14.14]) is the main step in proving Theorem 3.1.

Theorem 3.4. *Let $f: S^2 \rightarrow S^2$ be an expanding Thurston map. Assume there exist Jordan curves $\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}' \subset S^2$ with $\text{post}(f) \subset \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}'$ and $\mathcal{C}' \subset f^{-1}(\mathcal{C})$, and an isotopy $H: S^2 \times [0, 1] \rightarrow S^2$ rel. $\text{post}(f)$ with $H_0 = \text{id}_{S^2}$ and $H_1(\mathcal{C}) = \mathcal{C}'$ such that the map*

$$\hat{f} := H_1 \circ f \text{ is combinatorially expanding for } \mathcal{C}'.$$

Then there exist an f -invariant Jordan curve $\tilde{\mathcal{C}} \subset S^2$ with $\text{post}(f) \subset \tilde{\mathcal{C}}$.

Furthermore there is a homeomorphism $h: S^2 \rightarrow S^2$ satisfying the following:

$$h(\text{post}(f)) = \text{post}(f),$$

$$h(\tilde{\mathcal{C}}) = \mathcal{C}',$$

h maps the 1-tiles, 1-edges, and 1-vertices for $(f, \tilde{\mathcal{C}})$ to the 1-tiles, 1-edges, and 1-vertices for (f, \mathcal{C}) .

The second statement basically says that the 1-tiles for (f, \mathcal{C}) divide the 0-tiles for (f, \mathcal{C}') in the same combinatorial fashion as the 1-tiles for $(f, \tilde{\mathcal{C}})$ subdivide the 0-tiles for $(f, \tilde{\mathcal{C}})$. Thus by choosing the Jordan curves \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{C}' in a certain way, we may ensure that the invariant curve $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}$ has certain desired properties. This will be the theme of the next section.

The following proposition and lemma finishes the proof of Theorem 3.1 in conjunction with Theorem 3.4. We will be using the following notation. Let \mathcal{C} be an oriented Jordan curve and $p, q \in \mathcal{C}$. Then $\mathcal{C}(p, q)$ denotes the closed arc on \mathcal{C} from p to q .

Proposition 3.5 ([BM, Proposition 11.7 and proof of Lemma 11.17]). *Suppose \mathcal{C} is an oriented Jordan curve in S^2 and $P \subset \mathcal{C}$ a set consisting of $n \geq 3$ distinct points $p_1, \dots, p_n, p_{n+1} = p_1$ in cyclic order on \mathcal{C} . Then there exists $\delta > 0$ and $\epsilon_0 > 0$ satisfying the following.*

- (1) *Let \mathcal{C}' be another Jordan curve in S^2 passing through the points of P in the same cyclic order as \mathcal{C} , and let $\mathcal{C}'(p_i, p_{i+1})$ be the arc on \mathcal{C}' with endpoints p_i and p_{i+1} . If*

$$\mathcal{C}'(p_i, p_{i+1}) \subset \mathcal{N}^\delta(\mathcal{C}(p_i, p_{i+1}))$$

for all $i = 1, \dots, n$, then there exists an isotopy H_t on S^2 rel. P such that $H_0 = \text{id}_{S^2}$ and $H_1(\mathcal{C}) = \mathcal{C}'$.

- (2) *If $K \subset S^2$ is a set with $\text{diam}(K) < \epsilon_0$ then K does not join opposite sides of \mathcal{C}' .*

Theorem 3.6 ([BM, Lemma 11.17]). *Let $f: S^2 \rightarrow S^2$ be an expanding Thurston map. Let $\mathcal{C} \subset S^2$ be an arbitrary Jordan curve with $\text{post}(f) \subset \mathcal{C}$ and $\delta > 0$ be arbitrary. Then for each sufficiently large $n \in \mathbb{N}$ we can find a Jordan curve $\mathcal{C}' \subset f^{-n}(\mathcal{C})$ that traverses the*

the postcritical points of f in the same cyclic order as \mathcal{C} and for any two postcritical points p_i, p_{i+1} that are consecutive on \mathcal{C} we have

$$\mathcal{C}'(p_i, p_{i+1}) \subset \mathcal{N}^\delta(\mathcal{C}(p_i, p_{i+1})).$$

4. INVARIANT JORDAN CURVES THAT SUBDIVIDE SECTORS

As we explained in the introduction, we will construct a quotient map f from R which will be expanding. We wish to consider a forward invariant curve for (an iterate of) f and construct a forward-invariant curve within its lift. In general, this construction will not result in a Jordan curve going through the postcritical set of R , cf. Lemma 6.6. We will need a slight variant of Theorem 3.1, which will be proved in this section.

Let $f: S^2 \rightarrow S^2$ be an expanding Thurston map. Assume that the Jordan curve $\mathcal{C} \subset S^2$ with $\text{post}(f) \subset \mathcal{C}$ is f -invariant. Then the n -tiles *subdivide* the 0-tiles. This means that each n -tile is contained in exactly one 0-tile. Let us fix a postcritical point p . There are exactly two 0-edges, E, E' incident to p . Given an $n \in \mathbb{N}$, let e_1, \dots, e_N be the n -edges incident to p , ordered cyclically around p . Note that $N = 2 \deg(f^n, p)$. Thus N , i.e., the number of such n -edges, goes to ∞ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ if and only if p is of Fatou-type. Since \mathcal{C} is f -invariant, there are exactly two of these n -edges, say e_i and e_j , that are contained in the 0-edges E and E' respectively. Relabeling if necessary, we can assume that $e_i = e_1 \subset E$.

