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The dependence of the galaxy stellar-to-halo mass relation on galaxy morphology

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ABSTRACT

We investigate the dependence of the local galaxy stellar-to-halo mass relation (SHMR) on galaxy morphology. We use data from the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS) data release 7 with morphological classifications from Galaxy Zoo, and compare with the EAGLE cosmological simulation. At fixed halo mass in the mass range $10^{11.7}–10^{12.9} M_{\odot}$, the median stellar masses of SDSS disc galaxies are up to a factor of 1.4 higher than the median masses of their elliptical counterparts. However, when we switch from the stellar masses from Kauffmann et al. to those calculated by Chang et al. or Brinchmann et al., the median SHMR from discs and ellipticals coincides in this mass range. For halo masses larger than $10^{13} M_{\odot}$, discs are less massive than ellipticals in same-mass haloes, regardless of whose stellar mass estimates we use. However, we find that for these high halo masses the results for discs may be affected by central/satellite misclassifications. The EAGLE simulation predicts that discs are up to a factor of 1.5 more massive than elliptical galaxies residing in same-mass haloes less massive than $10^{13} M_{\odot}$, in agreement with the Kauffmann et al. data. Haloes with masses between $10^{11.5}$ and $10^{12} M_{\odot}$, which host disc galaxies, were assembled earlier than those hosting ellipticals. This suggests that the discs are more massive because they had more time for gas accretion and star formation. In $10^{12}–10^{12.5} M_{\odot}$ haloes, the central black holes in elliptical galaxies grew faster and became more massive than their counterparts in disc galaxies. This suggests that in this halo mass range the ellipticals are less massive because active galactic nucleus feedback ejected more of the halo’s gas reservoir, reducing star formation, and suppressing the (re)growth of stellar discs.

Key words: galaxies: evolution – galaxies: formation – galaxies: haloes.

1 INTRODUCTION

A central ansatz in the Lambda cold dark matter (Λ CDM) cosmological paradigm is that galaxies form from baryonic condensations within the potential well of a dark matter halo (e.g. White & Rees 1978). The baryonic physics that leads to the formation of galaxies is complex, and it involves gravitational instabilities, gas heating, cooling and dissipation, galaxy–galaxy mergers and interactions, feedback from supernovae, and black holes (BHs). Therefore, the physical and statistical connection between galaxies and dark matter haloes, commonly called the galaxy–halo connection (see e.g. Wechsler & Tinker 2018, for a recent review), is essential to our understanding of the galaxy formation process in a cosmological context.

The typical galaxy stellar mass at a given halo mass, or galaxy stellar-to-halo mass relation, which we hereafter abbreviate as SHMR, has been extensively studied using various observational techniques. Galaxy–galaxy lensing uses distortions of the shapes and orientations of background galaxies caused by intervening mass along the line of sight to infer the foreground mass distribution in stacks (e.g. Zu & Mandelbaum 2015, 2016; Mandelbaum et al. 2016; Leauthaud et al. 2017; Sonnenfeld & Leauthaud 2018). Satellite kinematics uses satellite galaxies as test particles to trace out the

dark matter velocity field, and thus the potential well, of the dark matter halo (see e.g. More et al. 2011; Wojtak & Mamon 2013; Lange et al. 2019; Tinker et al. 2019). Other approaches, such as abundance matching (e.g. Guo et al. 2010; Behroozi, Wechsler & Conroy 2013; Moster, Naab & White 2013) and galaxy clustering (e.g. van den Bosch et al. 2007; Zheng, Coil & Zehavi 2007; Hearin & Watson 2013; Guo et al. 2016; Zentner et al. 2019), compare the observed abundance and clustering properties of galaxy samples with predictions from a phenomenological halo model.

Constraints on the SHMR from these different methods (e.g. Yang, Mo & van den Bosch 2009; Guo et al. 2010; Wang & Jing 2010; Behroozi et al. 2013; Moster et al. 2013; Reddick et al. 2013; Kravtsov, Vikhlinin & Meshcheryakov 2018; Moster, Naab & White 2018; Behroozi et al. 2019) have shown that the stellar mass (M_*) of central galaxies scales as $M_* \propto M_h^{2-3}$ at dwarf masses (with M_h the halo mass) and as $M_* \propto M_h^{1/3}$ at cluster masses. However, the dependence of the SHMR for central galaxies on the galaxies’ properties, such as morphology and colour, is not yet fully understood.

Galaxies in the local Universe tend to be either blue star-forming discs or red passive ellipsoids, and can thus be divided into two distinct populations based on their optical colour and morphology (e.g. Strateva et al. 2001; Baldry et al. 2004; Willett et al. 2013). Mandelbaum et al. (2016) investigated whether central passive and star-forming galaxies, which have different star formation histories

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(SFHs), also have different relationships between stellar and halo masses. From a sample of locally brightest galaxies from the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS), and galaxy–galaxy lensing halo mass estimates, they reported that over the stellar mass range $10^{10.3}–10^{11.6} M_{\odot}$ (halo mass range $10^{11.5}–10^{14} M_{\odot}$) passive central galaxies have haloes that are at least twice as massive as those of star-forming objects of the same stellar mass. Although this was an exciting result, they observed large disagreement with other studies that used different analysis techniques such as a combination of satellite kinematics, weak lensing and abundance matching (Dutton et al. 2010), satellite kinematics (More et al. 2011), clustering and abundance matching (Rodríguez-Puebla et al. 2015), or empirical abundance modelling (Hearin et al. 2014; Moster, Naab & White 2019), over a similar stellar and halo mass range. Mandelbaum et al. (2016) concluded that large statistical or systematic uncertainties can make it difficult to draw a definitive conclusion. A similar conclusion was reached in the recent review of Wechsler & Tinker (2018).

Despite this lack of consensus, Cowley et al. (2019) attempted to constrain the SHMR of passive and star-forming galaxies at higher redshifts, in the range $z \approx 2–3$, as identified in the Spitzer Matching Survey of the UltraVISTA ultra-deep Stripes. They adopted a halo modelling approach and, opposite from Mandelbaum et al. (2016), they showed that at fixed halo mass, passive central galaxies tend to have larger stellar masses than their star-forming counterparts. They proposed that passive galaxies reside in haloes with the highest formation redshifts at a given halo mass.

Recently, Taylor et al. (2020) use KiDS weak lensing data (Hildebrandt et al. 2017) to measure variations in mean halo mass as a function of various galaxy properties, such as colour, specific star formation rate, Sersic index, and effective radius, for a volume-limited sample of GAMA (Galaxy And Mass Assembly) galaxies (Driver et al. 2011). They concluded that for the stellar mass range $(2–5) \times 10^{10} M_{\odot}$, size and Sersic index are better predictors of halo mass than colour or specific star formation, suggesting that the mean halo mass is more strongly correlated with galaxy structure than either stellar populations or star formation rate.

A complementary way to investigate the dependence of the SHMR on galaxy properties is to resort to cosmological simulations of galaxy formation. The current state of the art of such efforts comprises a N -body computation of the evolution of dark matter combined with either a hydrodynamical (e.g. Vogelsberger et al. 2014; Schaye et al. 2015; Dubois et al. 2016; Hopkins et al. 2018; Davé et al. 2019; Nelson et al. 2019), semi-analytical (e.g. Croton et al. 2016; Lacey et al. 2016; Xie et al. 2017; Cora et al. 2018; Lagos et al. 2018), or parametrized (e.g. empirical modelling; Mo & White 1996; Conroy, Wechsler & Kravtsov 2006; Behroozi et al. 2019; Moster et al. 2019) treatment of the baryonic processes involved. Although these theoretical approaches have been very successful at reproducing multiple observational data sets, they are still limited by our lack of knowledge regarding complex physical processes, such as stellar and BH feedback processes (see e.g. Davies et al. 2020), that directly impact the galaxies’ stellar mass.

In a recent effort, Moster et al. (2019) analysed the SHMR that resulted from the empirical model EMERGE, which was constrained by requiring a number of statistical observations to be reproduced. Moster et al. (2019) showed that over the stellar mass range $10^{10.5}–10^{11.5} M_{\odot}$ (halo mass range $10^{12}–10^{13.5} M_{\odot}$), at fixed halo mass present-day early-type (or passive) galaxies are more massive than late-type (or star-forming) galaxies, whereas at fixed stellar mass early-type galaxies populate more massive haloes, in agreement with lensing results. They concluded that this dependence arises from the scatter in the SHMR.

In this work, we investigate how galaxy morphology and colour affect the galaxy–halo connection, specifically the SHMR. We resort to the EAGLE simulation (Crain et al. 2015; Schaye et al. 2015) for this study, but also analyse a large SDSS DR7 (seventh data release) galaxy data set, combined with the Galaxy Zoo DR1 data (Lintott et al. 2008, 2011) to split galaxies by morphology, and with a group catalogue (Yang et al. 2007) to split galaxies by halo mass and into centrals and satellites.

This paper is organized as follows: In Section 2, we introduce the SDSS catalogue constructed for this study, analyse the completeness of the sample, and estimate the SHMR. We discuss the differences in the techniques used to measure galaxy stellar masses, as well as possible biases that may erase or be responsible for the morphology dependence of the SHMR in Section 2.4. Section 3 describes the EAGLE simulation and shows the SHMR dependence on morphology for EAGLE galaxies. Section 4 investigates the physical origin of the EAGLE morphology–SHMR. Finally, Section 5 summarizes the main findings.

2 SDSS OBSERVATIONS

2.1 Data

To investigate the impact of galaxies’ colour and morphology on the SHMR of local galaxies, we use the SDSS (York et al. 2000), DR7 (Abazajian et al. 2009), an extensive five-passband (u , g , r , i , and z) imaging and spectroscopic survey. We cross-match the SDSS sample with the New York University Value-Added Galaxy Catalogue (Blanton et al. 2005; Padmanabhan et al. 2008), with the Max Planck Institute for Astrophysics John Hopkins University (Kauffmann et al. 2003; Brinchmann et al. 2004) catalogue, and with the stellar mass catalogue from Chang et al. (2015).

Stellar masses are calculated by multiplying the dust-corrected luminosities of galaxies with mass-to-light (M/L) ratios, with the latter being constrained from broad-band photometry and spectral-fitting techniques. The relation between M/L ratio and galaxy colour depends on metallicity, dust, and SFH, which can be determined by modelling broad-band spectral energy distributions (SEDs) with stellar population synthesis. Brinchmann et al. (2004) assumed exponentially decaying SFHs and performed fits to the SDSS photometry using Bruzual & Charlot (2003) stellar population synthesis models. Chang et al. (2015) combined SDSS and *WISE* photometry for the full SDSS spectroscopic galaxy sample, further adding mid-infrared emission tracers of star formation activity, and fitted the photometric SED using the software MAGPHY (da Cunha, Charlot & Elbaz 2008) as well as Bruzual & Charlot (2003) templates.

Bell et al. (2003) noted that some of the largest uncertainties in derived M/L ratios come from uncertainties in the assumed SFHs, in particular the presence of bursty star-forming episodes. Kauffmann et al. (2003) used two stellar absorption-line indices, the 4000 Å break $[D_n(4000)]$ and the Balmer absorption-line index $H\delta_A$, to better constrain the SFHs and M/L ratios. The location of a galaxy in the $D_n(4000)–H\delta_A$ plane is a powerful diagnostic of whether the galaxy has been forming stars continuously or in bursts over the past 1–2 Gyr. They assigned stellar M/L ratios to their galaxies using a Bayesian analysis to associate the observed $D_n(4000)$ and $H\delta_A$ values with a model drawn from a large library of Monte Carlo realizations of different SFHs. A comparison with broad-band photometry yielded estimates of the dust attenuation. These stellar masses were calculated assuming a Kroupa (Kroupa 2001) initial mass function (IMF); we convert them to a Chabrier (2003) IMF by multiplying by a factor of 0.88 (Cimatti et al. 2008).

Throughout this work, the stellar masses from Kauffmann et al. (2003) are used unless stated otherwise. We assume a Λ CDM flat cosmology with $h = 0.6777$ and $\Omega_m = 0.307$ (as derived by Planck Collaboration XVI 2014), and multiply by h^2 or h when necessary to remove the h dependence.

