Table 1. Median values and 68% confidence interval for OGLE-TR-1023.

Parameter	Units	Values
Stellar Parameters:		
M_*	Mass ($M_\odot$)	$1.331^{+0.091}_{-0.11}$
R_*	Radius ($R_\odot$)	$1.386^{+0.071}_{-0.073}$
$R_{*,SED}$ ..	Radius[1] ($R_\odot$)	$1.487^{+0.089}_{-0.085}$
L_*	Luminosity ($L_\odot$)	$2.69^{+0.60}_{-0.48}$
F_{Bol}	Bolometric Flux (cgs)	$0.0000000000392^{+0.0000000000057}_{-0.0000000000046}$
ρ_*	Density (cgs)	$0.703^{+0.11}_{-0.092}$
$\log g$	Surface gravity (cgs)	$4.279^{+0.040}_{-0.046}$
$T_{\rm eff}$	Effective Temperature (K)	6290^{+250}_{-240}
$T_{\rm eff,SED}$ ..	Effective Temperature[1] (K)	6080^{+260}_{-250}
[Fe/H]..	Metallicity (dex)	$0.34^{+0.14}_{-0.21}$
$[{\rm Fe/H}]_0$.	Initial Metallicity[2]	$0.34^{+0.11}_{-0.16}$
Age	Age (Gyr)	$1.26^{+2.1}_{-0.95}$
EEP	Equal Evolutionary Phase[3]	331^{+46}_{-42}
A_V	V-band extinction (mag)	2.27 ± 0.16
σ_{SED}	SED photometry error scaling	$12.1^{+1.7}_{-1.4}$
ϖ	Parallax (mas)	$0.675^{+0.042}_{-0.040}$
d	Distance (pc)	1481^{+93}_{-87}
Planetary Parameters:		b
P	Period (days)	6.598261 ± 0.000010
R_P	Radius ($R_{\rm J}$)	$1.71^{+0.11}_{-0.12}$
M_P	Mass[4] ($M_{\rm J}$)	$0.399^{+0.012}_{-0.024}$
T_C	Time of conjunction[5] ($\rm BJD_{TDB}$)	2455378.3482 ± 0.0025
T_T	Time of minimum projected separation[6] ($\rm BJD_{TDB}$)	2455378.3482 ± 0.0025
T_0	Optimal conjunction Time[7] ($\rm BJD_{TDB}$)	2456665.0091 ± 0.0015
a	Semi-major axis (AU)	$0.0757^{+0.0017}_{-0.0021}$
i	Inclination (Degrees)	$85.92^{+0.29}_{-0.28}$
T_{eq}	Equilibrium temperature[8] (K)	1296^{+56}_{-51}
$\tau_{\rm circ}$	Tidal circularization timescale (Gyr)	$0.346^{+0.14}_{-0.090}$
K	RV semi-amplitude[4] (m/s)	$35.3^{+2.8}_{-2.3}$
R_P/R_* ..	Radius of planet in stellar radii	$0.1268^{+0.0042}_{-0.0040}$
a/R_* ...	Semi-major axis in stellar radii	$11.74^{+0.57}_{-0.54}$
δ	$\left(R_P/R_*\right)^2$	$0.0161^{+0.0011}_{-0.0010}$
$\delta_{\rm I}$	Transit depth in I (fraction)	$0.01528^{+0.00080}_{-0.00076}$
$\delta_{\rm V}$	Transit depth in V (fraction)	$0.01449^{+0.00074}_{-0.00072}$
τ	Ingress/egress transit duration (days)	$0.0454^{+0.0086}_{-0.0067}$
T_{14}	Total transit duration (days)	$0.1358^{+0.0045}_{-0.0042}$

Table 1 continued on next page

Table 1 *(continued)*

Parameter	Units	Values
T_{FWHM} ..	FWHM transit duration (days)	$0.0904^{+0.0065}_{-0.0081}$
b	Transit Impact parameter	$0.836^{+0.020}_{-0.025}$
$\delta_{S,2.5\mu m}$ ..	Blackbody eclipse depth at 2.5μm (ppm)	290^{+48}_{-44}
$\delta_{S,5.0\mu m}$ ..	Blackbody eclipse depth at 5.0μm (ppm)	1140^{+120}_{-110}
$\delta_{S,7.5\mu m}$ ..	Blackbody eclipse depth at 7.5μm (ppm)	1700 ± 150
ρ_P	Density[4] (cgs)	$0.097^{+0.023}_{-0.016}$
$logg_P$ ...	Surface gravity[4]	$2.520^{+0.062}_{-0.055}$
Θ	Safronov Number	$0.0262^{+0.0030}_{-0.0024}$
$\langle F \rangle$	Incident Flux (10^9 erg s^{-1} cm^{-2})	$0.642^{+0.12}_{-0.095}$
T_P	Time of Periastron (BJD$_{\rm TDB}$)	2455378.3482 ± 0.0025
T_S	Time of eclipse (BJD$_{\rm TDB}$)	2455381.6473 ± 0.0025
T_A	Time of Ascending Node (BJD$_{\rm TDB}$)	2455383.2969 ± 0.0025
T_D	Time of Descending Node (BJD$_{\rm TDB}$)	2455379.9977 ± 0.0025
V_c/V_e ...	.....	1.00
$M_P \sin i$.	Minimum mass[4] ($M_{\rm J}$)	$0.398^{+0.012}_{-0.024}$
M_P/M_* .	Mass ratio[4]	$0.000283^{+0.000032}_{-0.000023}$
d/R_* ...	Separation at mid transit	$11.74^{+0.57}_{-0.54}$
P_T	A priori non-grazing transit prob	$0.0743^{+0.0035}_{-0.0033}$
$P_{T,G}$	A priori transit prob	$0.0960^{+0.0047}_{-0.0046}$
Wavelength Parameters:		I / V
u_1	linear limb-darkening coeff	$0.222^{+0.059}_{-0.058}$ / $0.393^{+0.065}_{-0.063}$
u_2	quadratic limb-darkening coeff	0.310 ± 0.052 / $0.299^{+0.054}_{-0.055}$
Transit Parameters:		OGLE UT 2010-06-30 (I) / OGLE UT 2010-06-30 (V)
σ^2	Added Variance	$0.00002497^{+0.00000047}_{-0.00000046}$ / $0.000106^{+0.000013}_{-0.000011}$
F_0	Baseline flux	1.000121 ± 0.000057 / 0.99959 ± 0.00076

See Table 3 in Eastman, J. et al., 2019, arXiv:1907.09480 for a detailed description of all parameters

[1] This value ignores the systematic error and is for reference only

[2] The metallicity of the star at birth

[3] Corresponds to static points in a star's evolutionary history. See §2 in Dotter, A., 2016, ApJS, 222, 8

[4] Uses measured radius and estimated mass from Chen, J., & Kipping, D. 2017, ApJ, 834, 17

[5] Time of conjunction is commonly reported as the "transit time"

[6] Time of minimum projected separation is a more correct "transit time"

[7] Optimal time of conjunction minimizes the covariance between T_C and Period

[8] Assumes no albedo and perfect redistribution