Now, it is entirely possible that $e_j = e_2$ or that $e_j = e_N$. In this case there are no n -edges e_k incident to p contained in the sector between E and E' , respectively in the sector between E' and E . We then say that the *sectors* between E and E' are *not subdivided* by the n -edges, otherwise we say that the *sectors* between E and E' are *subdivided* by the n -edges. It should be pointed out, that is possible that p is of Fatou-type and the sectors between E and E' are not subdivided by n -edges for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

The following theorem however means that we can avoid this phenomenon if desired.

Theorem 4.1. *Let $f: S^2 \rightarrow S^2$ be an expanding Thurston map. Then for each sufficiently high iterate $F = f^n$ there is an F -invariant Jordan curve $\mathcal{C} \subset S^2$ with $\text{post}(f) \subset \mathcal{C}$, that has the additional property that for any Fatou-type postcritical point p the sectors between the 0-edges incident to p are subdivided by the n -edges.*

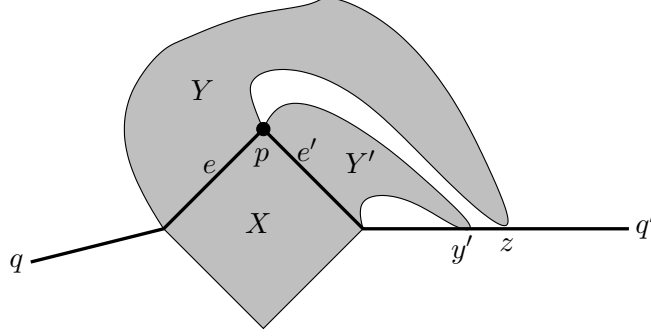
Here “ n -edges” are n -edges of (f, \mathcal{C}) , i.e., 1-edges for (F, \mathcal{C}) . To prove the theorem above, we need to find a Jordan curve $\mathcal{C}' \subset f^{-n}(\mathcal{C})$ satisfying the conditions from Theorem 3.4 with the following additional property. At each Fatou-type postcritical point p , the sectors between the 0-edges $E, E' \subset \mathcal{C}'$ incident to p are subdivided by the n -edges. Equivalently, the n -edges e and e' in \mathcal{C}' that are incident to p have the property that in each of the sectors between them, there is at least one n -edge incident to p .

Let $\mathcal{C} \subset S^2$ be a Jordan curve with $\text{post}(f) \subset \mathcal{C}$, which we orient arbitrarily. Let $\delta > 0$ and ϵ_0 be the constants from Proposition 3.5 for $P = \text{post}(f)$. Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$ be sufficiently large such that the diameter of each n -tile X is smaller than ϵ_0 and δ ,

$$\text{diam}(X) < \min\{\epsilon_0, \delta\}. \quad (4.1)$$

Furthermore, we assume that $n \in \mathbb{N}$ is sufficiently large, so that according to Theorem 3.6 there is a Jordan curve $\mathcal{C}' \subset f^{-n}(\mathcal{C})$ that traverses the postcritical points in the same cyclic order as \mathcal{C} and for any two postcritical points p_i, p_{i+1} that are consecutive on \mathcal{C} we have $\mathcal{C}'(p_i, p_{i+1}) \subset \mathcal{N}^\delta(\mathcal{C}(p_i, p_{i+1}))$.

From Theorem 3.4 it follows that there is an f^n -invariant Jordan curve $\tilde{\mathcal{C}} \subset S^2$ with $\text{post}(f) \subset \tilde{\mathcal{C}}$.

FIGURE 4.1. Constructing an n -edge path that subdivide sectors.

Now consider a Fatou-type postcritical point p . Clearly \mathcal{C}' contains two n -edges e, e' incident to p . In the case that there are other n -edges incident to p in each of the two sectors between e and e' it follows from the second statement in Theorem 3.4 that the f^n -invariant curve $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}$ has the property that the sectors at p are subdivided.

If the sectors between e, e' are not subdivided by n -edges we will adjust \mathcal{C}' in the following. We will ensure that we can still apply Proposition 3.5, and that the f^n -invariant curve resulting from Theorem 3.4 has the property that the n -edges subdivide the sectors at p .

Let us consider the union of all n -tiles containing p , i.e.,

$$V^n(p) := \bigcup \{X \in \mathbf{X}^n \mid p \in X\}.$$

Clearly, this is a closed set whose boundary is a union of n -edges. In the terminology of [BM], this is the closure of the n -flower of p .

Let q and q' be the postcritical points that precede and succeed p on \mathcal{C}' . Let a be the first point on $\mathcal{C}'(q, p)$ that intersects $V^n(p)$, and b be the last point on $\mathcal{C}'(p, q')$ that intersects $V^n(p)$. Clearly a and b are n -vertices.