We cross-match the SDSS data with the galaxy group catalogue from Yang et al. (2007) to extract halo masses and the central/satellite galaxy classifications. The galaxy group catalogue comprises galaxies in the range $0.02 < z < 0.20$ with a redshift completeness larger than 0.7. Yang et al. (2007) did not measure halo masses directly, but rather *estimated* the masses by employing a halo-based group finder to iteratively determine the group membership of a galaxy based on a luminosity-scaled radius. In the first iteration, the adaptive halo-based group finder applies a constant M/L ratio of $500 h M_\odot/L_\odot$ to estimate a tentative halo mass for each group. This mass is then used to evaluate the size and velocity dispersion of the halo embedding the group, which in turn are utilized to define group membership in redshift space. At this point, a new iteration begins, whereby the group characteristic luminosity and stellar mass are converted into halo mass using the halo occupation model of Yang et al. (2005). This procedure is repeated until no more changes occur in the group membership. In each group sample, galaxies are classified as centrals (the most massive group members in terms of stellar mass) and satellites (all other group members less massive than their group central).

Dark matter halo masses, M_h , associated with the host groups were estimated on the basis of the ranking of both the group total characteristic luminosity and the group total characteristic stellar mass [see Yang et al. (2007) for more details, but note that they used the colour–M/L ratio relation from Bell et al. (2003) to estimate stellar masses]. We use the latter M_h due to the group’s stellar mass being a better constraint than luminosity (More et al. 2011). Yang et al. (2007) converted M_h into M_{200} , defined as the mass enclosed within the group virial radius R_{200} (at which the average group density is 200 times higher than the critical density).

Finally, we cross-match the SDSS data with the galaxy morphology catalogue of Lintott et al. (2011) by matching the SDSS J2000.0 position-based designation of each source. Lintott et al. (2011) presented the data release of the Galaxy Zoo project,¹ which consists of an online tool that enables citizen scientists to visually classify SDSS galaxies. Through Galaxy Zoo, each galaxy was visually classified by a median of 39 citizen scientists (with a minimum of 20). The raw results were de-biased (e.g. for the effect of higher redshift galaxies appearing smoother as the morphological structure becomes blurred) and compared to a subset of expert classifiers. Bamford et al. (2009) assigned each galaxy a probability of being an early-type galaxy (elliptical+S0), P_{ell} , or a spiral/disc (clockwise, anticlockwise, or edge-on spiral) galaxy, P_s . We follow previous Galaxy Zoo studies (e.g. Bamford et al. 2009; Masters et al. 2010; Schawinski et al. 2010) and apply a probability cut of 0.8 to identify elliptical and disc galaxies.

By joining the Yang et al. (2007) galaxy group and Galaxy Zoo catalogues, we generate a sample of 127 780 galaxies in the redshift range $0.02 < z < 0.1$ and stellar mass range 10^8 – $10^{11.7} M_\odot$. This sample contains both central and satellite galaxies; when selecting central galaxies only the stellar mass range changes to 10^9 – $10^{11.7} M_\odot$. Fig. 1 shows the stellar masses of the sample as a function of redshift. The left-hand panel shows the number of galaxies in the stellar mass–redshift plane, whereas the right-hand panel shows the distribution

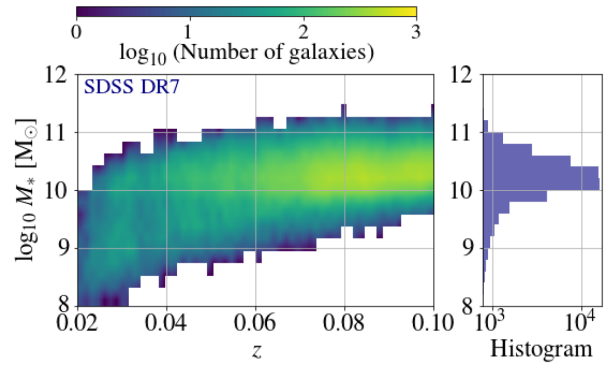


Figure 1. Stellar mass as a function of redshift for 127 780 SDSS galaxies that result from the cross-match of the group and morphology catalogues of Yang et al. (2007) and Lintott et al. (2011), respectively. The colour scale indicates the number count of galaxies in a particular stellar mass and redshift bin (with lighter colours corresponding to a higher number of galaxies). The distribution of the galaxy sample in stellar mass bins is shown in the right-hand panel.

of the sample in stellar mass bins. This sample not only has a halo mass assigned to each individual galaxy (as well as a central/satellite identification), but also a morphological classification. We find that from the sample of 127 780 galaxies, only 48 245 galaxies have a probability of being a disc or elliptical larger than 80 per cent, meaning that roughly 60 per cent of galaxies do not show a clear morphology, and are thus classified as irregulars.

Yang et al. (2007) estimated the halo masses of galaxy groups down to a minimum of $10^{11.6} M_\odot$. Those galaxies that are missing halo mass estimates and/or morphology determinations are discarded. Throughout this work, however, we focus on central galaxies, which we define as the most massive galaxies from each group. Therefore, the original sample of 127 780 galaxies is reduced to a sample of 93 160 central galaxies in the redshift range $0.02 < z < 0.1$ and stellar mass range 10^9 – $10^{11.7} M_\odot$. When we apply the probability cut of 0.8 for galaxies to be either discs or ellipticals, the subsample of 93 160 central galaxies is further reduced to 36 736 galaxies.

2.2 Completeness

The SDSS galaxy sample is more than 99 per cent complete in the stellar mass range 10^9 – $10^{12} M_\odot$ and redshift range $0.02 < z < 0.1$ (Strauss et al. 2002). However, our subsample of central galaxies does not have this same completeness due to missing halo/morphology determinations. To estimate the completeness of our sample, we therefore calculate the ratio between the galaxy stellar mass function (GSMF) calculated with our subsample and the GSMF estimates from Peng et al. (2010), Baldry et al. (2012), and Weigel, Schawinski & Bruderer (2016), and determine the stellar mass range where our GSMF exceeds 0.75 times the Peng et al. (2010), Baldry et al. (2012), and Weigel et al. (2016) GSMFs. We find that the completeness of our sample of central discs is larger than 75 per cent in the stellar mass range $10^{9.8}$ – $10^{11} M_\odot$, whereas central ellipticals are more than 75 per cent complete in the mass range $10^{9.8}$ – $10^{11.6} M_\odot$. For both discs and ellipticals, the incompleteness at low masses is due to missing halo mass estimates, while for discs the lack of a robust morphological classification produces a low completeness at high masses. We refer the reader to Appendix A for further details on the GSMF determinations, comparisons, and completeness analysis.

In the following sections, we investigate the SHMR and its dependence on galaxy morphology using the 36 736 SDSS central galaxies in the redshift range $0.02 < z < 0.1$ and stellar mass

¹<http://zoo1.galaxyzoo.org/>

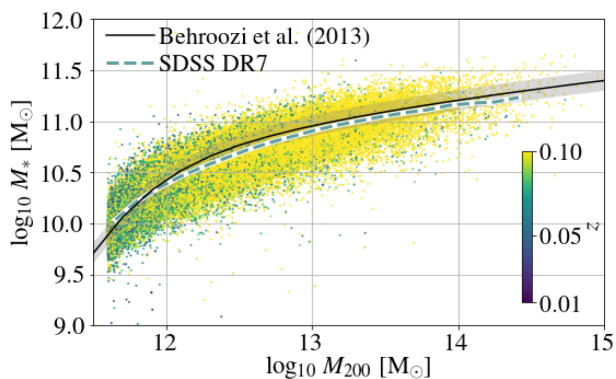


Figure 2. Stellar-to-halo mass relation for 93 160 SDSS central galaxies. The colour indicates the spectroscopic redshift of each galaxy (with lighter colours corresponding to higher redshift). The green dashed line shows the median relation, whereas the black solid line shows the best-fitting relation of Behroozi et al. (2013) obtained from abundance matching to observations, with the shaded region highlighting the 0.1 dex uncertainty.

range 10^9 – $10^{11.7} M_{\odot}$. We remind the reader, however, that the range of >75 per cent completeness lies in the stellar mass range 10^{10} – $10^{11} M_{\odot}$ (which corresponds to halo masses of $\sim 10^{12} M_{\odot}$).

2.3 Galaxy stellar-to-halo mass relation

Fig. 2 shows the SHMR, with the green dashed line highlighting the median relation and the black solid line the best-fitting relation of Behroozi et al. (2013) obtained from abundance matching to observations. Each dot in the figure corresponds to a galaxy coloured according to its spectroscopic redshift. The figure shows very good agreement between the median relation of our sample and that of Behroozi et al. (2013).

We next split the sample into discs and ellipticals. The top panel of Fig. 3 shows the median SHMR for disc galaxies (blue solid line) and for elliptical galaxies (red dashed line), the 16–84th percentiles are highlighted. It can be seen that for haloes in the mass range $10^{11.7}$ – $10^{12.9} M_{\odot}$, disc galaxies have a larger median stellar mass than elliptical galaxies that reside in same-mass haloes, with the stellar mass difference peaking at a factor of 1.4 for galaxies in $10^{12} M_{\odot}$ haloes. However, this morphology dependence disappears if we recalculate the SHMR using the stellar masses from the Chang et al. (2015) catalogue (bottom panel of Fig. 3). It can be seen that the median relations for discs and ellipticals residing in same-mass haloes are now in very good agreement. A similar result is obtained when switching to the stellar masses calculated by Brinchmann et al. (2004). In haloes more massive than $10^{13} M_{\odot}$, both the panels of Fig. 3 show that the morphology–stellar mass relation changes and at fixed halo mass the median stellar mass of elliptical galaxies is larger than that of their disc-type counterparts, regardless the stellar mass estimate used.

This lack of agreement between the SHMRs using the *same galaxy catalogue* but different stellar mass estimates indicates that the apparent morphology dependence of the low-mass SHMR may either have a physical origin or be the outcome of biased M/L ratios. We discuss this in detail in the following section.

Mandelbaum et al. (2016) also used the stellar masses from Kauffmann et al. (2003), but combined these with halo masses estimated from galaxy–galaxy lensing. They separated galaxies according to their $g - r$ colour, with galaxies with $g - r \geq 0.8$ classified as red and galaxies with $g - r < 0.8$ as blue, and found

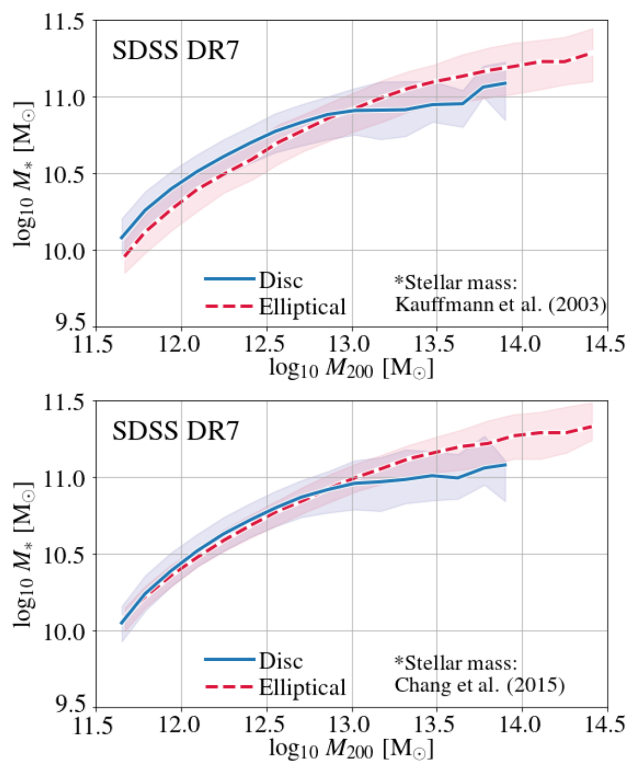


Figure 3. SHMR for central disc (blue solid line) and elliptical galaxies (red dashed line); the blue and red shaded regions correspond to the 16–84th percentiles. *Top:* The SHMR was calculated using the stellar mass estimates from Kauffmann et al. (2003). For $10^{11.7}$ – $10^{12.9} M_{\odot}$ haloes, disc galaxies show a larger median stellar mass than ellipticals, with up to a factor of 1.4 difference for galaxies in $10^{12} M_{\odot}$ haloes. *Bottom:* Same as the top panel, but using the stellar mass estimates from Chang et al. (2015). For the same galaxy sample, the difference between the two panels shows that the dependence of the SHMR on morphology may either be of physical origin or an outcome of biased M/L ratios affecting the stellar mass estimates.

that at fixed stellar mass, red galaxies reside in haloes that are at least twice as massive as those haloes hosting blue galaxies.