Lemma 4.2. *In the setting as above assume that $\gamma(a, b)$ is an n -edge path contained in $V^n(p)$ with $p \in \gamma(a, b)$ that satisfies*

$$\gamma(a, b) \cap \mathcal{C}'(q, a) = \{a\} \text{ and } \gamma(a, b) \cap \mathcal{C}'(b, q') = \{b\}.$$

Then replacing $\mathcal{C}'(q, q')$ by $\mathcal{C}'(q, a) \cup \gamma(a, b) \cup \mathcal{C}'(b, q')$ results in a Jordan curve $\mathcal{C}'' \subset f^{-n}(\mathcal{C})$ that still satisfies the assumptions of Proposition 3.5.

This means that \mathcal{C}'' traverses $\text{post}(f)$ in the same cyclical order as \mathcal{C} and for postcritical points p_i, p_{i+1} that are consecutive on \mathcal{C} we have $\mathcal{C}''(p_i, p_{i+1}) \subset \mathcal{N}^\delta(\mathcal{C}(p_i, p_{i+1}))$.

Proof. We first note that $\gamma(a, b)$ does not intersect any side $\mathcal{C}'(p_i, p_{i+1})$ that is distinct from $\mathcal{C}'(q, p)$ and $\mathcal{C}'(p, q')$. If this were the case, then any point in this intersection would be contained in an n -tile $X \subset V^n(p)$. Since $p \in X$, it follows that X joins opposite sides of \mathcal{C}' , which is a contradiction.

Since $\gamma(a, b)$ is in the δ -neighborhood of $p \in \mathcal{C}$, it follows that $\mathcal{C}''(q, p) \subset \mathcal{N}^\delta(\mathcal{C}(q, p))$ and $\mathcal{C}''(p, q') \subset \mathcal{N}^\delta(\mathcal{C}(p, q'))$. This finishes the proof. \square

Lemma 4.3. *Assume there are at least 4 n -edges incident to p . Then there is an n -edge path $\gamma(a, b)$ that satisfies the assumptions of Lemma 4.2 and additionally that the two n -edges $e, e' \subset \gamma(a, b)$ incident to p have the property that in each of the two sectors between them there are other n -edges incident to p .*

Proof. The proof is illustrated in Figure 4.1. Let $e \subset \mathcal{C}'$ and $e' \subset \mathcal{C}'$ be the n -edges in \mathcal{C}' that precede and succeed p in \mathcal{C}' . If each of the two sectors between e and e' contains at least one n -edge incident to p , there is nothing to prove.

Assume now that one sector between e and e' does not contain any n -edge incident to p . Then e and e' are contained in a common n -tile X incident to p , i.e., $X \subset V^n(p)$. Let $Y \subset V^n(p)$ be the n -tile distinct from X that contains e , and $Y' \subset V^n(p)$ be the n -tile distinct from X that contains e' . Since we assume that there are at least 4 n -edges incident to p , it follows that Y and Y' are distinct.

Let $y \in \partial Y$ be the first n -vertex in $\mathcal{C}'(q, p)$ intersecting Y . Let $\gamma \subset \partial Y$ be the n -edge path in Y between y and p that does not include e . Denote by e_Y the last n -edge in γ , i.e., the n -edge in γ incident to p .

Note that one sector between e' and e_Y contains e , the other sector contains all other n -edges incident to p .

If γ does not intersect $\mathcal{C}'(p, q')$ we may replace $\mathcal{C}'(y, p)$ by γ , finishing the desired construction.

Let us now assume that γ does intersect $\mathcal{C}'(p, q')$. The situation is illustrated in Figure 4.1. Let $z \in \partial Y$ be the first n -vertex on $\mathcal{C}'(p, q')$ in this intersection. Then $\mathcal{C}'(p, z)$ and the n -edge path on ∂Y between p and z that does not contain e form a Jordan curve that encloses Y' . In particular Y' intersects $\mathcal{C}'(q, p)$ only in p .

Now let $y' \in \partial Y'$ be the last n -vertex on $\mathcal{C}'(p, q')$ intersecting Y' . We now replace $\mathcal{C}'(p, y')$ by the n -edge path γ' on $\partial Y'$ between p and y' that does not contain e' . It follows that γ' intersects $\mathcal{C}'(q, p)$ only in p . Let $e_{Y'}$ be the n -edge in γ' incident to p . One sector between e and $e_{Y'}$ contains e' . The other sector contains the other n -edges incident to p . This finishes the proof. \square

Proof of Theorem 4.1. Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$ be sufficiently large such that the assumptions stated in the beginning of this section are satisfied. Furthermore, we assume that any Fatou-type postcritical point is incident to at least 4 n -edges.

Then from the Jordan curve \mathcal{C}' we can construct the Jordan curve \mathcal{C}'' by changing the curve in $V^n(p)$ for each Fatou-type postcritical point p as in Lemma 4.3. Theorem 3.4 finishes the proof. \square

Let $\mathcal{C} \subset S^2$ be an f^n -invariant Jordan curve with $\text{post}(f) \subset \mathcal{C}$ such that the sectors between 0-edges are subdivided by n -edges for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$ as given by Theorem 4.1. Note that for any iterate f^{nk} of f^n the Jordan curve \mathcal{C} is again f^{nk} -invariant and the sectors at Fatou-type postcritical points are again subdivided by nk -edges.