We compare with the results of Mandelbaum et al. (2016), who calculated the colour–SHMR using the $g - r$ colour classification. We note, however, that Mandelbaum et al. (2016) plotted the relation in stellar mass bins, rather than in halo mass bins as we have done for Fig. 3. Therefore, although we plot the stellar mass as a function of halo mass, we calculate the median SHMR in bins of stellar mass. This is shown in Fig. 4, where the median relations for blue and red galaxies are plotted as blue solid and red dashed lines, respectively. It can be seen from the figure that at fixed stellar mass, blue galaxies reside in lower mass haloes than their red counterparts, with the difference being larger than a factor of 2 in halo mass for galaxies with stellar masses $\geq 10^{11} M_{\odot}$. This is in very good agreement with Mandelbaum et al. (2016). If, on the contrary, the colour–SHMR is calculated in halo mass bins, the relation changes. At fixed halo mass, blue galaxies have slightly larger stellar masses (by up to a factor of 1.2 in $10^{12} M_{\odot}$ haloes) than their red counterparts. For haloes more massive than $10^{13} M_{\odot}$, the relation changes and red galaxies are more massive than blue galaxies at fixed halo mass.

We warn the reader that the colour–SHMR may be biased below a stellar mass of $10^{10.3} M_{\odot}$ and halo mass of $10^{12.2} M_{\odot}$. This is because the sample is only complete in halo mass down to $M_{200} = 10^{11.7} M_{\odot}$ as shown in Fig. 2.

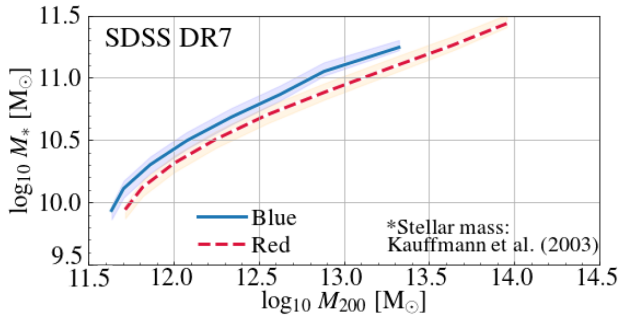


Figure 4. SHMR for blue and red central galaxies shown as blue solid and red dashed lines, respectively. The light shaded regions show the 16–84th percentile ranges. These relations are calculated using the stellar mass estimates from Kauffmann et al. (2003). Note that although the relations are plotted as stellar mass as a function of halo mass, the medians are calculated in bins of stellar mass in order to facilitate comparison to Mandelbaum et al. (2016). The figure shows that at fixed stellar mass, blue galaxies reside in lower mass haloes than their red counterparts, with the difference being larger than a factor of 2 in halo mass for galaxies with stellar masses $\geq 10^{11} M_{\odot}$. This is in good agreement with the colour–SHMR reported by Mandelbaum et al. (2016).

2.4 Discussion

2.4.1 Impact of morphology probability cut and central/satellite classification

In this section, we have used an SDSS sample of 36 736 central galaxies and showed that disc galaxies are up to a factor of 1.4 more massive than elliptical galaxies residing in same-mass haloes. This difference occurs in the halo mass range $10^{11.7}–10^{13} M_{\odot}$ and when the stellar masses calculated by Kauffmann et al. (2003) are used. When we recalculate the SHMR using the stellar masses from Brinchmann et al. (2004) or Chang et al. (2015), the morphology–SHMR dependence disappears in the halo mass range $10^{11.7}–10^{13} M_{\odot}$.

Galaxies are classified as centrals if they are the most massive member of the group (in ≈ 90 per cent of groups it also corresponds to being the most luminous; Yang et al. 2007). However, previous studies have shown that in 10 per cent of $10^{12.5} M_{\odot}$ groups the most massive galaxy is not the central, and this fraction increases with group mass reaching 45 per cent for $10^{14}–10^{14.5} M_{\odot}$ groups (see e.g. Skibba et al. 2011; Hoshino et al. 2015; Lange et al. 2018). To determine if the assumption of the most massive galaxy being the central affects our results, we ‘contaminate’ the central galaxy sample by assuming that satellite galaxies were misclassified as centrals.

In the $10^{12} M_{\odot}$ halo mass bin, we replace 10 per cent of centrals by their most massive satellites that reside in the same halo; for higher mass haloes, we follow the fraction reported by Lange et al. (2018), which increases with halo mass reaching 45 per cent in the $10^{14} M_{\odot}$ halo mass bin. The morphology–SHMR shown in Fig. 3 is robust to the central/satellite galaxy classification for $10^{11.7}–10^{12.8} M_{\odot}$ haloes, using either Kauffmann et al. (2003) or Chang et al. (2015) stellar masses. In $>10^{13} M_{\odot}$ haloes, the median stellar mass of disc galaxies decreases by up to 0.2 dex with respect to the original relation. This is because for these halo masses, the central galaxy tends to be significantly more massive than its disc satellites. For elliptical satellites, the mass difference is smaller and the SHMR remains nearly unchanged. We conclude from this analysis that in $>10^{13} M_{\odot}$ haloes, the relatively large fraction of possible central/satellite misclassifications may have significantly affected the morphology–SHMR. In fact, the change

of sign of the difference between the SHMRs of ellipticals and discs above halo masses of $10^{13} M_{\odot}$ may be partially caused by misclassifications. We therefore focus on lower mass haloes for which the results are robust. This test is shown and further discussed in Appendix B. We also analyse the impact of central/satellite misclassifications on the colour–SHMR shown in Fig. 4, and find that this relation does not change when the sample is contaminated by satellites.

Another factor that may bias the results presented in the previous subsections is the morphology classification. We have followed previous Galaxy Zoo studies and applied a probability cut of 80 per cent for a central galaxy being either an elliptical or a disc. We analyse how this probability cut impacts our results by decreasing the threshold from 80 per cent to 60 per cent and 40 per cent, thus allowing more uncertain classifications to enter our sample. For decreasing probability cuts, the difference between the median stellar masses of discs and elliptical galaxies slightly decreases. We find that for a probability cut of 40 per cent (60 per cent), disc galaxies show a larger median stellar mass than ellipticals, with up to a factor of 1.25 (1.3) difference for galaxies in $10^{12} M_{\odot}$ haloes. Differently, the morphology–SHMR in $>10^{13} M_{\odot}$ haloes changes by a larger factor. From this analysis, we conclude that the morphology–SHMR in $<10^{13} M_{\odot}$ haloes is robust to changes in the morphology probability cut. The changes of the SHMR with probability cut are shown in Appendix C.

2.4.2 Possible bias in M/L ratios

The dependence of the SHMR with the stellar masses calculated by either Kauffmann et al. (2003) or Chang et al. (2015) could be an indication of a possible bias in one or more of the derived M/L ratios. It has generally been argued that stellar masses estimated for quiescent systems are more reliable than those for star-forming ones (e.g. Gallazzi & Bell 2009). This is due to young stars outshining older stars, therefore hiding the old stellar populations and causing the colour–M/L ratio relations to be uncertain for star-forming galaxies. In addition, star-forming galaxies contain more dust, which also contributes to the uncertainty in M/L ratios.

Derived M/L ratios depend on the assumed distribution of SFHs of the models used to interpret galaxies’ SEDs. If simple SFHs (or single age models) are assumed, the estimated M/L ratios tend to be lower than the true ratios (e.g. Pforr, Maraston & Tonini 2012). The addition of bursts of star formation on top of a continuous SFH can produce M/L estimates systematically different by as much as 10 per cent to a factor of 2, depending on strength and fraction of the starbursts (e.g. Bell & de Jong 2001; Drory et al. 2004; Pozzetti et al. 2007; Gallazzi & Bell 2009; Wuyts et al. 2009).

Kauffmann et al. (2003) modelled the $H\delta_A$ and D_n4000 spectral features measured from SDSS spectra in order to further constrain SFHs and M/L ratios. They showed that their M/L ratios strongly correlate with light concentration (C , defined as the ratio of the radii enclosing 90 per cent and 50 per cent of the petrosian r -band luminosity), a parameter that is higher ($C > 2.6$) for elliptical galaxies and lower ($C < 2.6$) for disc galaxies (Strateva et al. 2001). More concentrated (elliptical) galaxies exhibit higher M/L ratios than less concentrated (disc) galaxies.

Differently, Brinchmann et al. (2004) and Chang et al. (2015) constrained the SFHs directly from fits to the SDSS galaxy spectra. The good agreement between the stellar masses from these studies seems to indicate that the addition of near-IR data does not necessarily yield more accurate stellar masses (Taylor et al. 2011).

To further understand the morphology–SHMR, we resort to the EAGLE cosmological simulation in the following section.

3 EAGLE SIMULATION

The EAGLE cosmological hydrodynamical simulation (Crain et al. 2015; Schaye et al. 2015) has proven to broadly reproduce many properties of the observed galaxy population, such as galaxies’ stellar masses (Furlong et al. 2015), sizes (Furlong et al. 2017), star formation rates and colours (Trayford et al. 2015, 2017), and BH masses and active galactic nucleus (AGN) luminosities (Rosas-Guevara et al. 2016; McAlpine et al. 2017). Correa et al. (2017) showed that EAGLE produces a galaxy population for which morphology is tightly correlated with the location in the colour–mass diagram, with red galaxies being mostly ellipticals and blue galaxies discs (see also Trayford et al. 2016; Correa, Schaye & Trayford 2019). Matthee et al. (2017) found that the scatter in the SHMR from EAGLE’s central galaxies correlates strongly with halo concentration (or halo formation time), so that at fixed halo mass, a larger stellar mass corresponds to a more concentrated (and earlier forming) halo (see Martizzi et al. 2020, for a similar result from the IllustrisTNG simulations).

3.1 Data

The EAGLE reference model (Ref-L100N1504) is a cosmological, hydrodynamical simulation of 100 comoving Mpc on a side that was run with a modified version of GADGET 3 (Springel 2005), a N -Body Tree-PM smoothed particle hydrodynamics code with subgrid prescriptions for radiative cooling, star formation, stellar evolution, stellar feedback, BHs, and AGN feedback (see Schaye et al. 2015, for a detailed description). The Ref model contains 1504^3 dark matter (as well as gas) particles, with initial gas and dark matter particle masses of $m_g = 1.8 \times 10^6 M_\odot$ and $m_{\text{dm}} = 9.7 \times 10^6 M_\odot$, respectively, and a Plummer equivalent gravitational softening of $\epsilon_{\text{prop}} = 0.7$ proper kpc at $z = 0$. It assumes a Λ CDM cosmology with the parameters derived from *Planck-1* data (Planck Collaboration XVI 2014), $\Omega_m = 1 - \Omega_\Lambda = 0.307$, $\Omega_b = 0.04825$, $h = 0.6777$, $\sigma_8 = 0.8288$, $n_s = 0.9611$, and primordial mass fractions of hydrogen and helium of $X = 0.752$ and $Y = 0.248$, respectively.

Dark matter haloes (and the self-bound substructures within them associated with galaxies) are identified using the Friends-of-Friends (FoF) and SUBFIND algorithms (Springel, White & Hernquist 2001; Dolag et al. 2009). Halo masses (M_{200}) are defined as all matter within the radius R_{200} for which the mean internal density is 200 times the critical density. In each FoF halo, the ‘central’ galaxy is the galaxy closest to the centre (minimum of the potential), which is nearly always the most massive. The remaining galaxies within the FoF halo are its satellites. Following Schaye et al. (2015), we determine the galaxy stellar masses within spherical apertures of 30 proper kpc.

We calculate halo concentrations ($c_{200,\text{DM}}$) from a dark matter-only simulation that started from identical Gaussian density fluctuations as the Ref-L100N1504 model. We then identify the ‘same’ haloes (that originate from the same spatial locations) by matching the particles IDs in the two simulations, and fit NFW profiles (Navarro, Frenk & White 1997) to the dark matter-only spherically averaged density profiles. We measure the scale radius, r_s , that indicates where the logarithmic slope of the profile has the isothermal value of -2 . Halo concentration is defined as the ratio between the virial radius and the scale radius, as $c_{200,\text{DM}} \equiv R_{200}/r_s$. It has been shown that c_{200} strongly correlates with formation time, so that haloes that assemble earlier are more concentrated (e.g. Wechsler et al. 2002).