5. EXPANDING QUOTIENTS

In this and the following section we prove Theorem 1.2. Let $R: \widehat{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ be a postcritically finite rational map with Julia set homeomorphic to the Sierpiński carpet. Note that R is not expanding in the sense of Definition 2.2. To be able to use Theorem 4.1, we take a quotient of R that will turn out to be an expanding Thurston map.

Define an equivalence relation on $\widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ by $z \sim w$ if $z = w$ or if there is a Fatou component Ω such that $z, w \in \overline{\Omega}$. Since \mathcal{J}_R is a Sierpiński carpet it follows that distinct Fatou components Ω and Ω' have disjoint closures. So \sim is indeed an equivalence relation. Let us denote by $\pi: \widehat{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathbb{C}}/\sim$ the quotient map. Clearly π is *monotone*, which means that for every point $x \in \widehat{\mathbb{C}}/\sim$ the set $\pi^{-1}(x) \subset \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ is connected, since each equivalence class is connected. This implies that for any connected set $A \subset \widehat{\mathbb{C}}/\sim$ the set $\pi^{-1}(A) \subset \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ is connected, see [Why2, VIII.2.2].

Theorem 5.1. *In the setting as above we may identify $\widehat{\mathbb{C}}/\sim$ with S^2 so that the quotient map may be written as the continuous monotone map $\pi: \widehat{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow S^2$. Furthermore there exists an expanding Thurston map $f: S^2 \rightarrow S^2$ such that $f \circ \pi = \pi \circ R$.*

We rely on the following notion and fact. An equivalence relation \sim on the sphere S^2 is said to be of *Moore-type*, if

- (1) \sim is not trivial, meaning that there are at least two distinct equivalence classes;
- (2) \sim is closed (here we view the relation \sim as a subset of $S^2 \times S^2$ equipped with the product topology);
- (3) each equivalence class is a compact connected set;
- (4) no equivalence class separates S^2 . This means that for any equivalence class $[x]$ of \sim the set $S^2 \setminus [x]$ is connected.

Moore's theorem is the fact that the quotient $\tilde{S}^2 := S^2/\sim$ endowed with the quotient topology is homeomorphic to S^2 [Why2, Theorem IX.2.1].

Now let $f: S^2 \rightarrow S^2$ be a Thurston map. We call \sim *strongly f -invariant* if the image of any equivalence class is an equivalence class, i.e.,

$$f([x]) = [f(x)], \quad (5.1)$$

for any $x \in S^2$. The purpose of this condition is explained by the following, see [BM, Corollary 13.8] for a proof.

Lemma 5.2. *Let $f: S^2 \rightarrow S^2$ be a Thurston map and \sim be a strongly f -invariant equivalence relation of Moore-type on S^2 . Then there is a Thurston map $\tilde{f}: \tilde{S}^2 \rightarrow \tilde{S}^2$ such that*

$$\pi \circ f = \tilde{f} \circ \pi.$$

The existence of \tilde{f} follows essentially from the above in conjunction with Moore's theorem.

Lemma 5.3. *There is a Thurston map $f: S^2 \rightarrow S^2$ such that $f \circ \pi = \pi \circ R$.*

Proof. According to Lemma 5.2. we need to show that \sim is of Moore-type and strongly R -invariant.

Clearly \sim is not trivial. Furthermore each equivalence class is either a single point or a closed Jordan domain, thus compact, connected, and it does not separate $\widehat{\mathbb{C}}$.

To prove that \sim is closed it suffices to show that given two convergent sequences $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ and $(y_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ in $\widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ with $x_n \sim y_n$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ it follows that $\lim x_n \sim \lim y_n$. This is clear in the case when for sufficiently large $n \in \mathbb{N}$ the points x_n are contained in some fixed equivalence class, since each equivalence class is compact. Otherwise, we may assume that for distinct $n, m \in \mathbb{N}$ the points x_n and x_m are contained in distinct equivalence classes. In this case Lemma 2.4 shows that $\lim x_n = \lim y_n$. Thus \sim is closed. We conclude that \sim is of Moore-type. Thus $\widehat{\mathbb{C}}/\sim$ is homeomorphic to S^2 , so we may identify the two spaces.

Note that if $x \in \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ is not contained in the closure of a component of the Fatou set, the same is true for $R(x)$. Furthermore R maps the closure of each component of the Fatou set to the closure of a component of the Fatou set. Thus \sim is strongly R -invariant. Hence $f: S^2 \rightarrow S^2$ is a Thurston map that satisfies $f \circ \pi = \pi \circ R$ by Lemma 5.2. \square

So it remains to show that f is expanding. We will need some preparation.

The set $F = \pi(\mathcal{F}_R)$ is countable. Let us say that an open set U in $\widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ is *clean* if $\partial U \cap \overline{\Omega} = \emptyset$ for all Fatou components Ω . If U is a clean neighborhood it is saturated with respect to \sim and the restriction $\pi|_{\partial U}$ is a homeomorphism onto its image.