We link dark matter haloes through consecutive snapshots following the merger trees from the EAGLE public data base (McAlpine et al. 2016). These merger trees were created using the D-Trees algorithm of Jiang et al. (2014); see also Qu et al. (2017). Using the merger trees we determine the halo formation time, $z_{\text{f, halo}}$, defined as the redshift at which the halo mass reaches half of its $z = 0$ mass. We also follow the galaxy assembly histories through 145 output redshifts between $z = 0$ and 4. This high time resolution is achieved by using the 145 RefL100N1504 ‘snipshots’, which contain only the main particle properties but are output with much higher frequency than the regular snapshots.

Finally, to quantify galaxy morphology, we follow Correa et al. (2017) and use the fraction of stellar kinetic energy invested in ordered *co-rotation*, κ_{co} . Correa et al. (2017) showed that high- κ_{co} galaxies ($\kappa_{\text{co}} \geq 0.4$) tend to be disc-shaped galaxies, whereas low- κ_{co} galaxies ($\kappa_{\text{co}} < 0.4$) tend to be more spherical. After an extensive visual inspection of the Ref-L100N1504 galaxy sample, they used $\kappa_{\text{co}} = 0.4$ to separate galaxies that look discy from those that look elliptical. Thob et al. (2019) showed that κ_{co} is tightly correlated with the major-to-minor axial ratio for EAGLE galaxies. Other works have shown that κ_{co} strongly correlates with various morphology metrics, such as angular momentum, bulge-to-total (disc-to-total) fractions, circularity, and Gini coefficient (e.g. Snyder et al. 2015; Correa et al. 2019; Thob et al. 2019; Trayford et al. 2019; Bignone et al. 2020). Recently, Bignone et al. (2020) have confirmed that the simple threshold at κ_{co} is enough to separate the transition between optically bulge-dominated and disc-dominated galaxies.

3.2 Kinematic morphological indicator

A stellar kinematic indicator provides a physically motivated morphological classification (e.g. Fall 1983; Kormendy 1993; Kormendy & Kennicutt 2004; Snyder et al. 2015; Teklu et al. 2015). Although it may occasionally fail to discriminate between objects with different photometric morphologies, it correlates even more strongly with colour (Emsellem et al. 2007, 2011; Thob et al. 2019). In this section, we investigate whether a fixed κ_{co} cut produces a galaxy distribution of discs and ellipticals similar to that of the SDSS sample. To do so, we compare the fraction of disc and elliptical central galaxies in bins of halo mass. Fig. 5 shows the fraction of disc (solid grey lines) and elliptical (dashed grey lines) SDSS galaxies, as well as the fraction of disc (solid dark blue lines)- and elliptical-type (dashed red lines) EAGLE galaxies, that are separated into discs/ellipticals according to the kinematic indicator κ_{co} , whose critical value we vary from $\kappa_{\text{co, ellip}} \leq 0.3$ for ellipticals and $\kappa_{\text{co, disc}} \geq 0.5$ for discs (top panel), to $\kappa_{\text{co, ellip}} \leq 0.25$ and $\kappa_{\text{co, disc}} \geq 0.45$ (middle panel), and to $\kappa_{\text{co, ellip}} \leq 0.25$ and $\kappa_{\text{co, disc}} \geq 0.35$ (bottom panel). Galaxies between the κ_{co} thresholds are considered ‘unclear’ galaxies and not included in the analysis.

The panels show that as the halo mass increases, the fraction of elliptical SDSS galaxies increases from 0.1 in $10^{12} M_\odot$ haloes to 0.95 in $10^{13.5} M_\odot$ haloes. The opposite behaviour occurs for the fraction of disc SDSS galaxies, and both fractions reach 0.5 in $10^{12.6} M_\odot$ haloes. EAGLE galaxies follow a similar behaviour as SDSS galaxies in the halo mass range 10^{12} – $10^{13.5} M_\odot$, but at lower halo masses the fraction of disc galaxies decreases while the fraction of elliptical galaxies increases. This is likely due to resolution effects; $10^{11.5} M_\odot$ haloes host galaxies less massive than $10^{10} M_\odot$ that therefore contain less than 10^4 star particles. Schaye et al. (2015) showed that resolution effects cause an upturn in the passive fraction at lower masses.

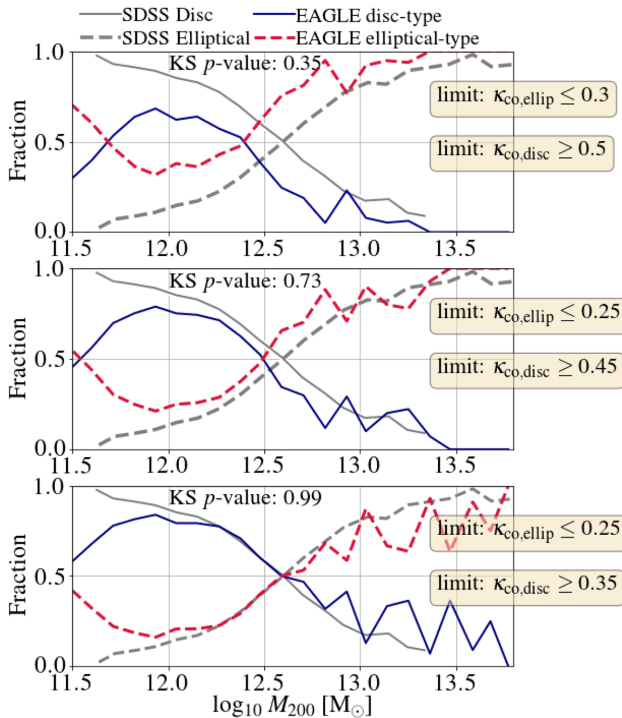


Figure 5. Fraction of disc and elliptical central galaxies as a function of halo mass. Solid and dashed grey lines show the fractions for the SDSS galaxy sample described in Section 2.1. Solid blue and dashed red lines show the fractions for EAGLE galaxies separated into disc- and elliptical-type using the critical co-rotation parameter values $\kappa_{\text{co}} = 0.3, 0.5$ (top panel), $\kappa_{\text{co}} = 0.25, 0.45$ (middle panel), and $\kappa_{\text{co}} = 0.25, 0.35$ (bottom panel). The panels show that as the halo mass increases the fraction of elliptical galaxies increases while the fraction of disc galaxies decreases. This is, however, not the case for EAGLE galaxies in the halo mass range $10^{11.5}-10^{12} M_{\odot}$, for which the galaxies are less well resolved. A Kolmogorov–Smirnov test indicates that the two galaxy samples (EAGLE and SDSS) residing in haloes more massive than $10^{12} M_{\odot}$ are very similar (p -value 0.99) for the morphological cut of $\kappa_{\text{co}} = 0.25, 0.35$.

We vary κ_{co} to investigate which value yields a distribution of galaxies that is most similar to the observational sample, which used a photometric morphology classification. We perform a Kolmogorov–Smirnov (KS) test on the two galaxy populations: EAGLE (that depends on the κ_{co} cut) and SDSS. We find that for $\geq 10^{12} M_{\odot}$ haloes, the distribution of central galaxies separated by $\kappa_{\text{co,ellip}} \leq 0.25$ and $\kappa_{\text{co,disc}} \geq 0.35$ results in a KS p -value of 0.99, indicating that the differences in the distributions are not statistically significant. The KS p -value drops to less than 0.4 when EAGLE galaxies are morphologically classified according to $\kappa_{\text{co,ellip}} \leq 0.3$ and $\kappa_{\text{co,disc}} \geq 0.5$. We conclude that the thresholds $\kappa_{\text{co,disc}} \geq 0.35$ for discs and $\kappa_{\text{co,ellip}} \leq 0.25$ for ellipticals produce a similar distribution of disc- and elliptical-type EAGLE galaxies to that of SDSS, and will adopt these as the critical values.

3.3 Galaxy stellar-to-halo mass relation

In this section, we analyse the morphology–SHMR for EAGLE galaxies. The top panel of Fig. 6 shows the relation between the stellar mass of $z = 0$ central galaxies and halo mass. Galaxies are coloured by κ_{co} . It can be seen that in the halo mass range $10^{11.5}-10^{13} M_{\odot}$, at fixed halo mass disc galaxies tend to be more massive than their elliptical counterparts. The median relations in the bottom panel of

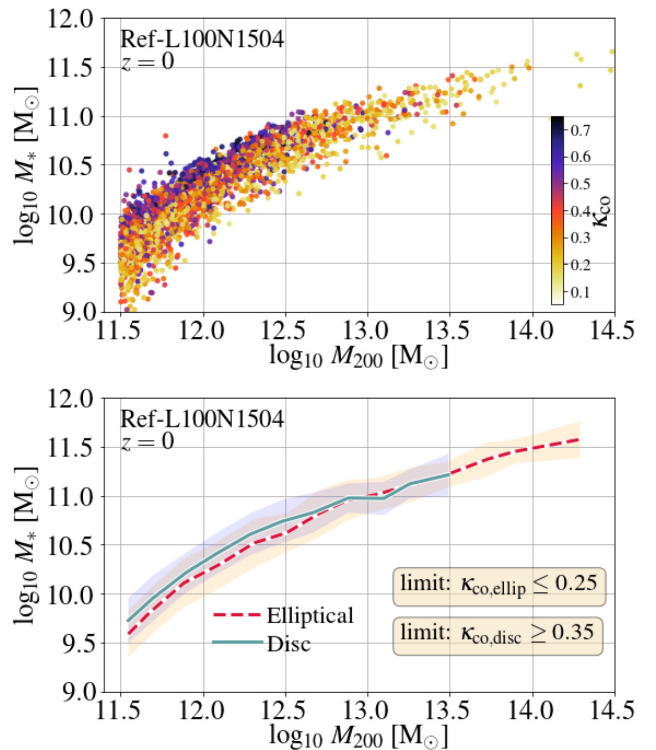


Figure 6. *Top:* Relation between the stellar mass of $z = 0$ central EAGLE galaxies and halo mass. Galaxies are coloured by κ_{co} , a kinematic indicator of morphology. *Bottom:* Median SHMR for disc (solid blue line) and elliptical (red dashed line) central EAGLE galaxies. Galaxies are separated according to κ_{co} into discs ($\kappa_{\text{co}} \geq 0.35$) and ellipticals ($\kappa_{\text{co}} \leq 0.25$). The light blue and orange regions show the 16–84th percentile limits of the relation. In the halo mass range $10^{11.5}-10^{13} M_{\odot}$, at fixed halo mass, disc galaxies are more massive than ellipticals.

the figure show that at fixed halo mass disc galaxies are up to a factor of 1.5 more massive than ellipticals. We obtain a similar result when galaxies are separated by fixed values of $\kappa_{\text{co,disc}} = \kappa_{\text{co,ellip}} = 0.4$ or $\kappa_{\text{co,disc}} = \kappa_{\text{co,ellip}} = 0.3$. This agrees well with the morphology–SHMR found in the SDSS galaxy sample with Kauffmann et al. (2003) stellar masses shown in Fig. 3.

Recently, Moster et al. (2019) analysed the SHMR for early (passive)- and late-type (active) galaxies defined according to a specific star formation rate threshold. They used an empirical model that followed the assembly history of haloes from a dark matter-only simulation and was adjusted to reproduce GSMFs, star formation rates, and non-star-forming galaxy fractions. Differently from this work, they found that at fixed halo mass early-type (equivalent to ellipticals) are more massive than late-type galaxies (equivalent to discs). They reported these median trends when binning in halo mass, but noted that when the median trends were calculated in bins of stellar mass the relations changed, with late-type galaxies being more massive than early-types at fixed halo mass and over the halo mass range $10^{11}-10^{14} M_{\odot}$. Moster et al. (2019) argued that this was due to the scatter in the SHMR.

We calculated the median SHMR relations for disc and elliptical galaxies by binning in stellar mass rather than halo mass, but this did not affect our conclusion that at fixed halo mass (with $M_{200} < 10^{13} M_{\odot}$) disc galaxies are more massive than elliptical galaxies. In Section 4, we investigate whether halo assembly history or feedback from the central BH can explain the morphology–SHMR of EAGLE galaxies.

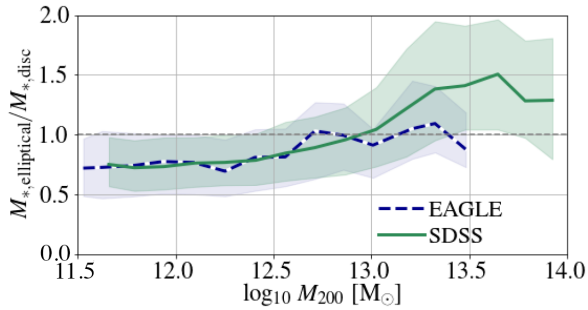


Figure 7. Ratio between the median masses of elliptical and disc central galaxies, expressed as $M_{*,\text{elliptical}}/M_{*,\text{disc}}$, as a function of halo mass. The median ratios for EAGLE galaxies are shown using a dashed blue line and for SDSS galaxies using a green solid line; the shaded regions show the 16–84th percentile limits of the relations. The stellar masses of Kauffmann et al. (2003) are used for the SDSS sample. The figure shows very good agreement between the median ratios of elliptical and disc central galaxies from EAGLE and SDSS, but only for galaxies residing in haloes less massive than $10^{13} M_{\odot}$. In higher mass haloes, the stellar masses of EAGLE disc and elliptical galaxies agree, whereas SDSS elliptical galaxies are more massive than discs at fixed halo mass.

3.4 Comparison between EAGLE and SDSS

The morphology–SHMR for EAGLE galaxies in $<10^{13} M_{\odot}$ haloes agrees very well with the morphology–SHMR found in the SDSS galaxy sample with Kauffmann et al. (2003) stellar masses. This can be seen in Fig. 7, which shows the ratio between the median masses of elliptical and disc central galaxies, expressed as $M_{*,\text{elliptical}}/M_{*,\text{disc}}$, as a function of halo mass. The median ratios for EAGLE galaxies are shown by a dashed blue line, and by a green solid line for SDSS galaxies, and the shaded regions show the 16–84th percentile limits of the relation. In higher mass haloes ($>10^{13} M_{\odot}$), the stellar masses of EAGLE disc and elliptical galaxies agree, whereas SDSS elliptical galaxies are more massive than discs at fixed halo mass.

Section 2.3 analyses the colour–SHMR for SDSS galaxies, showing that at fixed stellar mass, blue galaxies reside in lower mass haloes than their red counterparts, with the difference being larger than a factor of 2 in halo mass for galaxies with stellar masses $\geq 10^{11} M_{\odot}$. This relation can be seen more clearly in Fig. 8, which shows the ratio between the median halo masses of red and blue central galaxies ($M_{200,\text{red}}/M_{200,\text{blue}}$) from EAGLE and SDSS as a function of stellar mass. SDSS galaxies are separated into red and blue following the colour-cut of $g-r=0.8$ and the stellar masses of Kauffmann et al. (2003) are used (in both figures). Not many EAGLE galaxies have $g-r$ intrinsic colours larger than 0.8 since the local minimum of the $g-r$ colour PDF occurs at $g-r=0.66$; therefore, we adopt this colour-cut to separate galaxies into red and blue. It can be seen from the figure that EAGLE does not reproduce the SDSS colour–SHMR; EAGLE blue and red central galaxies reside in haloes of similar masses at fixed stellar mass.

Due to the relative small scatter in the EAGLE SHMR, it is possible to invert the relation, compare the ratio in stellar masses of red/blue galaxies as a function of halo mass, and find that the mean stellar masses of blue and red galaxies agree. This is an indication that while there is a correlation between galaxy morphology and colour (as shown in Correa et al. 2017, for EAGLE galaxies), it does not necessarily hold for the SHMR. Matthee & Schaye (2019) analysed the relation between star formation rate, stellar mass, and halo mass using the EAGLE simulation. They showed that at fixed stellar mass, galaxies with relatively low star formation rates tend to reside in

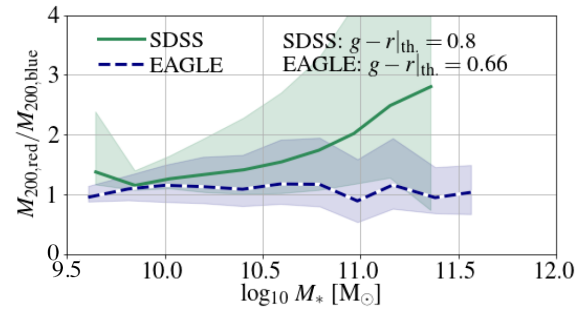


Figure 8. Ratio between the median masses of red and blue central galaxies ($M_{200,\text{red}}/M_{200,\text{blue}}$) as a function of stellar mass. SDSS galaxies are separated into red and blue following the colour-cut of $g-r=0.8$ of Mandelbaum et al. (2016) and the stellar masses of Kauffmann et al. (2003) are used. EAGLE galaxies are separated into red and blue following the colour-cut of $g-r=0.66$. The median ratios for EAGLE galaxies are shown using a dashed blue line and for SDSS galaxies using a green solid line; the shaded regions show the 16–84th percentile limits of the relations. The figure shows that EAGLE does not reproduce the SDSS colour–SHMR; EAGLE blue and red central galaxies reside in haloes of similar masses at fixed stellar mass. For SDSS, on the contrary, at fixed stellar mass, blue galaxies reside in lower mass haloes than their red counterparts, with the difference being larger than a factor of 2 in halo mass for galaxies with stellar masses $\geq 10^{11} M_{\odot}$.

higher mass haloes. However, for stellar masses $M_{*} > 10^{10} M_{\odot}$ the correlation is rather weak and most of the scatter in the star formation–stellar mass relation is explained by BH mass.

4 PHYSICAL ORIGIN

4.1 Halo formation time

The hierarchical assembly of dark matter haloes likely affects the morphology–SHMR. At fixed halo mass, galaxies residing in haloes that formed earlier tend to be more massive, not only because they have had more time for accretion and star formation (Matthee et al. 2017; Kulier et al. 2019), but also because the host haloes are more concentrated and thus have higher binding energies, making the galaxies’ feedback less efficient (Booth & Schaye 2010; Davies et al. 2019).

Fig. 9 shows halo concentration (top panel) and halo formation time (bottom panel) as a function of halo mass. Dots in the figure correspond to $z=0$ central galaxies coloured by morphology, while the solid and dashed lines indicate the median relations. The inset of the bottom panel also shows the Spearman rank correlation coefficient (R_S) of the $z_{f,\text{halo}}-\kappa_{\text{co}}$ relation in bins of halo mass. Note that values larger (lower) than $R_S = (-)0.3$ indicate that the (anti)correlation is strong.

From the bottom panel, it can be seen that disc galaxies tend to reside in earlier forming haloes than their elliptical counterparts that reside in same-mass haloes. This is quantified in the inset, which shows a strong correlation between $z_{f,\text{halo}}$ and κ_{co} in $\sim 10^{12} M_{\odot}$ haloes. Note that this also holds for smaller haloes (with masses between $10^{11.5}$ and $10^{12} M_{\odot}$). For $\sim 10^{12} M_{\odot}$ haloes, nevertheless, the median relations show that disc galaxies reside in haloes that formed around $z_{f,\text{halo}} \approx 1.7$, whereas elliptical galaxies reside in haloes that formed 2 Gyr later, at around $z_{f,\text{halo}} \approx 1.2$. To be able to reach the same mass as the haloes hosting discs, haloes hosting elliptical galaxies must have experienced a higher rate of mass growth, possibly explaining the $z=0$ morphological shape of their central galaxies.

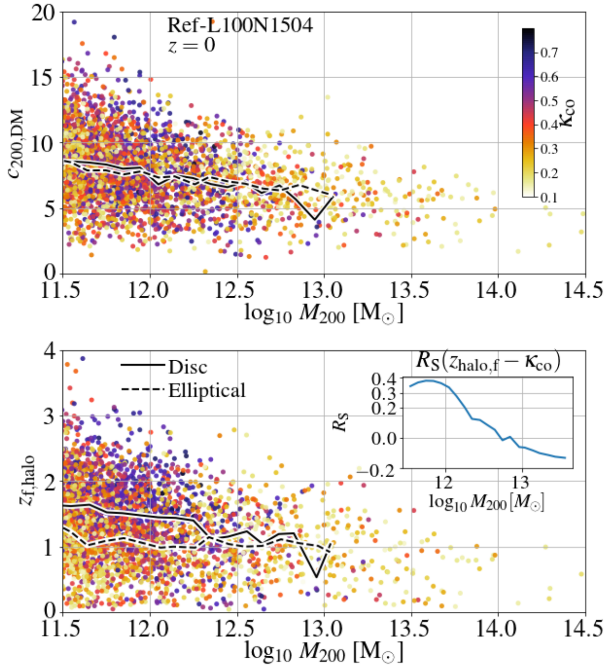


Figure 9. *Top:* Relation between $z = 0$ halo concentration, measured for matching haloes in the corresponding dark matter-only simulation, halo mass, and central galaxy morphology. Galaxies are coloured by their kinematic morphology, κ_{co} . The thick solid and dashed lines indicate the median relations. *Bottom:* Halo formation time, $z_{f,halo}$, as a function of halo mass. As in the top panel, galaxies are coloured by κ_{co} and the median relations are indicated. The inset shows the Spearman rank correlation coefficient (R_s) between $z_{f,halo}$ and κ_{co} in bins of halo mass. In the halo mass range $10^{11.5}-10^{12} M_{\odot}$, disc galaxies tend to reside in earlier forming haloes, but not in more concentrated haloes, than their elliptical counterparts.

For haloes more massive than $10^{12.1} M_{\odot}$, $z_{f,halo}$ does not seem to impact the morphology–SHMR as strongly. Interestingly, the correlation between galaxy morphology and halo formation time is not present in the halo concentration–mass plane. Disc galaxies reside in haloes with similar dark matter-only concentrations as ellipticals.

4.2 Central BH

An important aspect of the assembly history of a galaxy is the evolution between the galaxy and its supermassive BH. The energetic feedback released by the central BH not only self-regulates the growth of the BH itself, but also that of its host galaxy (e.g. Silk & Rees 1998). Observations report that the mass of the central BH correlates strongly with bulge mass (e.g. Tremaine et al. 2002), indicating that elliptical galaxies tend to host higher mass BHs than same-mass disc galaxies (e.g. Watabe et al. 2009; Shankar et al. 2019). A more massive BH has over time provided more energy to transport baryons, reducing the halo gas fraction, gas accretion, and star formation (e.g. Davies et al. 2019; Oppenheimer et al. 2020), therefore lowering the galaxy stellar mass (for a given halo mass) and possibly explaining the morphology–SHMR. Note that in this section, when we analyse the impact of the central BH on the morphology–SHMR, we do not investigate whether the BH determines the galaxies’ morphology, but rather whether the BH feedback lowers the galaxy’s stellar mass for a given halo mass and morphology.

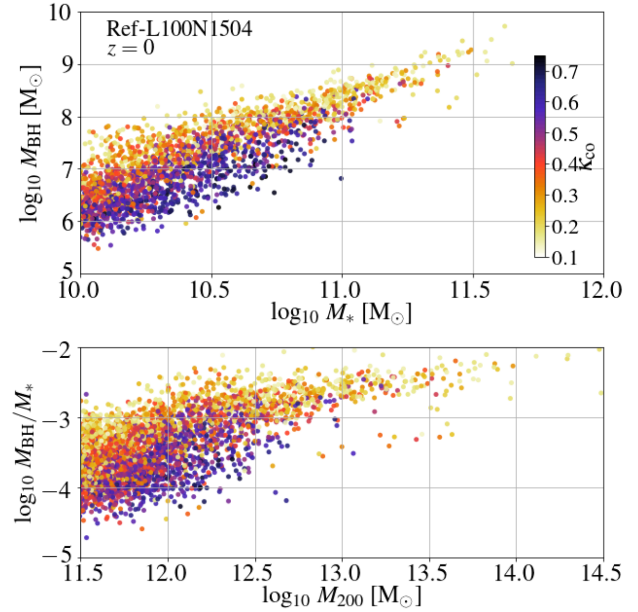


Figure 10. *Top:* $z = 0$ central BH mass–stellar mass relation, with galaxies coloured according to their kinematic morphology κ_{co} . *Bottom:* ratio between the BH mass and the stellar mass as a function of halo mass. The panels show that central disc galaxies host less massive central BHs than their elliptical counterparts that are either of the same stellar mass (top panel) or residing in same-mass haloes (bottom panel).