Lemma 5.4. *Let ξ be an equivalence class. For any open subset U containing ξ , there exists a clean open set V with boundary a simple closed curve such that $\xi \subset V \subset U$.*

Proof. Identify $\pi(\widehat{\mathbb{C}}) = S^2$ with the Euclidean sphere. Since $S_r = \{x \in S^2, d(\pi(\xi), x) = r\}$, $r > 0$, is an uncountable family of pairwise disjoint sets and $F(= \pi(\mathcal{F}_R))$ is countable, we may find (r_n) tending to 0 such that $S_{r_n} \cap F = \emptyset$. The set $V_n = \pi^{-1}(\{x \in S^2, d(\pi(\xi), x) < r_n\})$ is open and clean by construction. Furthermore,

$$\cap V_n = \pi^{-1}(\cap \{x \in S^2, d(\pi(\xi), x) < r_n\}) = \xi$$

holds so that for n large enough, one has $\xi \subset V_n \subset U$. \square

Lemma 5.5. *For any $x \in S^2$ there is a neighborhood $V \subset S^2$ of x such that the maximal diameter of any component of $f^{-n}(V)$ tends to 0 as $n \rightarrow \infty$.*

Proof. By the shrinking lemma, one may find an open simply connected neighborhood $U_z \subset \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ for each $z \in \mathcal{J}_R$ such that the components of $R^{-n}(U_z)$ are as small as wanted provided n is large enough. Since R is postcritically finite, either $z \notin \text{post}(R)$ and so we may choose U_z disjoint from $\text{post}(R)$ or $z \in \text{post}(R)$ and so we may assume $U_z \cap \text{post}(R) = \{z\}$.

Let $x \in S^2$ be arbitrary and set $\xi = \pi^{-1}(\{x\})$ so that $\xi \subset \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ is an equivalence class. Let U'_ξ be the union of ξ and the union of all U_z 's for $z \in \xi \cap \mathcal{J}_R$ (note that if $\xi = \{z\}$ is a singleton then $U'_\xi = U_z$). According to Lemma 5.4, we may find a clean and simply connected open set U_ξ such that $\xi \subset U_\xi \subset U'_\xi$. Since \mathcal{J}_R is a carpet, U_ξ contains at most one point from $\text{post}(R)$ which is contained in ξ , see Section 2.5.

Endow S^2 with a metric compatible with its topology and let $\varepsilon > 0$; the uniform continuity of π implies the existence of $\delta > 0$ such that sets of diameter less than δ are mapped under π to sets of diameter at most $\varepsilon/2$. By choosing n large enough, we can ensure that each of the components W of $R^{-n}(U_\xi)$ will be covered by the union of a single preimage ζ of ξ and of components of $R^{-n}(U_z)$, $z \in \xi$, each of which intersects ζ and has diameter at most δ . Thus $\text{diam } \pi(W) \leq \varepsilon$.

Now define $V := \pi(U_\xi) \subset S^2$. Since U_ξ is saturated and open, it follows that V is an open neighborhood of $x \in S^2$. Let $V' \subset S^2$ be a component of $f^{-n}(V)$. Since π is monotone, it follows that $\pi^{-1}(V') \subset \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ is connected. This implies in conjunction with the identity $f \circ \pi = \pi \circ R$ that $\pi^{-1}(V')$ is contained in a component of $R^{-n}(U_\xi)$. Thus $\text{diam}(V') \leq \varepsilon$ as desired. \square

Proof of Theorem 5.1. According to [BM, Proposition 6.3], the map f is an expanding Thurston map if there is a finite covering \mathcal{V} of S^2 by connected open sets such that $(\mathcal{V}_n)_n$ defines a basis for the topology of S^2 where \mathcal{V}_n denotes the set of connected components of $f^{-n}(V)$ for $V \in \mathcal{V}$. Apply Lemma 5.5 and let \mathcal{V} be a finite subcover. The theorem follows. \square

6. LIFTS OF JORDAN CURVES

We are now ready to prove Theorem 1.2. Let $R: \widehat{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ be a postcritically finite rational map with Sierpiński carpet Julia set. From Theorem 5.1 we obtain the expanding Thurston map $f: S^2 \rightarrow S^2$ and the monotone map $\pi: \widehat{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow S^2$ such that $f \circ \pi = \pi \circ R$. As in the last section we let $F := \pi(\mathcal{F}_R)$.

The idea to construct the R^n -invariant Jordan curve $\Gamma \subset \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ is to start with an f^n -invariant Jordan curve $\mathcal{C} \subset S^2$ given by Theorem 4.1 and extract an R^n -invariant Jordan curve in $\pi^{-1}(\mathcal{C})$. By the remark at the end of Section 4, we may take further iterates

f^{nk} (and correspondingly R^{nk}) if convenient. To simplify the discussion, we assume in the following however that $n = k = 1$.

Theorem 6.1. *With the above notation, let $\mathcal{C} \subset S^2$ be an f -invariant Jordan with $\text{post}(f) \subset \mathcal{C}$, such that at each Fatou-type postcritical point the sectors between 0-edges are subdivided by 1-edges. Then there exists an R -invariant Jordan curve $\Gamma \subset \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ satisfying $\text{post}(R) \subset \Gamma$ as well as $\pi(\Gamma) = \mathcal{C}$.*

Note that if $\mathcal{C} \subset S^2$ is any Jordan curve, there is in general no Jordan curve $\Gamma \subset \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ with $\pi(\Gamma) = \mathcal{C}$.