The top panel of Fig. 10 shows the $z = 0$ central BH mass–stellar mass relation, whereas the bottom panel shows the ratio between the BH and stellar masses as a function of halo mass. Galaxies are coloured according to κ_{co} , showing that disc galaxies tend to host less massive BHs than elliptical galaxies of the same stellar mass (top panel). Similarly, at fixed halo mass, the ratio of BH mass and stellar mass is lower for disc galaxies than that for ellipticals (bottom panel). This seems to indicate that the energetic outflows from the central BH prevented the further growth in mass of elliptical galaxies, possibly producing the morphology–SHMR.

To further investigate this, we resort to a cosmological simulation of 50 comoving Mpc on a side where AGN feedback was switched off (hereafter named NoAGNL50N752 simulation). We compare the morphology–SHMR between galaxies from the NoAGNL50N752 and RefL50N752 simulations (Reference model run in a 50 Mpc box).

The top and bottom panels of Fig. 11 show the deviation from the median stellar mass given the halo mass [$\Delta \log_{10} M_{*}(M_{200})$] as a function of κ_{co} for the NoAGNL50N752 (top) and RefL50N752 (bottom) simulations. The median relations of $\kappa_{co}-\Delta \log_{10} M_{*}(M_{200})$ are calculated for two halo mass bins, $10^{11.5}-10^{12} M_{\odot}$ (solid line) and $10^{12}-10^{14} M_{\odot}$ (dashed line), and the Spearman rank correlation coefficients of the relations are indicated. The light orange region shows the 16–84th percentile limits of the $10^{11.5}-10^{12} M_{\odot}$ bin relation.

The panels of Fig. 11 show that there is a strong correlation between κ_{co} and $\Delta \log_{10} M_{*}(M_{200})$ (in both simulations) for galaxies residing in haloes with masses between $10^{11.5}-10^{12} M_{\odot}$. This is quantified by the R_s coefficients, with values of 0.313 and 0.425 for the NoAGNL50N752 and RefL50N752 models, respectively, which indicates that for these galaxies the energetic feedback from the central BH does not produce the morphology–SHMR. In higher mass haloes ($>10^{12} M_{\odot}$), there is no correlation between κ_{co} and

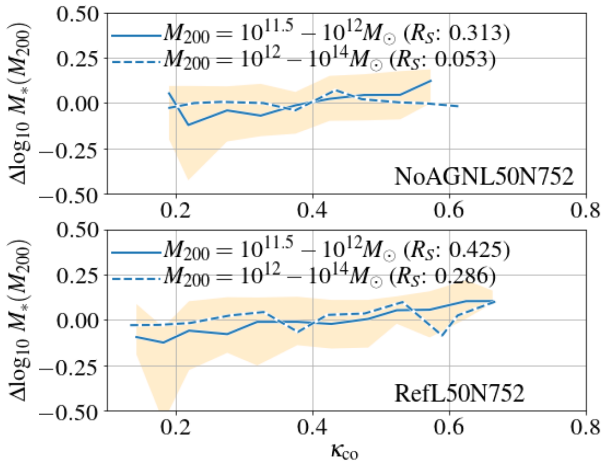


Figure 11. *Top and Bottom:* deviation from the median stellar mass given the halo mass [$\Delta \log_{10} M_*(M_{200})$] as a function of kinematic morphology κ_{co} , for the NoAGNL50N752 and RefL50N752 simulations. In the panels, the median relations of $\kappa_{\text{co}} - \Delta \log_{10} M_*(M_{200})$ are calculated for two halo mass bins, $10^{11.5} - 10^{12} M_{\odot}$ (solid line) and $10^{12} - 10^{14} M_{\odot}$ (dashed line), with the Spearman rank correlation coefficient (R_S) of the relations indicated accordingly. The light orange region shows the 16–84th percentile limits of the low-mass bin relation. The panels show that for galaxies in haloes with masses between $10^{11.5}$ and $10^{12} M_{\odot}$, the $\kappa_{\text{co}} - \Delta \log_{10} M_*(M_{200})$ is strong for both simulations (with and without AGN feedback), indicating that for these halo masses the energetic feedback from the central BH does not produce the morphology–SHMR. For higher mass haloes ($> 10^{12} M_{\odot}$), the $\kappa_{\text{co}} - \Delta \log_{10} M_*(M_{200})$ is much weaker in the absence of AGN feedback, indicating that AGN feedback impacts the morphology–SHMR.

$\Delta \log_{10} M_*(M_{200})$ in the NoAGNL50N752 model ($R_S = 0.053$) and a weak correlation in the RefL50N752 model ($R_S = 0.286$), from which we conclude that at these masses AGN feedback does impact the morphology–SHMR.

Interestingly, Bower et al. (2017) and McAlpine et al. (2018) showed that EAGLE BHs enter a rapid growth phase at a fixed critical halo virial temperature. However, if early-forming haloes (which we found tend to host disc galaxies) reached that critical temperature earlier than later forming haloes (hosting ellipticals), why do disc galaxies host less massive BHs than ellipticals? The answer may be the rate of halo mass growth. Elliptical galaxies residing in later forming haloes likely experienced a faster rate of mass growth, which not only shaped the galaxies’ morphologies into ellipticals, but also triggered a rapid growth phase of BHs (McAlpine et al. 2018).

To better understand the role of BHs, we analyse the $z = 0$ central BH mass–halo mass relation shown in Fig. 12, where galaxies are coloured according to the deviation from the median halo formation time given the halo mass ($\Delta z_{\text{f, halo}}$), so that $\Delta z_{\text{f, halo}} > 0$ ($\Delta z_{\text{f, halo}} < 0$) corresponds to earlier forming (later forming) haloes. The correlation between $\Delta z_{\text{f, halo}}$ and ΔM_{BH} (defined as the deviation from the median BH mass given the halo mass) in bins of halo mass is shown in the inset of the figure.

Fig. 12 shows that in the halo mass range $10^{11.5} - 10^{12} M_{\odot}$ there is no correlation between halo formation time and BH mass. Differently, in the halo mass range $10^{12} - 10^{14} M_{\odot}$, there is a strong correlation between BH mass and halo formation time. This is quantified in the inset of the figure, which shows that the Spearman correlation coefficient R_S is above 0.4. Fig. 12 then shows that for haloes more massive than $10^{12} M_{\odot}$, at fixed halo mass, larger BH masses correspond to earlier forming haloes, and according to Fig. 10, more elliptical morphologies.

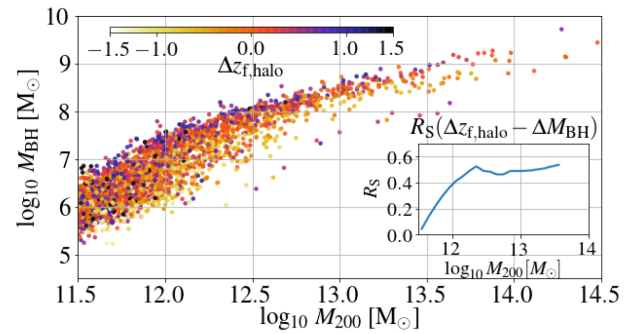


Figure 12. $z = 0$ central BH mass–halo mass relation, with galaxies coloured according to the deviation from the median halo formation time given the halo mass ($\Delta z_{\text{f, halo}}$), so that $\Delta z_{\text{f, halo}} > 0$ ($\Delta z_{\text{f, halo}} < 0$) corresponds to earlier forming (later forming) haloes. The inset in the figure shows the Spearman rank correlation coefficient (R_S) between $\Delta z_{\text{f, halo}}$ and ΔM_{BH} (deviation from the median BH mass given the halo mass) in bins of halo mass. The figure shows that in the halo mass range $10^{11.5} - 10^{12} M_{\odot}$, there is no correlation between halo formation time and BH mass. Differently, for higher masses ($10^{12} - 10^{14} M_{\odot}$), there is a strong correlation between BH mass and halo formation time, indicating that earlier forming haloes host more massive BHs than later forming haloes.

4.3 Galaxy evolution

In the previous sections, we concluded that in the halo mass range $10^{11.5} - 10^{12} M_{\odot}$ it is the halo assembly history, and not the energetic feedback from the central BH, that produces the morphology–SHMR, but that at higher halo masses ($10^{12} - 10^{12.5} M_{\odot}$) AGN feedback impacts the galaxies’ stellar masses, producing the morphology–SHMR.

We investigate this further by following the mass assembly history of galaxies separated into three halo mass bins, referred to as the low-mass sample (galaxies in $10^{11.4} - 10^{11.6} M_{\odot}$ haloes), middle-mass sample ($10^{11.9} - 10^{12.1} M_{\odot}$ haloes), and high-mass sample ($10^{12.4} - 10^{12.6} M_{\odot}$ haloes). The top panels of Fig. 13 show the median stellar mass growth of discs (blue solid line) and ellipticals (red dashed line) from the low (top-left)-, middle (top-middle)-, and high-mass sample (top-right). In the low- and middle-mass samples, present-day disc galaxies were slightly more massive than present-day ellipticals throughout the redshift range 0–4, whereas in the high-mass sample, present-day elliptical galaxies were more massive until $z \approx 1.5$, when they were overtaken by the disc population. The second panels from the top show the morphological evolution of these samples. While elliptical galaxies from the low-mass sample were always ellipticals throughout the redshift range 0–4, the middle- and high-mass samples show that present-day elliptical galaxies developed a rotating disc at around $z \approx 1$, when the median values of κ_{co} reached values of 0.3 and 0.4, before turning into ellipticals.

The third row from the top of Fig. 13 shows the central BH mass growth. In the low-mass sample, there is no distinction between the BH masses of present-day discs and ellipticals, whereas in the middle-mass sample the BHs of present-day elliptical galaxies grew faster at $z < 1$ than the disc-hosted BHs. The central BH of the present-day elliptical high-mass sample grew faster than the disc-hosted BH, even before the galaxies changed morphology.

The bottom row and the second and third rows from the bottom show the ratio of gas inflows and outflows, the rate of gas inflow on to the galaxy, and total gas mass in the galaxy as a function of redshift, respectively. For the low- and middle-mass galaxy samples, these panels indicate that the rate of gas inflow has been larger

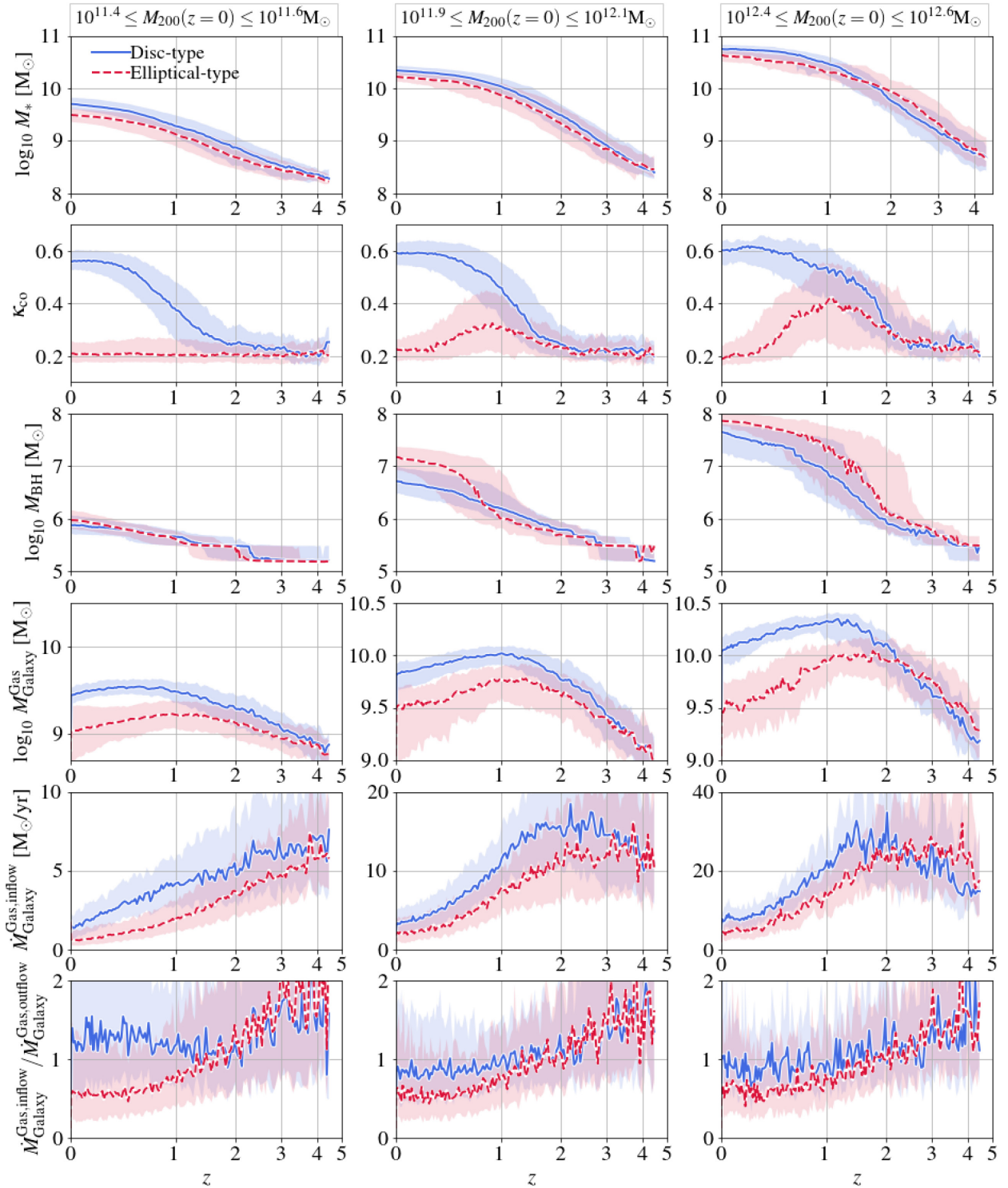


Figure 13. *Top:* median stellar mass of discs (blue solid line) and ellipticals (red dashed line) from the low (top-left)-, middle (top-middle)-, and high (top-right)-halo mass sample as a function of redshift. The following rows show, respectively, the kinematic morphology parameter, κ_{co} , the median central BH mass, the total gas mass enclosed within $0.15 \times R_{200}$, the median rate of gas accretion on to the galaxy, and the median ratio between the rates of galaxy gas inflow and outflow, as a function of redshift for the different halo mass samples.

for present-day disc galaxies than that for present-day ellipticals over the redshift range 0–4. Disc galaxies have therefore had a larger gas fraction available for star formation than ellipticals. Interestingly, at $z > 2$ both discs and ellipsoids have had a larger rate of gas inflow than outflow, but this changes for elliptical galaxies

at $z < 2$, where feedback has been more effective at generating outflows.

We conclude that for central galaxies residing in haloes with masses between $10^{11.5}$ – $10^{12} M_{\odot}$, present-day disc galaxies are more massive than present-day ellipticals because they reside in earlier

forming haloes, and hence have had not only more time for accretion and star formation, but also have had higher rates of gas inflow relative to outflows.

In galaxies residing in haloes with masses of 10^{12} – $10^{12.5} M_{\odot}$, BHs play a more dominant role in their evolution. For present-day elliptical galaxies, the faster growing BHs have ejected much of the halo’s gas reservoir, reducing the rates of gas accretion on to galaxies as well as suppressing the (re)growth of a stellar disc.

5 SUMMARY

We used SDSS DR7 data to construct a large sample of 127 780 galaxies (93 160 centrals, and 36 736 centrals with clear disc/elliptical morphologies) in the redshift range $0.02 < z < 0.1$ (Fig. 1) that have a morphological classification (Lintott et al. 2008, 2011), stellar mass measurements (Kauffmann et al. 2003; Brinchmann et al. 2004; Chang et al. 2015), and halo mass estimates as well as central/satellite classifications (Yang et al. 2007). We assessed the completeness of the sample, finding that the entire sample (as well as the centrals) is more than 75 per cent complete in the stellar mass range 10^9 – $10^{12} M_{\odot}$ (Section 2.2).

We investigated the dependence of the galaxy stellar-to-halo mass relation (SHMR) on galaxy morphology for the SDSS sample and found that, in the halo mass range $10^{11.7}$ – $10^{12.9} M_{\odot}$, at fixed halo mass disc galaxies have a larger stellar mass than ellipticals, with up to a factor of 1.4 difference for galaxies in $10^{12} M_{\odot}$ haloes (Fig. 3). This was concluded when using the stellar mass estimates from Kauffmann et al. (2003), but when the stellar masses were changed to those calculated by Chang et al. (2015) or Brinchmann et al. (2004) the morphology–SHMR disappears for this halo mass range (Fig. 3). For halo masses larger than $10^{13} M_{\odot}$, discs are less massive than ellipticals in same-mass haloes, regardless of whose stellar mass estimates we use. However, we found that in massive haloes the results for disc galaxies may be affected by central/satellite misclassifications.

We have further investigated the SHMR by looking into the difference between the stellar and halo masses of galaxies separated by colour. We calculated the relation in bins of stellar mass and found that at fixed stellar mass, blue galaxies reside in lower mass haloes than their red counterparts, with the difference being larger than a factor of 2 in halo mass for galaxies with stellar masses larger than $10^{11} M_{\odot}$ (Fig. 4).

We discussed the impact of the central/satellite classification in biasing our results, as well as the morphology probability cut. We have found that if a large fraction (>10 per cent) of central galaxies are satellites misclassified as centrals, the morphology–SHMR changes (in up to 0.2 dex) for haloes more massive than $10^{13} M_{\odot}$. The colour–SHMR, on the contrary, does not change. Similarly, changes in the cut of Galaxy Zoo assigned probabilities of galaxies being discs or ellipticals only affect the morphology–SHMR in $>10^{13} M_{\odot}$ haloes. We also discussed the differences in the techniques used by Kauffmann et al. (2003), Brinchmann et al. (2004), and Chang et al. (2015) to measure galaxy stellar masses (Section 2.4). For higher halo masses ($>10^{13} M_{\odot}$), discs have lower stellar masses than ellipticals in same-mass haloes, regardless of whose stellar mass estimate is used.

To understand the origin of the morphology–SHMR, we turned to the EAGLE cosmological simulation and found the same morphology–SHMR as the one reported for the SDSS galaxies using the stellar masses of Kauffmann et al. (2003). EAGLE galaxies were separated according to κ_{co} (a stellar kinematics-based morphology indicator) into disc ($\kappa_{\text{co, disc}} \geq 0.35$) and elliptical galaxies ($\kappa_{\text{co, ellip}}$

< 0.25). We found that in the halo mass range $10^{11.5}$ – $10^{13} M_{\odot}$, at fixed halo mass, disc galaxies are more massive than their elliptical counterparts, with the median masses being up to a factor of 1.5 larger (Fig. 6).

In the halo mass range $10^{11.5}$ – $10^{12} M_{\odot}$, EAGLE disc galaxies reside in earlier forming haloes than their elliptical counterparts (Fig. 9). Disc galaxies may be more massive because they had more time for accretion and star formation, higher rates of gas inflow, and higher rates of inflow relative to outflows than ellipticals (Fig. 13). We also show that in this halo mass range, the energetic feedback from the central BH is not responsible for the morphology–SHMR (Fig. 11), despite the fact that disc galaxies host less massive central BHs than their elliptical counterparts of the same stellar mass (Fig. 10).

We followed the assembly history of galaxies separated into different halo mass bins (Fig. 13), from which we concluded that only for haloes between 10^{12} and $10^{12.5} M_{\odot}$, elliptical galaxies are less massive than discs because of their central BHs, which grew faster, ejecting more of the gas reservoir, reducing star formation, and preventing the galaxy from growing in mass and (re)growing a disc.

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DATA AVAILABILITY

The data supporting the plots within this article are available on reasonable request to the corresponding author.

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APPENDIX A: COMPLETENESS ANALYSIS

In this section, we further describe the completeness analysis introduced in Section 2.2. The SDSS sample used in this work consists of 127 780 (93 160 centrals, and 36 736 with a clear disc/elliptical morphology) galaxies in the redshift range $0.02 < z < 0.1$, which due to missing halo mass/morphology estimates is not entirely complete throughout the stellar mass range 10^9 – $10^{12} M_{\odot}$. We define the completeness as the ratio between the GSMF derived from the sample and the GSMF estimates from Peng et al. (2010), Baldry et al. (2012), and Weigel et al. (2016), and analyse the stellar mass range above which the completeness is larger than 0.75.

We begin by constructing the GSMF following the $1/V_{\max}$ method (Schmidt 1968), where V_{\max} is the maximum volume within which a galaxy at redshift z_i with stellar mass M_* can be detected.

To calculate V_{\max} for each galaxy, we first estimate the limiting mass, $M_{*,\text{lim}}$, of each galaxy defined as the mass the galaxy would have if its apparent magnitude were equal to the limiting magnitude of the survey, which for SDSS is $m_{\text{lim}} = 17.77$ (Strauss et al. 2002; Abazajian et al. 2009). $M_{*,\text{lim}}$ can be computed for each galaxy in the sample as $\log_{10} M_{*,\text{lim}} = \log_{10} M_* + 0.4 \times (m - m_{\text{lim}})$, where M_* is the galaxy’s stellar mass and m is its apparent magnitude in the r band.

The stellar mass limit of the sample is derived by selecting the $M_{*,\text{lim}}$ value of the 20 per cent faintest galaxies at each redshift, and defining $M_{*,\text{min}}(z)$ as the upper envelope of the $M_{*,\text{lim}}$ distribution below which 95 per cent of the $M_{*,\text{lim}}$ values lie. The limit $M_{*,\text{min}}(z)$ corresponds therefore to the 95 per cent completeness limit at each redshift observable by the survey.

Next, we invert the $M_{*,\text{min}}(z)$ relation to determine the maximum redshift, z_{\max} , out to which a galaxy with stellar mass M_* can be detected. z_{\max} is used in the $1/V_{\max}$ technique to weight each galaxy by the maximum detection volume. By doing so, we are correcting for the Malmquist bias (Malmquist 1922), where faint, low-mass sources can only be detected in a small volume, while bright, massive sources can be detected in the entire sample volume.

The GSMF, hereafter defined as Φ , is calculated in 0.2 dex bins of stellar mass by summing all galaxies, N_{gal} , in the mass bin as

follows:

$$\Phi d \log_{10} M = \sum_i^{N_{\text{gal}}} \frac{w_i^{-1}}{V_{\max,i}}, \quad (\text{A1})$$

where w_i is the spectroscopic completeness of the source that we extract from the catalogue of Yang et al. (2007) and $V_{\max,i}$ is given by $V_{\max,i} = \frac{4\pi}{3} \frac{\Omega_s}{\Omega_{\text{sky}}} [d(z_{\max,i})^3 - d(z_{\min,i})^3]$, with $\Omega_{\text{sky}} = 41\,253 \text{ deg}^2$ the surface area of the sky, $\Omega_s = 7,748 \text{ deg}^2$ the surface area covered by the sample, $d(z)$ the comoving distance to redshift z , $z_{\min} = 0.02$, and $z_{\max} = \min(0.1, z_{\max,i})$.

We compare the GSMF constructed from this sample with the GSMFs from Peng et al. (2010), Baldry et al. (2012), and Weigel et al. (2016). Peng et al. (2010) used the zCosmos spectroscopic survey (Lilly et al. 2007) to calculate GSMFs in the redshift range $0.1 < z < 2$. Their galaxy stellar masses were calculated assuming a Chabrier (2003) IMF. Baldry et al. (2012) calculated the GSMF in the redshift range $0.002 < z < 0.06$ using an area of 143 deg^2 from the GAMA survey DR1 (Baldry et al. 2010; Driver et al. 2011). Their GSMF was determined from a sample of 5210 galaxies using a density-corrected maximum volume method, with stellar masses calculated in Taylor et al. (2011) assuming a Chabrier (2003) IMF. Similar to this work, Weigel et al. (2016) used a sample of $\sim 100\,000$ SDSS galaxies in the redshift range $0.02 < z < 0.06$. They applied the standard V_{\max} method to calculate the GSMF using stellar masses from Kauffmann et al. (2003), who assumed a Kroupa (2001) IMF. For consistency, we convert their GSMF to a Chabrier IMF. Peng et al. (2010), as well as Baldry et al. (2012) and Weigel et al. (2016), assumed a Λ CDM cosmology with $H_0 = 70 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$ and $\Omega_m = 0.3$. We thus convert our V_{\max} estimates to that cosmology for better comparison. The top-left panel in Fig. A1 shows the GSMF constructed from this sample (with black circles corresponding to the entire sample and orange stars to only central galaxies), and the GSMFs from Peng et al. (2010, short-dashed line), Baldry et al. (2012, solid line), and Weigel et al. (2016, long-dashed line).