Example 6.2. Consider the closed unit disk $\overline{\mathbb{D}} \subset \mathbb{C}$. Let $\gamma, \gamma' \subset \mathbb{C} \setminus \overline{\mathbb{D}}$ be two disjoint arcs with the following properties. The arc γ starts at the point $-2 \in \mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{C}$ and winds infinitely often around $\overline{\mathbb{D}}$, so that γ accumulates on $\partial\mathbb{D}$. Similarly γ' starts at $2 \in \mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{C}$ and winds infinitely often around $\overline{\mathbb{D}}$ so that it accumulates on $\partial\mathbb{D}$.

Collapse the set $\overline{\mathbb{D}}$ to a point. More precisely, we consider the equivalence relation on \mathbb{C} where $\overline{\mathbb{D}}$ is an equivalence class, all other equivalence classes are of the form $\{z\}$ where $z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \overline{\mathbb{D}}$. Let $\pi: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}/\sim$ be the quotient map. It is easy to see that $\pi(\gamma \cup \overline{\mathbb{D}} \cup \gamma')$ is an arc, yet there is no Jordan arc contained in $\gamma \cup \overline{\mathbb{D}} \cup \gamma'$ connecting -2 and 2 .

We start with several lemmas.

Lemma 6.3. *Let $\mathcal{C} \subset S^2$ be a Jordan curve. Then $\widehat{\mathbb{C}} \setminus \pi^{-1}(\mathcal{C})$ has exactly two components.*

Proof. Let U_1 and U_2 be the two components of $S^2 \setminus \mathcal{C}$. Since π is monotone, the sets $V_1 := \pi^{-1}(U_1) \subset \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ and $V_2 := \pi^{-1}(U_2) \subset \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ are connected. If $V_1 \cup V_2$ would be connected, it would follow that $U_1 \cup U_2 = \pi(V_1 \cup V_2)$ is connected, which is a contradiction. \square

To avoid problems as in Example 6.2, we will use that \mathcal{C} is f -invariant and the shrinking lemma of the orbifold metric for R in an essential way.

In the next lemma we consider a Jordan arc $c: [0, 1] \rightarrow S^2$ starting at $x = c(0)$ that is invariant for f in the following sense. We have $f(x) = x$ and there is an $s \in (0, 1)$ such that $f(c([0, s])) = c([0, 1])$.

Lemma 6.4. *Let $c: [0, 1] \rightarrow S^2$ be a Jordan arc that is invariant for f as above and assume that $c(0, 1] \cap \text{post}(f) = \emptyset$. Then $\pi^{-1}(c(0, 1])$ has a single accumulation point which is a fixed point for R .*

Furthermore if $c': [0, 1] \rightarrow S^2$ is a preimage of c by some other iterate f^ℓ , i.e., c' is another Jordan arc such that $f^\ell(c') = c$, then $\pi^{-1}(c'(0, 1]) \subset \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ has a single accumulation point as well.

Proof. Using Lemma 5.5 and considering an iterate of f if necessary, we may find a neighborhood $V \subset S^2$ with the properties that x is the only possible postcritical point in V and that $W = f^{-1}(V) \cap V$ is compactly contained in V . Pick $y = c(t) \in W \setminus F$ with $t > 0$, such that $c[0, t] \subset W$ and denote by c_0 the closure of the connected component of $c \setminus \{y, f(y)\}$ bounded by $\{y, f(y)\}$. Define inductively $(c_n)_{n \geq 0}$ so that c_{n+1} is the lift of c_n by f , where $c_n \cap c_{n+1}$ is the singleton $\{y_n\}$ such that $f^n(y_n) = y$. It follows that $\cup_{n \geq 1} c_n = c(0, t]$. Let $\kappa_n = \pi^{-1}(c_n)$, for each $n \geq 0$. Since π is monotone, κ_n is connected and $\kappa_{n+1} \cap \kappa_n$ is a singleton which is eventually mapped by R^n to $\pi^{-1}(y)$. Note that $\cup_n \kappa_n = \pi^{-1}(c(0, t])$ is connected, again by the monotonicity of π .

It follows from [Dav, Lemma 17.3] that κ_0 is contractible, so that we may include it into a simply connected open set $D_0 \subset W$ avoiding $\text{post}(R)$. For each $n \geq 1$, we may define an inverse branch $R_{-n}: D_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}$ so that $R_{-n}(\kappa_0) = \kappa_n$. Since D_0 intersects \mathcal{J}_R ,

the sequence $\{R_{-n}\}_n$ is a normal family and any limit is constant. Therefore, we may find n_0 such that $\text{diam}_{\mathcal{O}} \kappa_{n_0} \leq \delta$. By the shrinking lemma, we have $\text{diam}_{\mathcal{O}} \kappa_n \lesssim \text{diam}_{\mathcal{O}} \kappa_0 / \lambda^n$ for all $n \geq 1$. This implies that $\text{diam}_{\mathcal{O}} \cup_{n \geq k} \kappa_n \lesssim \lambda^{-k}$. Hence $(\kappa_n)_n$ converges to a single point $z \in \pi^{-1}(\{x\})$. Since $R(\kappa_n) = \kappa_{n-1}$ converges to z as well, it follows that z is a fixed point of R .

To see the second statement we note that the set $\pi^{-1}(c'(0, 1]) \subset \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ is connected and its cluster set is connected as well as contained in $\pi^{-1}(c'(0))$. Since R is open and

$$R^\ell(\overline{\pi^{-1}(c'(0, 1])}) \subset \overline{\pi^{-1}(c'(0, 1])},$$

it follows that $\pi^{-1}(c'(0, 1])$ has a single accumulation point. \square

Corollary 6.5. *Let $\mathcal{C} \subset S^2$ be an f -invariant Jordan curve, $x \in F \cap \mathcal{C}$, and $c: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ be a Jordan arc based at x , meaning that $c(0) = x$. Then $\pi^{-1}(c(0, 1]) \subset \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ accumulates at a single point.*

Proof. Since the point x is preperiodic, there are $n \geq 0$ and $k \geq 1$ such that the arc $c_n := f^n \circ c$ is f^k -invariant. From Lemma 6.4 it follows that $\pi^{-1}(c_n((0, 1])) \subset \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ has a single accumulation point. From the second part in this lemma it follows that $\pi^{-1}(c((0, 1])) \subset \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ has a single accumulation point as desired. \square

Now consider the two arcs on \mathcal{C} incident to some point $x \in F \cap \mathcal{C}$. By the above, their preimages by π accumulate both at a single point in the boundary of $\pi^{-1}(x)$, which is the closure of a Fatou component. In order to construct the desired Jordan curve Γ , these two accumulation points need to be different. This is in fact the case when at each Fatou-type postcritical p the sectors between the 0-edges incident to p are subdivided by the 1-edges, see Section 4 for the terminology. This is the reason we introduced this notion and proved Theorem 4.1.

Lemma 6.6. *Let $\mathcal{C} \subset S^2$ be an f -invariant Jordan curve with $\text{post}(f) \subset \mathcal{C}$ such that the sectors between 0-edges of every Fatou-type postcritical point is subdivided by 1-edges. Then for any $x \in F \cap \mathcal{C}$ the set $\pi^{-1}(\mathcal{C} \setminus \{x\})$ accumulates in $\pi^{-1}(x)$ in two distinct points.*

Proof. Assume first that $x = p \in S^2$ is a periodic Fatou-type postcritical point of f . Let $\overline{\Omega}_p := \pi^{-1}(p) \subset \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$. It is the closure of a Fatou component Ω_p of R that contains a Fatou-type postcritical point of R .

Let $e, e' \subset \mathcal{C}$ be the 1-edges incident to p . If $K := \pi^{-1}(e \setminus \{p\})$ and $K' := \pi^{-1}(e' \setminus \{p\})$ accumulate at distinct points in $\partial\Omega_p$ we are done. So let us assume from now on that these sets both accumulate at the same point $z \in \partial\Omega_p$.

By assumption there is a 1-edge e_0 between e and e' and a 1-edge e_1 between e' and e . Let \widehat{e}_0 and \widehat{e}_1 be the interiors of these 1-edges, i.e., we have removed the two endpoints from e_0 as well as e_1 . Then \widehat{e}_0 and \widehat{e}_1 are disjoint. Let z_0 and z_1 be the accumulation points of $K_0 := \pi^{-1}(\widehat{e}_0)$ and $K_1 := \pi^{-1}(\widehat{e}_1)$ in $\partial\Omega_p$ respectively. Lemma 6.3 implies that K_0 and K_1 are in distinct components of $\pi^{-1}(S^2 \setminus \mathcal{C})$. Note that since K and K' accumulate at the same point of $z \in \overline{\Omega}_p$, it follows that the closure of $\pi^{-1}(\mathcal{C} \setminus \{x\})$ separates Ω_p from K_0 or K_1 . Without loss of generality, we may assume that it is K_0 . This means that $z = z_0$.

Note that $f(e), f(e'), f(e_0)$ are 0-edges incident to $q = f(p)$. Since there are only two distinct such 0-edges, it follows that at least two of them have to coincide; let us assume $f(e) = f(e')$. Hence, $\pi^{-1}(f(e) \setminus \{q\}) = \pi^{-1}(f(e') \setminus \{q\})$ holds as well. But since $f \circ \pi = \pi \circ R$, it follows that $R(K) = R(K')$. But this contradicts the fact that R is one-to-one in a neighborhood of z . This contradiction shows that $z \neq z'$ as desired.

Now let $x \in F$ be arbitrary. Then there is an $k \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $p := f^k(x)$ is a periodic postcritical point. The two $(k+1)$ -edges $e, e' \subset \mathcal{C}$ incident to x are mapped to (possibly the same) 1-edges in \mathcal{C} incident to p . Thus, the $(k+1)$ -edges incident to x divide the sectors between e and e' . The argument now proceeds exactly as above. \square

We are now ready to prove Theorem 6.1.

Proof of Theorem 6.1. Let $\mathcal{C} \subset S^2$ be an f -invariant Jordan curve with $\text{post}(f) \subset \mathcal{C}$, such that at each Fatou-type postcritical point the sectors between 0-edges are subdivided by the 1-edges as in Section 4. Let $K := \pi^{-1}(\mathcal{C}) \subset \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ and $L \subset \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ be the closure of $\pi^{-1}(\mathcal{C} \setminus F)$. Note that for any Fatou component $\Omega \subset K$, the set $L \cap \overline{\Omega} = L \cap \partial\Omega$ consists of exactly two distinct points by Lemma 6.6.