There is very good agreement between the GSMF for the entire sample and the GSMFs from the literature in the 10^9 – $10^{12} M_{\odot}$ stellar mass range; this is highlighted in the bottom-left panel that shows the completeness of the entire sample (grey line), defined as the ratio between this work’s GSMF and the GSMF of Baldry et al. (2012). Note that when we calculate the completeness we take into account the uncertainty in the best-fitting parameters of the GSMFs from the literature, and plot the average range.

We next estimate the completeness of only central galaxies; to do so, we calculate the ratio between GSMF for centrals and the GSMFs from Weigel et al. (2016) that was also calculated for only central galaxies. The bottom-left panel also shows the completeness for central galaxies in orange, and it can be seen that there is very good agreement between the GSMFs of our work and that of Weigel et al. (2016) at the high-mass end, but at lower masses ($M_* < 10^{9.8} M_{\odot}$) the number of central galaxies largely decreases. This is due to galaxies residing in groups smaller than $10^{11} M_{\odot}$ lacking halo mass estimates. We then conclude that we are more than 75 per cent complete for central galaxies in the stellar mass range $10^{9.8}$ – $10^{11.5} M_{\odot}$, as highlighted by the grey-shaded region.

An analysis of the completeness of central disc- and elliptical-type galaxies is shown in the right-hand panels of Fig. A1. The top-right panel compares the GSMF for discs and ellipticals (shown in blue circles and red star symbols, respectively) with the GSMFs from Weigel et al. (2016, shown in solid lines), who also used the morphological classification from Galaxy Zoo. The bottom-right

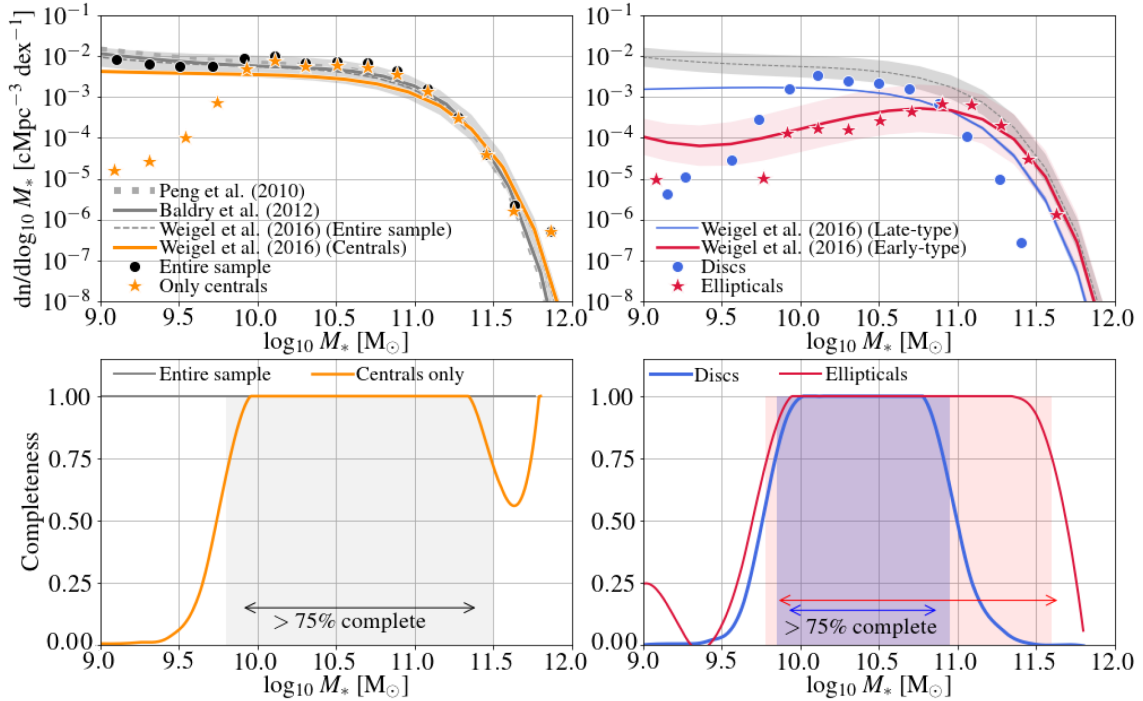


Figure A1. *Top-left:* Comparison between the GSMFs derived from the SDSS galaxy sample that includes morphology and halo mass estimates, described in Section 2.1, and the GSMFs of Peng et al. (2010, who used the zCosmos survey shown in grey short-dashed line), Baldry et al. (2012, who used the GAMA survey shown in grey solid line), and Weigel et al. (2016, who used the SDSS data shown in grey dashed line for all galaxies and solid orange line for centrals). The GSMFs constructed using the entire sample and only centrals are shown as black circles and orange star symbols, respectively. *Top-right:* The GSMFs for disc and elliptical central galaxies are shown using blue circles and red star symbols, respectively. The GSMFs of Weigel et al. (2016) are shown in blue and red solid lines for discs and ellipticals, respectively, with the red shaded region showing the 1σ uncertainty in the GSMF for ellipticals. *Bottom-left:* Completeness as a function of stellar mass for the entire sample (grey dashed line) and centrals (orange solid line). The grey-shaded region shows the > 75 per cent mass range completeness of the central galaxies sample. *Bottom-right:* Completeness as a function of stellar mass for the subsamples of discs (blue solid line) and ellipticals (red thin-solid and dashed lines) central galaxies. The shaded regions highlight the stellar mass range where the samples are more than 75 per cent complete; i.e. the mass function exceeds 0.75 times the Weigel et al. (2016) GSMFs.

panel shows the ratio between the two GSMFs for disc (blue line) and elliptical (red lines) galaxies. It can be seen that in the mass range $10^{9.9}-10^{10.9} M_{\odot}$ the disc sample is more than 75 per cent complete. For the elliptical sample, the completeness is higher than 75 per cent in the $10^{9.8}-10^{11.6} M_{\odot}$ stellar mass range. The panels show that we are missing massive disc galaxies; this is because these galaxies lack a morphological estimation of being discs with a probability larger than 80 per cent.

APPENDIX B: CENTRAL/SATELLITE CLASSIFICATION

In this section, we investigate the impact of the central/satellite classification on our results by analysing how ‘contaminating’ the sample with satellites, under the assumption that those were misclassified as centrals, changes the morphology–SHMR. We do so by first separating the sample into halo mass bins of 0.2 dex; for the $10^{12} M_{\odot}$ halo mass bin, we randomly replace 10 per cent of central galaxies by satellites that reside in the same halo and have the nearest stellar mass. For higher mass haloes, we follow the fraction reported by Lange et al. (2018), which increases with halo mass from 12 per cent in $10^{12.5} M_{\odot}$ haloes to 45 per cent for $10^{14} M_{\odot}$ haloes. We allow for up to 0.4 dex difference in stellar mass between the central and satellite; if that is not met, we randomly select another central galaxy and look for its closest-in-stellar mass satellite.

Fig. B1 shows the SHMR for central disc (blue thin solid line) and elliptical galaxies (red thin dashed line) after the sample

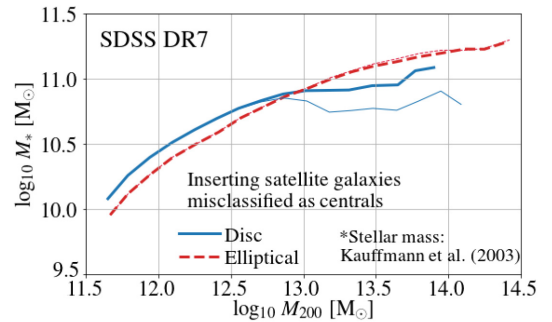


Figure B1. SHMR for central disc (thin blue solid line) and elliptical galaxies (thin red dashed line) after in each halo mass bin of 0.2 dex, 10 per cent to 45 per cent of random central galaxies were replaced by their most massive satellites. The original SHMR (without central misclassification) is shown in thick blue solid and red dashed lines. The relations were calculated using the stellar mass estimates from Kauffmann et al. (2003). The figure shows that the morphology–SHMR relation is robust to the central/satellite galaxy classification for $10^{11.7}-10^{12.8} M_{\odot}$ haloes, for higher mass haloes the relation still holds, with ellipticals being more massive than discs at fixed halo mass, but the median stellar mass of discs is lower (< 0.2 dex) when satellite galaxies are misclassified as centrals.

contamination. The original SHMR (presented in Section 2.3) is shown in thick solid blue and dashed red lines for discs and ellipticals, respectively. We find that contaminating the sample by satellites changes the SHMR, but only for discs in haloes more massive than

$10^{12.8} M_{\odot}$. This is because in these haloes, the central galaxy tends to be significantly more massive than its discy satellites. When satellites replace centrals, the median stellar mass for discs decreases by up to 0.2 dex. For $10^{11.7}$ – $10^{12.8} M_{\odot}$ haloes, the morphology–SHMR is robust to the central/satellite galaxy classification, using either Kauffmann et al. (2003) or Chang et al. (2015) stellar masses. We conclude from this analysis that in $>10^{13} M_{\odot}$ haloes, the large fraction of possible central/satellite misclassifications affects the morphology–SHMR.

APPENDIX C: IMPACT OF MORPHOLOGY SELECTION

Section 2.4 discusses how the probability cut used in the morphology classification biases the results presented in Section 2. We have followed previous Galaxy Zoo studies and applied a probability cut of 80 per cent for an individual central galaxy being either an elliptical or a disc. In this appendix, we investigate whether our results are sensitive to this probability threshold, by decreasing the threshold from 80 to 60 per cent (this means increasing the central galaxy sample from 36 736 to 70 789 galaxies), and also to 40 per cent (increasing the central galaxy sample from 36 736 to 91 144 galaxies).

Fig. C1 shows the morphology–SHMR after galaxies with probabilities larger than 60 per cent and 40 per cent of being discs/ellipticals are selected as such. It can be seen that the resulting morphology–SHMR changes when different probability cuts are applied. For the probability cut of 80 per cent, the median stellar masses of disc galaxies in $<10^{13} M_{\odot}$ haloes are up to a factor of 1.4 higher than the median masses of their elliptical counterparts. When the probability cut is reduced to 60 per cent and 40 per cent, the factor

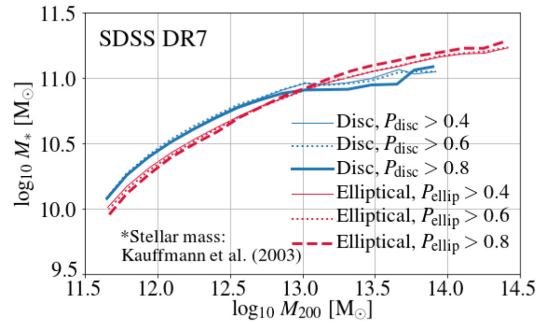


Figure C1. SHMR for central disc (blue lines) and elliptical galaxies (red lines). The relations were calculated using the stellar mass estimates from Kauffmann et al. (2003). The panels show the morphology–SHMR after galaxies for which the assigned probability of being a disc/elliptical is greater than 40 per cent, 60 per cent, and 80 per cent are selected as such. The figure shows that the resulting morphology–SHMR is mostly affected by the probability cut in $>10^{13} M_{\odot}$ haloes.

difference between the median masses of discs and ellipticals only decreases to 1.3 and 1.25, respectively. Differently, the morphology–SHMR in $>10^{13} M_{\odot}$ haloes changes by a larger factor. From this analysis, we conclude that the morphology–SHMR in $<10^{13} M_{\odot}$ haloes is robust to changes in the morphology probability cut.

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