We let $\Gamma \subset \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ be the union of L and the set of internal rays which join a point of $L \cap \partial\Omega$ to the center of Ω for each Fatou component $\Omega \subset K$. Since the Fatou set \mathcal{F}_R is invariant for R , it follows that $F \cap \mathcal{C}$ is forward invariant by f . From $f \circ \pi = \pi \circ R$ it follows that L is forward invariant for R . Hence any internal ray in Γ is mapped to another internal ray in Γ . Thus Γ is (forward) R -invariant, meaning that $R(\Gamma) \subset \Gamma$.

Note that $\pi(\text{post}(R)) = \text{post}(f)$ (see [BM, Theorem 13.6]). Thus $\text{post}(R) \subset \pi^{-1}(\text{post}(f))$. So any $q \in \text{post}(R)$ is contained in the set $\pi^{-1}(p)$ for some $p \in \text{post}(f)$. Note that $\pi^{-1}(p)$ is either $\overline{\Omega}_q \subset K$, the closure of the Fatou component of R whose center is q , or $\pi^{-1}(p) = \{q\} \subset L$. In any case $q \in \Gamma$ by construction, meaning that $\text{post}(R) \subset \Gamma$. Finally, the fact that $\pi(\Gamma) = \mathcal{C}$ is obvious from the construction as well.

Claim. Γ is a Jordan curve.

First, we define a retraction map $\psi : K \rightarrow \Gamma$ as follows. If $z \in L$, then set $\psi(z) = z$. For any Fatou component $\Omega \subset K$ there is monotone retraction $\rho : \overline{\Omega} \rightarrow \overline{\Omega} \cap \Gamma$ mapping the closed Jordan domain to the crosscut defined by $\Gamma \cap \overline{\Omega}$; we let $\psi = \rho$ there.

We claim that ψ is a retraction. The continuity follows from the fact that \mathcal{J}_R is an E -continuum (cf. p. 5). Moreover, ψ is a retraction since it is the case on the closure of each Fatou component contained in K and is the identity elsewhere. Therefore, Γ is continuum.

According to [Why2, Theorem III.7], it is sufficient to prove that any pair of distinct points of Γ separates Γ . Let us consider two points $\{z, w\} \subset \Gamma$ and set $x = \pi(z)$ and $y = \pi(w)$.

If $x = y$, then z, w are in the closure of the same Fatou component $\Omega \subset K$, so it follows easily that $\Gamma \setminus \{z, w\}$ is disconnected. Let us now assume that $x \neq y$. Since \mathcal{C} is a Jordan curve, $\{x, y\}$ separates \mathcal{C} , hence, since π is continuous, $\{\pi^{-1}(x), \pi^{-1}(y)\}$ separates K and, since ψ is monotone, $\{\psi(\pi^{-1}(x)), \psi(\pi^{-1}(y))\}$ separates Γ . Now, $I_x = \psi(\pi^{-1}(x))$ and $I_y = \psi(\pi^{-1}(y))$ are intervals which contain z and w respectively. If these are non degenerate, we may define retractions $\rho_z : I_x \setminus \{z\} \rightarrow \partial I_x \setminus \{z\}$ and $\rho_w : I_y \setminus \{w\} \rightarrow \partial I_y \setminus \{w\}$, yielding a monotone retraction $\rho : \Gamma \setminus \{z, w\} \rightarrow \Gamma \setminus (I_x \cup I_y)$ by letting $\rho = \text{id}$ on the complement. This enables us to conclude that $\{z, w\}$ separates Γ . Thus Γ is a Jordan curve. \square

We are ready to finish the proof of our main theorem.

Proof of Theorem 1.2. Let $R : \widehat{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ be a postcritically finite rational map whose Julia set is homeomorphic to the Sierpiński carpet. Let $f : S^2 \rightarrow S^2$ be the expanding Thurston map as given by Theorem 5.1. From Theorem 4.1 it follows that for each sufficiently

high iterate f^n there is an f^n -invariant Jordan curve $\mathcal{C} \subset S^2$ with $\text{post}(f) \subset \mathcal{C}$, that has the additional property that for any Fatou-type postcritical point p the sectors between the 0-edges incident to p are subdivided by the n -edges. Note that $\text{post}(f^n) = \text{post}(f)$ and $\text{post}(R^n) = \text{post}(R)$. Applying Theorem 6.1 to f^n and to this curve \mathcal{C} finishes the proof. \square

Remark 6.7. In the case when $\mathcal{C} \subset S^2$ with $\text{post}(f) \subset \mathcal{C}$ is f -invariant, but does not necessarily divide sectors at Fatou-type postcritical points, the construction given in the proof of Theorem 6.1 still yields an R -invariant set $\Gamma \subset \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ with $\text{post}(R) \subset \Gamma$. The set Γ however will not be a Jordan curve in general, but a Jordan curve together with countably many internal rays connecting the center of Fatou components to this Jordan curve. In fact, we may remove all but finitely many of these internal rays and still have an R -invariant set $\Gamma \subset \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ with $\text{post}(R) \subset \Gamma$.

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